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January 198

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Founded 1881

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 100 No. 1 JANUARY, 1980

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $5 per year, single copies 50¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

General President William Sidell stepped down at the end of December after serving for eight crucial years as leader of the three-quarter million members of the Brotherhood.

He was the 16th General President of our organization in a succession of outstanding officers which stretches back almost a century to 1881 and our first General President, Gabriel Edmonston.

Sidell is succeeded by First General Vice President William Konyha, shown at left in our cover picture. The elevation of Vice President Konyha to the top office follows the orderly succession provided by the Brotherhood Constitution and Laws.

Sidell has served as General President since the retirement of M. A. Hutcheson in 1972. He was elected to a full four-year term in 1974 and was again elected to office at the General Convention in St. Louis, Mo., in October of 1978.

The change in Brotherhood leadership was announced at a meeting of the General Executive Board in San Diego, Calif., in October.

Sidell has been an AFL-CIO vice president since 1972 and was chairman of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's Committee on Housing.

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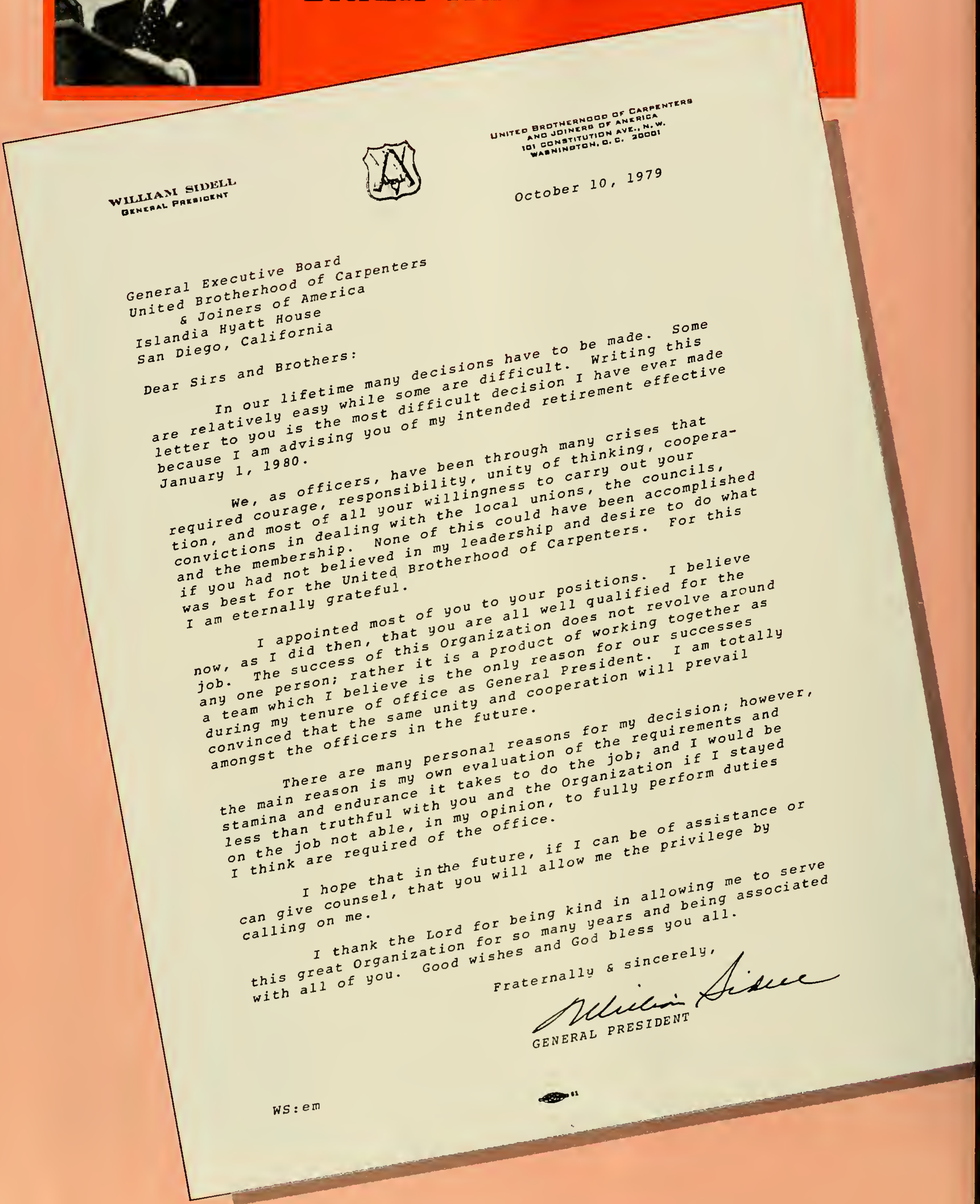
General President Sidell Retires



WILLIAM SIDELL
GENERAL PRESIDENT

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
101 CONSTITUTION AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

October 10, 1979

General Executive Board
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
& Joiners of America
Islandia Hyatt House
San Diego, California

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In our lifetime many decisions have to be made. Some are relatively easy while some are difficult. Writing this letter to you is the most difficult decision I have ever made because I am advising you of my intended retirement effective January 1, 1980.

We, as officers, have been through many crises that required courage, responsibility, unity of thinking, cooperation, and most of all your willingness to carry out your convictions in dealing with the local unions, the councils, and the membership. None of this could have been accomplished if you had not believed in my leadership and desire to do what was best for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. For this I am eternally grateful.

I appointed most of you to your positions. I believe now, as I did then, that you are all well qualified for the job. The success of this Organization does not revolve around any one person; rather it is a product of working together as a team which I believe is the only reason for our successes during my tenure of office as General President. I am totally convinced that the same unity and cooperation will prevail amongst the officers in the future.

There are many personal reasons for my decision; however, the main reason is my own evaluation of the requirements and stamina and endurance it takes to do the job; and I would be less than truthful with you and the Organization if I stayed on the job not able, in my opinion, to fully perform duties I think are required of the office.

I hope that in the future, if I can be of assistance or can give counsel, that you will allow me the privilege by calling on me.

I thank the Lord for being kind in allowing me to serve this great Organization for so many years and being associated with all of you. Good wishes and God bless you all.

Fraternally & sincerely,

William Sidell
GENERAL PRESIDENT

WS:em

He has guided the progress of the Brotherhood through eight years of economic recession and inflation, leaves legacy for future leaders to follow.

General President William Sidell, one of the most respected trade union leaders of the Seventies, announced his retirement at the recent meeting of the General Executive Board in San Diego, Calif.

He officially retired as of December 31, 1979, and has been succeeded by First General Vice President William Konyha under the orderly progression provided by the Constitution and Laws.

Sidell has guided the progress of our international union through eight years of economic recession and double-digit inflation. He has served a total of 15 years as a General Officer, moving from his native state of California in 1964 to become Second General Vice President, following service as General Executive Board Member from the 8th District.

In his letter to the Board, officially announcing his plans for retirement, Sidell stated that his main reason for stepping down was his own evaluation of "the requirements and stamina and endurance it takes to do the job." (See the full text of his letter on the opposite page.)

His hard work and diligent service to the Brotherhood at all levels over the past 40 years bear testimony to his determination to give full attention to any task before him. As we stated in *The Carpenter* when he took office as General President in 1972: "He's on the job early. He's usually behind his desk on the fourth floor of the General Offices in Washington before 7:30 a.m. . . . His tools are a steadily ringing telephone, the Constitution and Laws, a sharp pencil, and plenty of facts on file. His helpers are a busy office staff.

"Like an experienced journeyman—a man for all seasons—Bill Sidell never 'loses his cool' though he shoulders a workload as heavy as any man in the Brotherhood."

His plans now are to move with Mrs. Sidell to their home in Poway, Calif., near San Diego, and enjoy a well-earned rest.

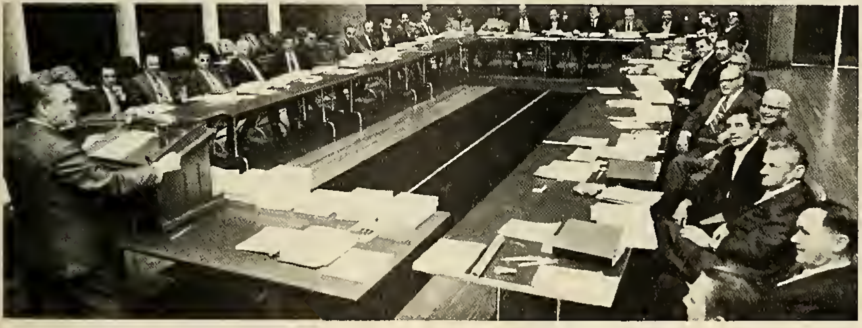
Sidell, 64, held the top office of the Brotherhood since March, 1972, when he assumed the presidency following the retirement of M. A. Hutcheson. He was elected to a full four-year term in 1974 and a subsequent three-year term at the 33rd General Convention in St. Louis, Mo., in 1978. (The shorter term for General Officers was voted by convention delegates in 1978 to conform with Brotherhood plans for a centennial observance of our founding in 1981.)

During his tenure as General President, Sidell has also served as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department. He has been particularly active as chairman of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's Committee on Housing and Urban Development. He has advocated for many years a low maximum interest rate on housing, through direct government financing. Recognition of his leadership in the fight for better housing came recently when the National Housing Conference held a special dinner in Washington, D.C., to pay tribute to his work.

Highly respected for his thoughtful reasoning and quiet but forceful presentations on critical issues, President Sidell was asked to serve as chairman on the opening day of the recent AFL-CIO Biennial Convention, introducing another noted retiree, George Meany, and handling the convention

Candid Views of a Busy Presidency

William Sidell is best when he "throws away the script" and speaks from his heart and his convictions . . . and when he is chairing a heated group discussion. Here are four views: Above, at a Washington labor conference and with George Meany on the platform of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO Convention in 1977. Below, leading the discussion of a meeting of organizers and business representatives at the General Office and delivering the keynote address to the 32nd General Convention in Chicago.



agenda during the visit of President Jimmy Carter.

Our retiring president "came up through the ranks" of the Brotherhood. Born in Chicago, Ill., in 1915, he moved with his mother and father to Los Angeles county, Calif., in 1920. There he completed his formal education and then followed in his father's footsteps, becoming an ap-

Continued on Page 21

At right, President Sidell presents testimony to a Senate committee regarding the housing situation. Senator William Proxmire is at left. Building Tradesmen fill the hearing room.

With President Jimmy Carter during a meeting at the White House.

With Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall following a conference.

Sidell and Plumbers President Martin Ward sign a jurisdictional agreement, as other Brotherhood and UA officials look on.

Among Many Tributes . . .

Bill Sidell, who has been our colleague on the Executive Council for most of this decade and our friend for many more years, has served his fellow workers and the entire labor movement with honor and distinction.

As chairman of the Executive Council's Housing Committee and a leading member of its Civil Rights Committee, Bill has provided a high order of experience and leadership. He has brought to the Council's deliberations wise counsel, endless energy and an unfailing commitment to the cause of workers and the goals of human dignity and freedom both here at home and throughout the world.

In every office he has held in the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the California Labor Federation and the AFL-CIO, Bill Sidell has been the ideal trade union leader and we are honored and privileged to have been his colleague and his friend.

GEORGE MEANY, retiring President, AFL-CIO, and LANE KIRKLAND, newly-elected President, AFL-CIO

In the 30 years I have been in the labor movement, Bill Sidell is one of the most dedicated, honest, hard working effective labor leaders that I have ever had the pleasure to meet or work with. His retirement although well deserved, will be a tremendous loss not only to the Carpenters and the Building Trades Department but to the labor movement and the country. I personally am delighted for him that he gets this opportunity to do what he wants, but I am saddened at the loss of a great personal friend and counselor.

BOB GEORGINE, President,
AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department

Robert A. Georgine

Sidell and National Housing Rehabilitation Assn. President Dukess, seated right, initially sign a seven-union statement of principles which did much to motivate the industry. Cabinet officials and Building Trades President Bob Georgine are with them.

Sidell with industrial leaders at a West Coast conference, where he led a panel discussion on the economy.

William Konyha, New General President

Under provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, William Konyha, First General Vice President, succeeded William Sidell as General President on January 1.

Konyha, 64, has served as First General Vice President since January, 1974, when he filled the vacancy created by the death of Herbert C. Skinner.

For the past five years, Bill Konyha has worked closely with the retiring General President, and he will continue the progressive programs initiated by Sidell during his tenure.

The new president has been active in the Brotherhood for more than three decades, starting as an apprentice in 1932, working with his late father, one of the founders of Local 1180, Cleveland, O. Six years after he joined the union, Bill Konyha was a local organizer. After service in World War II, he returned to the trade and advanced to the presidency of his local union.

He was appointed a general representative in 1952. His work at that time was directed primarily to representations at the atomic energy plant in Waverly, O. There were 2,000 Brotherhood members employed at this project at the height of construction, and the sound labor record achieved there prompted the US Secretary of Labor to cite Brother Konyha for his work there.

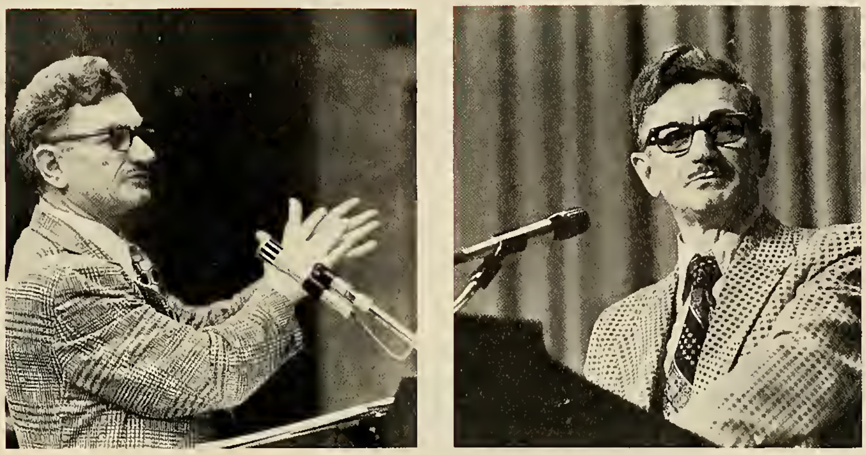
The new General President served as president of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters from 1962 to 1972. He helped to launch a state pension program and a health and welfare program covering most of the State of Ohio. Konyha is a former vice president of the state AFL-CIO.

He was elected a member of the General Executive Board at the 31st General Convention in San Francisco, Calif., and was named Second General Vice President in April, 1972.

The new General President is a veteran of service with the Seabees in World War II. He served as a first class carpenter in the South Pacific, receiving an honorable discharge in October, 1945.

A strong advocate of job safety practices, Bill Konyha initiated new safety laws in construction which have become part of the safety stand-

Continued on page 21



The new General President at the microphone during a recent conference.

WE WANT JOBS
EUREKA CA.
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

Konyha in the front ranks, right, as Lumber and Sawmill Workers climbed the steps of the US Capitol on behalf of legislation for redwood workers.

Konyha testifying before the US Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee during a legislative campaign in 1977.

AFL-CIO moves into the 1980s with new leadership...

✓ *INVITES UNIONS NOT IN THE FEDERATION TO AFFILIATE*
✓ *CALLS FOR FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF NORTH AMERICA'S ECONOMIC BENEFITS*
✓ *STRESSES STRONG, SECURE DEFENSE, SUPPORT OF HUMAN RIGHTS*

North American labor assembled in Washington, D.C., in November, for the 13th Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO. A full contingent of Brotherhood delegates participated in the departmental meetings and in the main convention, as retiring General President William Sidell wielded the gavel on opening day.

It was a timely convention, closing out the 1970s on a note of renewed determination by organized labor to come to grips with domestic economic issues and the foreign policy problems now entangling the Carter Administration and the United States.

It elected new leadership to carry on the strong programs initiated by Retiring President George Meany, and it strengthened its resources to organize the unorganized and fight the battles of rank-and-file wage earners in the years ahead.

In a convention marked by an outpouring of warmth and emotion for George Meany, the gavel was passed to Lane Kirkland who set the course as "full ahead, steady as she goes," and immediately issued a call to all unions outside the AFL-CIO to become part of the federation.

The 895 delegates who elected Kirkland as the AFL-CIO's second president and Thomas R. Donahue as secretary-treasurer, spelled out the course also in adopting 122 resolutions, increasing the per capita tax, choosing a 33-member Executive Council including four new members and paying deep and touching tribute to Meany.

They listened attentively to speakers including the President, Cabinet members and the leaders of Congress, leaders of the civil rights movement, a recently released Cuban political prisoner and representatives of women and Hispanic groups in the four-day convention.

The 309 resolutions that came before the convention demonstrated a deep concern with the major problems of energy, inflation, unemployment, human rights and social welfare as well as a host of problems facing workers on the job and in their communities.

The man who had led the federation for 24 years in developing policy and action programs on these issues was uppermost, however, in the delegates' minds. Not a speaker failed to mention Meany's contributions, nor did the delegates omit a round of applause.

Meany was named president emeritus of the AFL-CIO in a standing cheering ovation to which he responded from his wheelchair on the convention platform with memories of earlier years, and of those who had helped him.

Kirkland, who had been nominated by Meany, recalling the retiring president's record, said "the life work of this one valiant man would do honor to a dozen men, if divided among their histories. He is living proof of how much difference one person, armed with his qualities, can really make in the course of human events."

Noting a convention resolution on affiliation of unions not in the AFL-CIO, Kirkland declared "all workers belong in the unions of their trade or industry and all true unions belong in the AFL-CIO. This AFL-CIO is the steward of the common good of the trade union movement. Its delegates distill from the natural conflicting passions and prejudices of workers at large the best and most generous impulses and qualities of American labor."

Kirkland, who had served as secretary-treasurer of the federation for 10 years, was succeeded by Donahue who was elected by acclamation. For the past six years Donahue had been Meany's executive assistant.

The delegates supported unanimously a recommendation from the council to increase the per capita payment from 16 to 19 cents per member per month to meet increasing costs and expenses and prevent future deficits. The new per capita is effective Jan. 1, 1980.

Following the lead of the Committee on Resolutions and other convention committees, the delegates approved 122 resolutions, a reaffirmation of AFL-CIO policies across the broad spectrum of labor's interests.

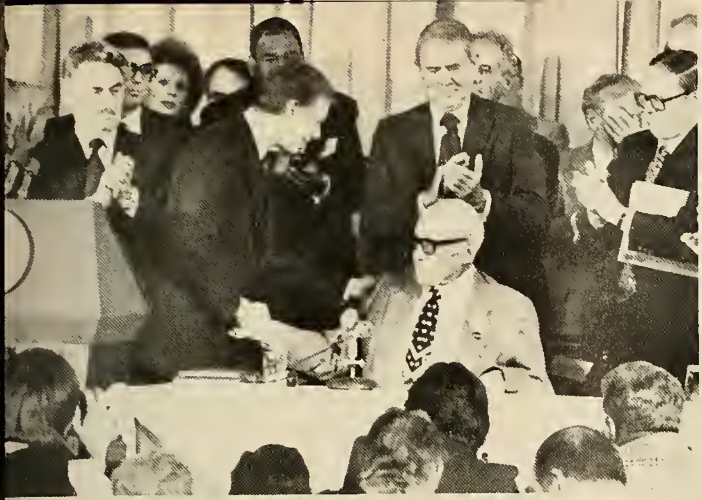
Dealing with issues close to the daily headlines, the convention called for a strong windfall profits tax on oil companies and urged the President to veto anything less. It voiced its support of the President's action on Iran in light of the seizure of American hostages and called for worldwide efforts to stop the Holocaust-like tragedy in Cambodia and speed shipment and distribution of relief supplies to millions facing hunger and death.

The convention pledged new efforts to expose and counter the professional union-busters and the companies that employ them in adopting a series of resolutions on organizing and related areas.

It called for trade and economic policies that would halt the destruction of American jobs and erosion of the nation's industrial base and proposed a detailed program for fighting inflation and recession.

The dangers of corporate concentration, the need for financial institution reform, implementation of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act, measures to deal with plant closings and relocations and the continuing and insistent need for tax justice and tax reform were all dealt with.

In a wide-ranging resolution on labor and the world, the convention reaffirmed AFL-CIO policy that human rights must be the heart of American foreign policy and stressed the need for a strong and secure defense.



President Carter offers best wishes to George Meany upon his retirement, above, as General President Sidell, left, chairs the convention. Secretary of State Vance is immediately behind Meany. Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall is at right.

At the Metal Trades Convention, above, from left, are Delegates George Laufenberg, Local 620, Madison, N.J.; D. G. Jackman, Twin Cities, Minn., District Council; Gen. Sec. John Rogers, and Gen. Pres. William Sidell. Not present for the picture (due to committee assignments) was G. D. Krahn, Local 1020, Portland, Ore.

Below, Paul Miller, Los Angeles District Council, and Charles Brodeur, assistant to the General President.

At the Union Label and Service Trades Convention, above, from left: First VP Konyha; Bob Lowes, Detroit District Council; Pres. Sidell Anthony Ramos, Calif. State Council; Marilyn and Armando Vergara of Los Angeles, who were visitors; and Joe Pinto, Local 721, Los Angeles.

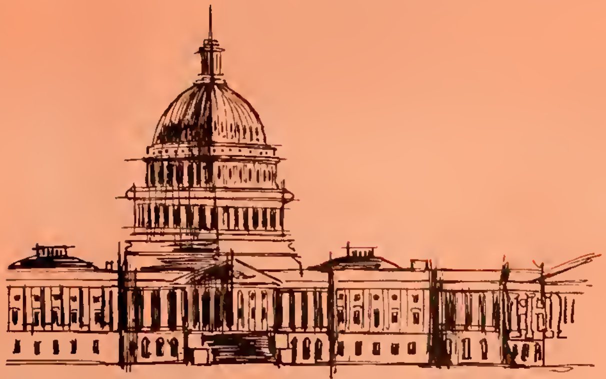
General President Sidell discusses matters on the agenda of the AFL-CIO Biennial Convention with Lane Kirkland, former secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO who was elected by delegates to succeed George Meany to the highest post in the Federation.

Below, the retiring General President and the new General President listen to a convention speaker.

Above, Bd. Members Ochocki, Greene and Lewis, with Joe Pinto of Los Angeles, third from right. Below: The five General Officers (General Treasurer Nichols in the background) with Milan Marsh of Ohio at the delegates' table.

Below, General Executive Board Members Morton, Lia, and Lucassen with Building Trades President Bob Georgine, second from right.

Washington Report



'BASIC NECESSITIES' UP

Prices for the basic necessities of life rose more than twice as fast during the first nine months of 1979 as prices for all other consumer items, according to a new study.

The National Center for Economic Alternatives said prices for food, housing, medical care and energy increased at an annual rate of 17.5% from January through September. For "non-necessities" the group said, the price rise was only 6.6%.

The group said food, housing, energy and medical care comprise about two-thirds of the household budget for four out of five American families.

MORE MULTI-EARNER FAMILIES

At least two family members work in three out of every five husband-wife households, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Since 1970, the number of these multi-earner families has increased by more than 3 million to a total of 28.4 million. BLS said the steep annual increases in the number and proportion of working wives was almost exclusively responsible for the record rise.

In 1970, there were 18,377,000 wives in the labor force. By March 1979, 23,832,000 wives--nearly half of all wives 16 years of age and older--were working or looking for work.

Over the past decade, it generally has been true that the lower the husband's salary the greater the likelihood that his wife works, according to the Labor Department.

In light of rising inflation, this would seem to indicate that many wives work in order to maintain family income at a level they feel is necessary or acceptable.

INTEREST-RATE RELIEF

If the country is going to rely on restrictive monetary policy to fight inflation then steps should be taken "to shelter areas of great social need" from the "chill winds" of tight money, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland declared.

He told reporters in a Washington interview session that the recent actions of the Federal Reserve Board in raising interest rates was "the wrong move at the wrong time." He added that "the pure, deliberate and startling increase in just the price of money is going to compound the problem rather than solve it."

The federation is concerned with the special needs of housing and urban affairs and the assurance of continued access to money at reasonable rates for these areas, he stressed, in line with the spirit of the National Accord worked out with the Administration.

He recalled that the accord specified that those at the "bottom rungs of the ladder" should be spared the burden of sharing in the austerity that may come from the battle against inflation.

LOANS FOR WOODLANDS URGED

A National Forest Products Assn. spokesman recently urged Congress to enact legislation establishing a pilot program of government guaranteed loans as an incentive for private woodland owners to manage their lands for timber production.

The program would allow landowners to borrow money periodically against the future value of their timber. Repayment of the loans would be deferred until the timber is harvested.

He said a major reason owners choose not to make forestry investments is the many years of timber-growing time between initial investments and eventual cash returns.

The proposed Forestry Loan Act, H.R. 4718, addresses this problem, he said, by making possible periodic cash flows from forestry investments.

HALF U.S. TO CONDOS AHEAD?

Half of the U.S. population will be in condominiums in the next 20 years.

This prediction, made a few years ago by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, now seems conservative. Condominiums are no longer an obscure member of the housing family. They are a leading member.

The National Association of Realtors states that the rate of price appreciation for condos is now comparable and, in some instances, surpassing single-family home appreciation.

AMERICA'S ELDERLY

Which Way Will They Go?

When it comes to political clout, the citizens who can be counted on to turn out at the polls are America's elderly.

There were 24.1 million persons 65 years of age and over in 1978, up from 20.1 million in 1970.

In the 1976 presidential elections, 62% of the elderly voted, a turnout more than ten points higher than the national average.

In the November 1978 congressional elections, in fact, those 65 and over outvoted all age groups under 45 years —56% to 53%.

Older men outvoted women by 63% to 51% but, because women outnumbered men by 4.5 million in 1978, older women cast 1 million more votes than men that year.

Which way will the elderly go in 1980?

Their voice could be decisive because the economic and social forces now buffeting all Americans will shape the political issues of the coming campaign and the elderly are directly affected.

High-level inflation continues to undermine living standards and soaring fuel costs will burden many this winter, especially those on fixed incomes such as the elderly. A recession deeper and longer than anticipated will throw millions more out of work, probably displacing many among the elderly employed.

And discussions within the Carter Administration and in Congress over trimming Social Security benefits are certain to arouse the elderly voter.

What is the condition of this politically active elderly citizen?

The Census Bureau recently issued an updated profile of the social and economic characteristics of the elderly as of 1978 and this is how they fared:

- **Population:** The number of persons 65 and over rose by 20% since 1970, from 20 million to 24 million. The number of women has increased faster and they now outnumber men, 14.3 million to 9.8 million.
- **Family status:** About 63% of the elderly lived in families and 30% lived alone, with 6% institutionalized.
- **The institutionalized:** About 1 million elderly lived in long-term care institutions, about the same as in 1970.
- **Education:** Nearly half of those 65 and over never attended high school, but the proportion will rise as better-educated persons move into the retirement years.
- **Voting and registration:** Apathy may afflict other voting groups, which show a decline of 10% over the past eight elections, but the elderly group has declined only 4% in presidential elections.
- **Job status:** Nearly 2.5 million persons 65 and over were employed in 1978. Service industries employed the largest proportion, 40%; retail trade was next with 21% and manufacturing employed 11%.
- **Income:** Men 65 and over who earned income in 1977 had a median income of $5,526 compared to $12,243 for men 55 to 64 years old. Women 65 and over had a median income of $3,087 compared to $4,533 for women 55 to 64 years old.
- **Poverty status:** One of the more remarkable changes among the elderly in the 1970s was that about 1.5 million were helped out of poverty thanks to Social Security improvements.

The Census Bureau reported that the total number of Americans below the poverty income level remained about the same—25.4 million in 1970 compared to 24.7 million in 1977. However, the elderly in poverty were reduced from 4.7 million to 3.2 million—from 25% of the total to 14%.

A Census Bureau expert pointed out that, while the poverty threshold was raised to keep pace with the inflation rate, the elderly gained because the indexing of Social Security to the inflation rate kept them even while substantial benefit hikes improved their income levels.

- **Housing:** About 15 million households were maintained by the elderly in 1978 and 3 of every 4 were owner-occupied. This could mean that property tax relief would aid the elderly. But if taxes become too burdensome, they might be found in protest.
- **Health:** Persons 65 and over in 1976 could expect to live an additional 16 years on average, 14 years for men and 18 for women. By far the major cause of death in 1976 was heart disease. On the average, 7 of 10 elderly visited a doctor in the previous six months and 1 in 4 visited a dentist. About 45% had not visited a dentist in five years.

So that is a quick profile of the elderly American: lower income; some working; most homeowners; in need of health care; aided greatly by Social Security. But, above all, politically conscious and active.

Nuclear Energy and the Radical Agenda of Environmentalism

by Robert W. Searby,
Executive Director of New York State
Committee for Jobs and Energy
Independence

EDITOR'S NOTE: The United Brotherhood, together with the AFL-CIO and the Building Trades Department, has gone on record in support of nuclear energy and the continued construction of atomic energy plants, with, of course, adequate safeguards against radiation hazards to combat inflation and reduce our dependency on foreign oil imports. We have asked an authority on this subject to prepare this special article for our members. The views expressed by Mr. Searby are his own and not necessarily those of the United Brotherhood.

SCENE 1: New York legislative hearings on energy policy. Twenty-eight people are there from business, labor and three local environmental groups. The businesses and unions represented account for 400,000 jobs and billions in taxes and wages. The environmentalists represent 900 members. The environmentalists get priority time when TV cameras are rolling. They call themselves helpless people fighting to defend nature against business fatcats and labor hardhats. They contend the state needs less waste and a simpler life-style. Too much energy and growth destroys natural beauty. They oppose all new power plants. They demand stoppage of one project employing 1200 workers and that, if finished, would save ten million barrels of oil. Their membership exemplifies a new influential elite: upper-middle-class, comfortable, secure. Unlike the business people and tradesmen present, they answer to no one and produce few goods and services. If they are wrong in their actions, they bear no responsibility. Others pay the price of error.

SCENE II: A socialist party caucus in New York City. You are invited to speak for the construction unions in an energy debate. Your opponent is James Benson from the anti-nuclear Council on Economic Priorities. You expect a tough energy debate. You're concerned with jobs and family income. Benson turns out to be a fuzzy-talking advocate of counter-culture visions. He says technical questions are not his main concern; it's a revolution in lifestyles that matters. People's consciousness needs raising, schools have to be revolutionized and family structure changed; income redistributed according to his model of equity.

The debate is, of course, not at all about energy. It's about basic values, risks of life, personal rights, political constitution and religious beliefs. Benson doesn't see it that way. He likes merely dictating his vision of good and truth, and calling it "energy and economics." You walk out into the city night filled with men and women rushing home from work, cars dodging each other, tall buildings, cabbies and cops—the smell and sight of real life. But your experience worries you. It hits you that Benson is dedicated to forcing his counter-culture values on you, your kids and your country. After all an army of James Bensons are now taken seriously as policy experts. His way of thinking and his values influence government officials and the media. You realize he was preaching revolutionary change and you're angered that few people are facing up to the fact.

SCENE III: Washington, D.C., Sunday, May 6th on the Mall. The event is the giant anti-nuke rally—over 60,000 people. You're a reporter for your trade journal. Mingling with the crowd, you meet George, a student vacationing in D.C. He is politically moderate but intensely concerned with nuclear safety. You hear Governor Brown exhorting the crowd with a speech written for him by Tom Hayden, godfather of SDS and Jane Fonda's current spouse. Ms. Fonda is there too. George reacts badly to Fonda's speech: he is an anti-nuke but doesn't like her "excess baggage," he tells you. George's brother died in Vietnam about the time Jane Fonda was broadcasting from Hanoi, calling the NVA the "conscience of humanity." Politics aside, George can't forget that and admits her words fall on biased ears. Ralph Nader appears pronouncing nuclear energy "America's technological Vietnam." As you wade through the crowd you meet members of Mobilization for Survival, the Abortion Rights Movement, Clergy and Laity Concerned, SANE, Socialist Workers Party, Youth Against War and Facism, Young Socialist Alliance, Women's Strike for Peace. George decides that, although he's an anti-nuke, this isn't *his* movement. You leave George to file your story. It begins something like the *New York Times* lead article the next day: "The event was reminiscent of the marches protesting American involvement in Vietnam a decade and more ago. . . . The protestors gave the appearances of being graduates of an earlier era returning for a 10-year reunion."

"America's technological Vietnam?" You begin to realize that Nader's characterization may reveal a lot about the anti-nuclear movement. Does the comparison disturb you? It does me. Before our eyes, a nuts-and-bolts economic issue—secure, plentiful, affordable energy—is being transformed into another radical movement. It would not be so disturbing if energy supply wasn't essential to our personal and national well-being. But given a vulnerable economy, all citizens should be disturbed that many leaders of the antinuclear movement espouse political goals few of us can accept. The fact is that Jane Fonda is not the only one with ideological "excess baggage."

In 1977 a task force of top environmentalists was formed including the leaders of The Sierra Club, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Friends of the Earth. The Wilderness Society, Zero Population Growth, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Environmental Defense Fund. They published a study called, *The Unfinished Agenda: the Citizen's Guide to Environmental Issues*. The title is misleading. Their chief interests are not narrow environmental issues. They deal with the way we live, where and how we live, how many of us live, what we believe and what we love. Stated directly, these environmentalists don't like their fellow citizens one bit: they think there are too many of us and judge our way of life not worth living. According to them, we don't know what's best for us. So, by gaining power they have decided to fundamentally change us. With their attitude few elections can be won directly. Therefore, few environmentalists run for office on their radical platform. Instead they use research centers, mass-media and a $48 million combined budget to lobby politicians. They have gained top positions in the federal and state regulatory agencies from which to achieve their objectives.

Reading *The Unfinished Agenda* you quickly learn that the primary concerns are not nuclear energy, coal, dams, factories, forests, or cars. Their major theme is coercive population control. First, control of the amount of us; then, control of what we teach our kids and what we most value ourselves.

Recall that this book is ostensibly about environmental issues. Yet, the taskforce returns to coercive population control in every chapter of their study, whether it's energy, agriculture, land use or natural resources. For example, they recommend ways to force families out of their homes by denying property tax and mortgage interest deductions. Desiring more open land, they consider suburbs of any kind to be vices. They oppose development of nuclear and coal resources as well as most of our domestic minerals. They oppose the use of fertilizers that have permitted bountiful increases in U.S. farm output. They oppose modern "energy wasting" farm machinery and suggest farmers return to hand tools. According to the environmentalist taskforce, Americans have wasted resources and created a profligate society. To remedy the situation, they recommend a National Planning Board composed of themselves of course, to set and enforce growth limits, allocate natural resources and generally monitor our use of them.

After reading *The Unfinished Agenda* one can only conclude that the environmentalist movement is actually an anti-energy movement designed to compel drastic change in America at the cost of immense suffering for the mass of people. Thus Amory Lovins, the intellectual of the soft-technology cause, can write that, "It would be little short of disastrous for us to discover a source of clean, cheap abundant energy because of what we might do with it. Agreeing with him, Paul Ehrlich, the population control expert and nuclear energy opponent, says that, "Giving society cheap, abundant energy . . . would be the equivalent of giving an idiot child a machine gun." Shocking? Radical? Sure it is. These people have a vision of society that has only been approximated in modern-day China and other such centers of human degradation. To believe they're only talking about clean air, water, and energy alternatives is like believing that the Vietnamese communists really put people in "re-education camps" because they're concerned about their three R's! These people are Coercive Utopians, indeed.

But the authors of *The Unfinished Agenda* are the movement's extremists, you might say. On the contrary, they are the environmentalist moderate establishment. At least in their study, they seem sincerely concerned that their recommendations might adversely affect our personal freedoms. The authors hope somehow to preserve our basic democratic system. To view naked revolutionary aims, you have to look at other anti-nuclear environmentalists.

Dr. Barry Commoner is seen on talk-shows and news interviews as the venerable proponent of a bright solar future. But, pleasant image aside, he advocates revolutionary change for the United States. In his 1976 book, The Poverty of Power, **Commoner wrote that, "The pervasive and seemingly inevitable faults now exhibited by the United States economic system can best be remedied by reorganizing it along (marxist) Socialist lines." As he makes clear, his own interest in energy policy stems from the fact that energy can be manipulated so as to move the country toward socialism. The** Poverty of Power **is, according to Commoner, America's failure to develop adequate energy resources. This failure, he claims, proves the contradictions in our system and the need for socialism. To hear Commoner make that claim is like hearing the leader of a violent street-gang criticize neighborhood residents for failing to control crime!**

"America's technological Vietnam." said Ralph Nader of nuclear energy. He is quite right. If you see it otherwise, you can't grasp the importance of the anti-nuclear movement. The humiliating defeat in Vietnam rendered America confused and impotent in world affairs. And, now, the nuclear energy issue may similarly determine our will to use domestic resources to sustain our economic health. It is, therefore, an important fact that key anti-war leaders are now in the anti-nuclear movement. Tom Hayden, Jane Fonda, Dave Dillinger, William Kuntsler were all active then as now. Many of Ralph Nader's top organizers got their experience from the Vietnam protests, as did the leaders of Mobilization for Survival and other anti-nuclear groups. These leaders see the anti-nuclear movement as the next stage in the radicalization of American politics.

Kuntsler said recently he considered the nuclear issue to be a means of "pulling the radical Left in this country together again." To understand why they are determined to stop our use of domestic energy, we have to recognize that these radicals see a unity of purpose spanning the anti-war and anti-nuclear movements.

Revolutionary fervor waned when most of the anti-war protestors went on to careers and the concerns of making a living. As adults, they were integrated into the democratic system. Most protesting young men were, after all, concerned only with avoiding the draft. When the war ended so did their idealistic enthusiasm. But speaking for the committed radical minority, Kuntsler has said that the revolution still can't come until our political system is made to totally collapse. The struggle continues.

We should realize that the radical leaders of the anti-war movement considered a U.S. defeat in Vietnam to be a great victory for their cause. Anticipating victory, Tom Hayden made this clear in his 1970 book about the movement. Their major goal, Hayden wrote, was to give "encouragement to the Vietnamese revolutionaries while demoralizing the American military and the puppets they supported." In the same book Hayden described the current despots of all Indochina as the "conscience of humanity" who were "opening our eyes to our own history as a genocidal nation, and starting us on the road to our own revolution." Hayden's 1970 book (*Trial*) is 168 pages of violent, hate-filled polemic against the United States and Western democracy generally. "The general goals of American revolutionaries," Hayden writes, "are not too difficult to state." "We want to abolish a private property system which collides violently with the aspirations of people all over the world. We want a transformation in which the masses of people, organized around their own needs, create a new, humane and participatory system." Hayden concludes by describing his vision of an America made in the image and likeness of the revolutionaries' own lifestyle; an America of the Woodstock Nation where "all traditional social relations would be overturned. "The family would be replaced by a mixture of communes, extended (group) families and organizations. Drugs would be commonly used as a means of deepening self-awareness. . . . Urban structures would be destroyed. . . . Education would be reorganized along revolutionary lines."

But why concentrate on these 1970 thoughts of an anti-Vietnam revolutionary? Isn't the Vietnam experience behind us? Why dredge it up? Well, because Tom Hayden is a key intellectual figure of the anti-nuclear movement today, and he has never disavowed his revolutionary goals as revealed in his 1970 book. Like his colleague William Kuntsler, Hayden sees nuclear energy as another emotional issue to forward revolutionary goals. That is why the anti-nuclear movement mixes legitimate economic and safety questions with attacks on military defense, big business, big labor and our entire social system. In his book, Tom Hayden characterizes himself as a "soldier in an international socialist revolution." We should take him at his word.

On August 26th, Hayden and Fonda announced that they have founded the Campaign for Economic Democracy (no doubt financed by the huge profits from *The China Syndrome*). The *New York Times* reports that "the group is attempting to tap the same feelings of distrust that helped fuel the student movement of the 60s while trying to relate such distrust to some problems of middle-of-the-road Americans, such as inflation and energy." (The *Times* describes Hayden as a "liberal." Think of the quotes from his 1970 book *Trial* and then wonder how Tom Hayden can be called a liberal.) The report also says he intends to tap the large number of people attracted to the anti-nuclear movement. And, thus, the two movements are spanned for revolutionary purposes. As Hayden made clear in his SDS activity and writings, he wants to fuel the distrust of American institutions which he considers fundamentally corrupt. While belonging to the anti-energy movement that has blocked our use of necessary domestic resources, he now turns to tell us we should be aliented from our political and economic system. The chicken thieves have come from the barnyard to condemn the farmer for poultry shortages!

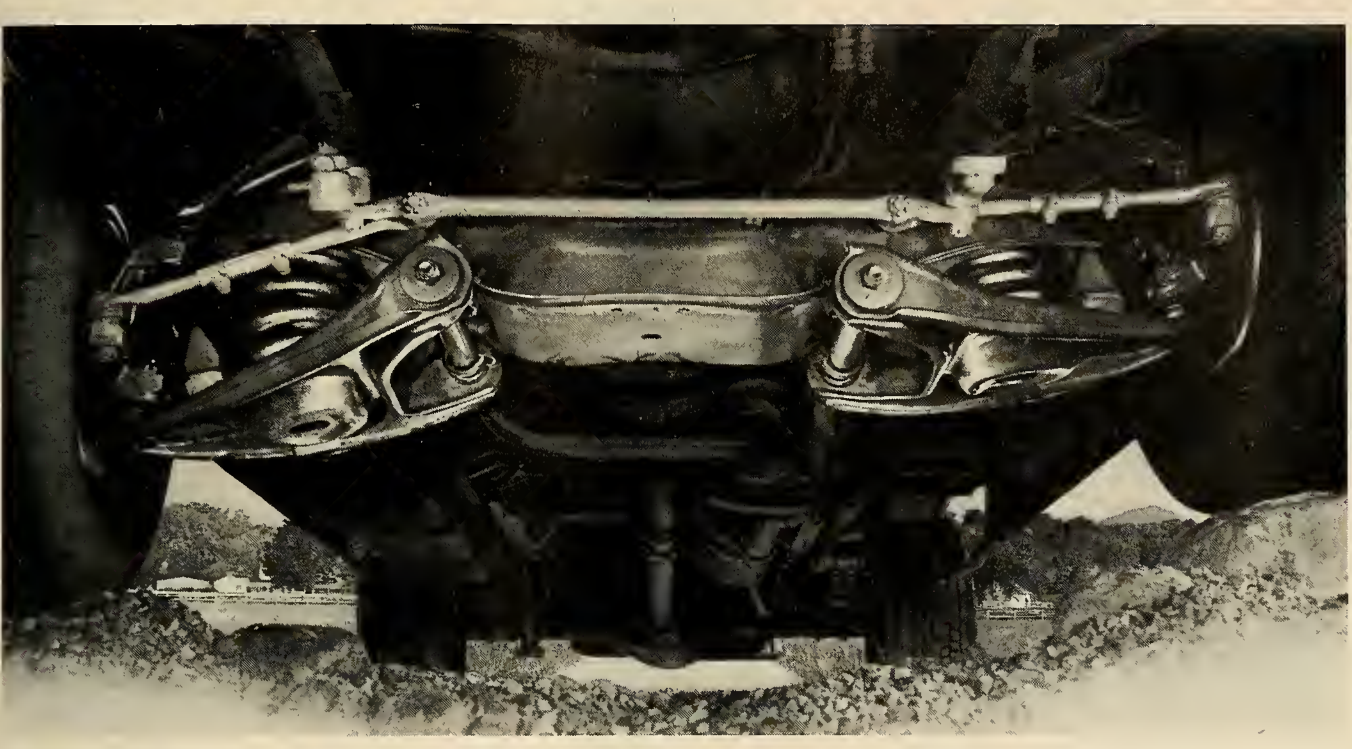
All these views—of leisure-class elitists, counter-culture dreamers and hard-core radicals—are worlds removed from most working Americans. For most of us, nuclear energy is basically a nuts-and-bolts economic issue. We are unconcerned with revolutionary goals and abstract models of what humanity should look like. We want energy to make a decent and just living, provide for family needs and contribute to our community. We rightly understand secure and adequate energy to be necessary for healthy economic growth. Growth is the basis for job opportunity and security. They, in turn, guarantee us and our children the kind of livelihood we have come to appreciate in the United States. Among tradesmen, as among most citizens, few people think of nuclear energy in terms of social revolution. If today there exists distrust and alienation, it's caused by the belief that our political system is being abused.

The environmentalist radicals exemplify abuse. They condemn "the system" yet are major recipients of its benefits: leisure, wealth, career mobility, education, social status, civil and political rights. And they would have none of these benefits without the military vigilance that secures our American commonwealth. They talk about "economic democracy," "worker's rights," "consumer advocacy." Yet with their army of lawyers, reporters, researchers and lobbyists they stifle energy growth and disregard the overwhelming pro-energy opinions of organized workers.

Despite its gross imperfections, we are by and large people of "the system." Even in the cynical post-Vietnam era, we still grasp the meaning of the prayer, "My country, right or wrong." It means, of course, that America is open to all the errors and vices of any other experiment in self-government. Yet, even when wrong, it remains a mother-land. This is

Continued on Page 22

BUILT TO TAKE IT SO YOU DON'T HAVE TO.



CHEVY'S MASSIVE GIRDER BEAM SUSPENSION SYSTEM. Standard on all 2-wheel-drive Chevy pickups. A massive, steel beam forms the foundation of this rugged independent front suspension. Two contoured control arms with coil springs are attached to each end of the rigid steel beam. So the front wheels take bumps and ruts independently and help smooth the ride. Let Chevy's tough Massive Girder Beam suspension take the bumps for you. A big plus this year is the new Chevrolet Three-Year Perforation-From-Corrosion Limited Warranty. See your Chevrolet dealer for details. Ask about leasing, too.

18	24
EPA EST. MPG	EST. HWY.

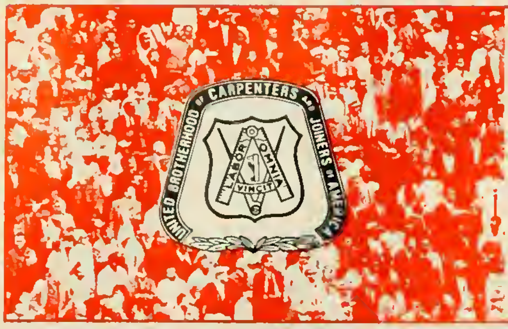
Remember: Compare the "estimated MPG" to the "estimated MPG" of other vehicles. You may get different mileage depending on how fast you drive, weather conditions and trip length. Actual highway mileage will probably be less than the estimated highway fuel economy Lower in California.

Chevy pickups are equipped with GM-built engines produced by various divisions. See your dealer for details.

Chevy C10 Fleetside Cheyenne with available rectangular headlights and chromed grille.

CHEVY TRUCKS

BUILT TO STAY TOUGH



Did You Know?

FIFTH OF A SERIES

Brotherhood's 10 Districts Cover US, Canada

Do you know your home district, its board member, and how it functions?

"The Carpenters' Convention, held in Chicago, this month, was no ordinary affair," Peter McGuire, editor and secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood, told his readers in the August, 1881, issue of *The Carpenter* magazine. "It accomplished a herculean task and will be forever regarded as one of the grandest events in the history of the trade.

"After four days' steady and thorough deliberation, a constitution was framed and over 10,000 carpenters were thus united in one compact body. . . ."

Peter McGuire was a man of vision in his time, but even he coud not have fully realized how large and dynamic an organization the Brotherhood he helped to found would become.

In 1881 there were less than 10 million wage earners in the entire United States and Canada. Today there are more than 70 million.

There were only 38 states in the United States. Today there are 50, stretching from Hawaii and Alaska and across the North American continent to Puerto Rico.

In Canada, the Dominion government was only 14 years old, and the prairie provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta had not even formed.

From 10,000 carpenters in 1881, the Brotherhood grew by January, 1980, to more than 700,000 skilled craftsmen and industrial workers, serving the two greatest industrial nations in the world.

To serve the needs of the growing union, Brotherhood convention delegates at the turn of the century, about 1900, established a General Executive Board, made up of outstanding local leaders from the various regions of North America. They came from seven sections of the country. In 1904, for example, the chairman of the GEB was from San Mateo, Calif., and board members assembled from Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Montreal, Que.; East Lake, Ala.; New Haven, Conn.; Kansas City, Mo., and Cleveland, Ohio.

In time, Brotherhood leaders realized that, to give full representation to all regions of the US and Canada, they must divide the two nations into actual geographic districts, and they voted to establish seven districts.

By the mid-1950s, however, general representatives in the field and the General Executive Board Members began to realize that their work load was growing heavy, and delegates to the 27th General Convention authorized the General Executive Board to send out through propositions for a referendum vote of the entire membership: 1. move the General Office to Washington, D.C., 2. redistrict the geographical areas of districts, and 3. grant to the General Convention legislative and judicial authority "so that final action can be taken in convention sessions."

When the tabulation of the referendum vote was taken in November, 1957, all three propositions had been approved by the necessary majority.

The 28th General Convention at St. Louis, Mo., 1958, then took action to carry out the mandate of the membership.

Instead of one General Executive Board Member, Canada soon had two. The provinces of British Columbia, which had been in former District 6 with 11 western states, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands, became a part of new Canadian District 10. The border between Manitoba and Ontario became the boundary between the two new Canadian Districts 9 and 10. Former District 1, composed of the New England states and New York remained intact. So did Districts 2 and 3. Kansas, Missouri, Texas, and Oklahoma, were moved from District 5, and, with Arkansas, made up the new District 6.

District 5 lost the four states mentioned above and picked up the Mountain State of Colorado.

The big and booming Western States became Districts 7 and 8 as you see on the map on the opposite page. The new State of Hawaii became part of District 8. The new state of Alaska became part of District 7.

Today, each district is headed up by a General Executive Board Member, who is elected by the General Convention, and who is responsible for assisting local unions in his district, for advising and assisting in negotiations for collective bargaining and in organizing the unorganized, and for carrying out a whole range of duties under the direction of the General President.

Each district Board Member helps coordinate the work of the international staff of organizers and representatives in his district, with the advice and consent of the General Officers and the Director of Organization.

In general, General Executive Board Members represent the international union in their respective districts.

Between conventions, the General Executive Board—made up of the five General Officers and the 10 District Board Members—is the supreme authority of the Brotherhood.

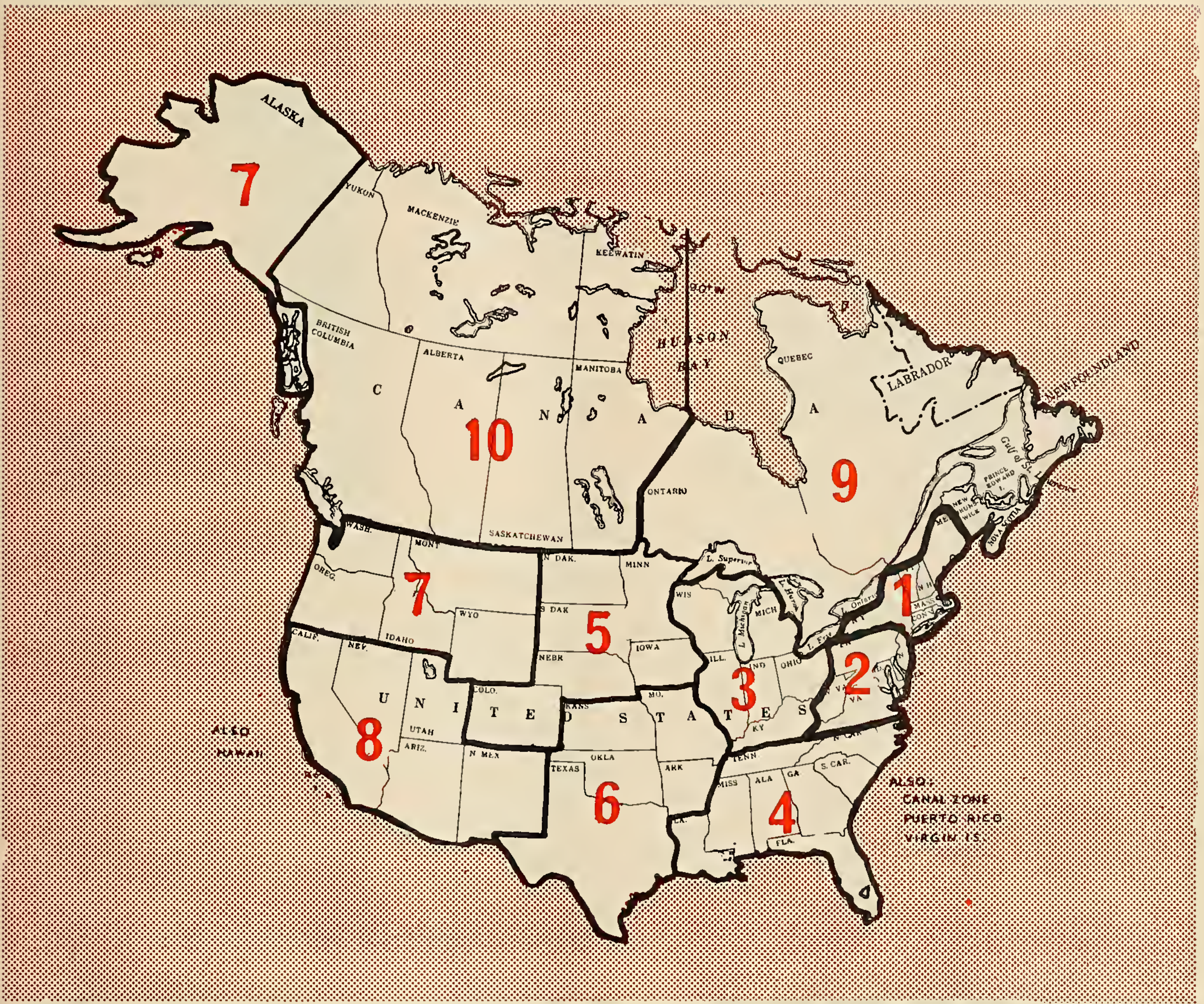
The Constitution and Laws states it this way: "The General Executive Board shall have the authority to determine the number of its members, the geographical area of the Districts, and to make appropriate provision for the administration of the various districts."

Between board meetings—under Section 15 of the Constitution and Laws—the district board members "devote their entire time to the interest of the United Brotherhood, under the supervision of the General President."

The General President chairs meetings of the General Executive Board, and the General Secretary serves as board secretary, recording the minutes. All correspondence and appeals to the General Executive Board are sent to the General Secretary, who presents them at the next regular meeting of the board.

The Constitution and Laws provides for quarterly meetings of the General Executive Board, and special meetings are held "at the call of the chair."

It's a democratic, efficient system of trade union government, and in our case, it has worked successfully for almost a century.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MACKENZIE
KEEWATIN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
HUDSON BAY
CANADA
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9
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NEW BRUNSWICK
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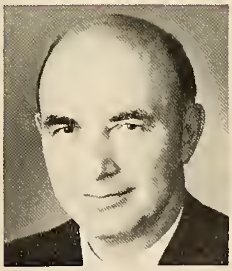
The 10 districts of the United Brotherhood cover the United States and Canada. The board members from each district are shown below.

1 **Joseph F. Lia**
First District
New City, N.Y.

2 **Sigurd Lucassen**
Second District
Springfield, N.J.

3 **Anthony Ochocki**
Third District
Detroit, Mich.

4 **Harold E. Lewis**
Fourth District
Atlanta, Ga.



5 **Leon W. Greene**
Fifth District
Burnsville, Minn.

6 **Frederick N. Bull**
Sixth District
Oklahoma City, Ok.

7 **Hal Morton**
Seventh District
Portland, Ore.

8 **M. B. Bryant**
Eighth District
Sacramento, Calif.

9 **John Carruthers**
Ninth District
Willowdale, Ont.

10 **Ronald J. Dancer**
Tenth District
Calgary, Alb.

Ottawa Report

BROADBENT PROPOSES CONTROLS

Saying that it is "time to get tough with the foreign giants who control our energy industry," NDP leader Ed Broadbent called for the establishment of a permanent commission to control prices and profits of the multinational oil companies.

"The exorbitant third quarter profit increases reported recently are simply additional and irrefutable evidence of the need for price and profit controls on the major companies operating in the Canadian oil industry," he said.

He stated that the four largest subsidiaries operating in Canada--Imperial, Gulf, Texaco and Shell--had an average increase in profits of 55% on their Canadian operations in the first nine months of 1979.

Broadbent said that "instead of trembling before the demands of the oil giants and promising them even more handouts and concessions if they will agree to develop and sell us our own energy resources, the Prime Minister should make it clear to them that the rules of the game are changing in Canada, just as in the U.S."

CLC LAUNCHES RADIO SHOW

Over the past few years, the Canadian labor movement has launched a number of campaigns to explain to its members and to the public what trade unionism is all about.

In another attempt to explain its case, the Canadian Labor Congress has gone into the business of radio programming, and it already seems to be a booming success.

Last year, the CLC developed a radio package which would run for 13 weeks with each segment lasting 15 minutes. The program, called "The Workplace," would, according to plans, be broadcast on at least 25 radio stations from coast to coast. Currently, the CLC has a definite "yes" from 21 stations that will run the show this winter, while another 15 are still considering it.

BOISE CASCADE STRIKEBREAKS

Ontario Federation of Labor Secretary-Treasurer Terry Meagher says Boise Cascade Canada, Ltd., is strikebreaking and making unreasonable contract demands.

He said the company's demand that woodlands workers, members of Local 2693, Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, must own and operate their equipment was absolutely unreasonable. The equipment used by each man costs up to $50,000. Workers have been on strike in Fort Frances, about 280 kilometres west of Thunder Bay, for 10 months and in Kenora for 13 months. Meagher also said the company which brought in employees from plants in New Brunswick to keep its mill operating is guilty of strikebreaking. He said strikebreaking should be outlawed because it causes violence.

Meagher pledged union financial support to the workers. Last year, the federation raised about $30,000.

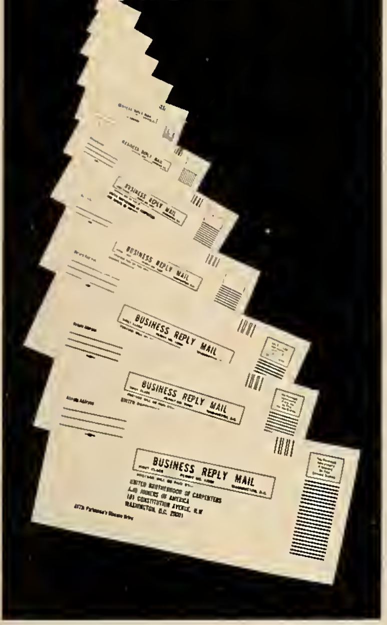
PILKEY: 'CHANGE ONTARIO LAWS'

Thousands of workers are forced to strike each year in Ontario over such fundamental issues as union security and mandatory dues check-off, says Ontario Federation of Labor president Cliff Pilkey.

"Public attention has focused in recent months on such bitter labor struggles as Boise Cascade, Butcher Engineering and Radio Shack--all disputes triggered by an anti-union management over matter we once thought had been resolved 20, 30 and 40 years ago," Pilkey said.

In a statement, Pilkey said unions are constantly decried for contributing to an acceleration of industrial unrest in this country. Yet these same voices are curiously mute in the face of corporate irresponsibility at the bargaining table. And Ontario's Conservative government has abetted these anti-union companies by refusing to bring the province's outdated labor laws into line with those in other jurisdictions.

Pilkey's statement was made before the OFL presented a brief calling for changes in the Ontario Labor Relations Act to Ontario's Minister of Labor.



In our November and December, 1979, issues we distributed postage-paid return envelopes, asking members to contribute generously to the current fund-raising drive of the American Parkinsons Disease Association. The response has been gratifying. Contributions are arriving daily at the General Office. We urge you to continue your support. Keep the envelopes coming!

MORE DONORS *to the Parkinson's Disease Drive*

Local 1—Mike Gasperi, Herbert Hahn, Lambert H. Mueller, Walter Henricks, Jacob Stefan.
Local 2—Henry J. Rapp, Charles J. Dinn.
Local 5—John P. Morrin.
Local 6—James Hayes.
Local 7—William J. Lunka, W. Kulyk, Wallace Morin, Kenneth Anderson.
Local 8—Ray Severini.
Local 12—Wallace J. Tomas.
Local 13—Anthony Dodson, Lawrence F. Holmgren, William W. Gruetzmacher, Fred Henriksen, A. Gonzalez.
Local 15—Tarje I. Thorsland, Larry Alessandrini, Linda J. Christodora, Anthony Occhipinti.
Local 19—Buford O. Brien, William Miller.
Local 20—John Solle.
Local 22—C. Kirkpatrick, Mario Baffico, Louis J. Schnapp, Charles Steen, Edward M. DeBono, Cornelius O. Sullivan, Samuel Dahlberg, Douglas C. Christian.
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Local 25—P. J. Daniel.
Local 28—Tollef Follinglo.
Local 32—Edmond J. Asselin, Joseph Ducslos.
Local 33—Chester MacKenzie, Austin M. Findler.
Local 34—Paul Lewis.
Local 35—Gerhard Dohse, George Phipps, Don Ayers.
Local 36—Frank V. Garcia, Henry T. Katka, John B. Souza, Mike E. Matta.
Local 40—C. S. White, John Sarantakes, Ole J. Sundby, Armondo J. VeTrano, Stephen J. Sodones, Peter Gerakas.
Local 42—Gene Petter, Paul Agius, William Fagerstrom, Conrad P. Diehl.
Local 43—Gerald Archambault.
Local 51—Albert O. Crowell, J. A. Moulaison.
Local 53—Boriss Blumbergs, Bernhard Berntsen.
Local 54—Alex Gimbels.
Local 55—Olaf Helland, Roy Sparks.
Local 58—Karl G. Selin, George W. North, Erik G. Granholm, C. Naffin, J. Clarke, Roy S. Simonson.
Local 60—Edgar W. Cleveland, M. A. Hutcheson.
Local 61—Dale J. Berry, James C. Pugh.
Local 62—Gilbert Cox, Fred Sundberg, M. Paulsen.
Local 65—Alex J. Papp.
Local 69—Ralph R. Lewton.
Local 77—Vincenzo Santoro.
Local 80—John Milan, William Drislane, John Krogman, Arthur L. Fennell, John Wyllie, Frank Andrejko, Jacob Huizinga.
Local 83—Ronald N. Parks.
Local 87—L. J. Shosten, Norman Kozberg.
Local 90—Franklin Gittings.
Local 94—Samuel Moscaritolo, Walter H. Candelet, Eugene DeLomba, James Sarganis, Vasken Johnson, Pasquale Ranone.
Local 95—Gregory A. Sanders.
Local 100—Arland Lucas.
Local 101—Harry G. Kelley.
Local 102—D. T. Eaves, Norman F. Scott.
Local 104—Lorenza Henderson.
Local 105—William Konyha.
Local 107—Anthony D. Allensandro.
Local 111—Harold LaFrancis.
Local 121—John L. Walker.
Local 122—Edward H. Stoops, Jr., James J. Andrews, Dionigi Fontana.
Local 131—Roy Laughren.
Local 132—Roosevelt Miller, James E. Love, Joseph F. Moore, Sr., Fred Johnson, A. Dzenitis.
Local 133—Everett Grass.
Local 135—Manny Sussman, Benjamin Schwartzman, Michael Mea, Leon Russinoff, George Troue.
Local 141—Ned Caddick.
Local 144—C. H. Edwards, Frank Jones.
Local 162—Wallace R. Anderson, W. G. Madden, Eugene L. Russell, H. Mashlakian, John C. Mello.
Local 166—Robert T. Park, Sr.
Local 171—Bert Henderson.
Local 174—Joseph W. Jelenich, Charles A. Hakey, Robert Lathrop.
Local 181—Peter Andresen, Arve Skollerud, Einer L. Miller, Harold Larsen, Tonning E. Normann.
Local 184—E. E. Collins, Ralph W. Lemaster, D. J. MacCalman.
Local 186—Robert V. Phillipson.
Local 188—Nick Bonacci.
Local 189—Francis Danker.
Local 190—Lyle H. Vassallo.
Local 194—Averd A. Conway, James F. Phillips, L. Kelleher.
Local 196—Orrin Husted.
Local 199—John G. Cowan.
Local 200—Carson Harrington.
Local 203—J. Lehmann, Albert E. Paul.
Local 207—Evan S. Hanby.
Local 210—George E. Grassmann, Iva Marrow, Edward J. Morton, Louis Mancini.
Local 213—Walter Jones, Lucas J. Swift.
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Local 225—Douglas J. Roach.
Local 230—David W. Walter.
Local 235—Robert E. James, J. J. Hoeflinger, Leslie E. Peterson, Marvin K. Askew.
Local 242—Joseph Spisak.
Local 246—Helge Hesness, Michael Drebycz, Anthony Gruosso, Michael Edl, Henry Reese.
Local 248—Carl Lochbihler.
Local 255—Joseph F. Redding.
Local 257—James M. Wilson, Arthur Sandberg, Max Buchwald, John A. Michaelson, John E. Tinquist, Aloys Post, Louis Sallay, Sr., Eugene J. Cirulli.
Local 259—Jake Turner.
Local 260—Eugene John Perego.
Local 264—E. W. Tinker, Henry K. Pins.
Local 265—William L. Larsen, Ziggie A. Wacikowski.
Local 267—Dwight Wince.
Local 272—Gordon Elliott.
Local 275—Harry A. Gates, Harry E. Mitchell, Harry H. Skinner.
Local 281—Richard Brogan.
Local 284—Henry Tagliabue.
Local 286—Edgar L. Rutter.
Local 287—Clyde Myers, Amos Decker.
Local 308—John A. Godar.
Local 316—James H. Hoover, C. F. Dickson, Joseph R. Nevarez, Orrin Hale.
Local 323—Joseph Lia.
Local 325—Anthony Ossi, Charles Siegel, Samuel Ricco.
Local 329—Fred Bull, Edward A. Thele, Rufus Lester Gray.
Local 337—Henry Wm. Tuck, Anthony Ochocki.
Local 338—William L. Bigelow.
Local 340—Robert A. Redmond.
Local 342—Robert Stewart.
Local 345—James E. Dalton.
Local 350—Arthur Johnson.
Local 359—Ernest Pearson, Fred G. Schmauk.
Local 366—Morris Kleinman, Bernard T. Imarata, Adolf Andersen, William Sinagra, Orlando Caputo, Devy Anderson.
Local 369—Sidney Lovell.
Local 372—T. V. Kennedy.
Local 374—John E. Rudin, Wayne Pihlaja.
Local 383—William Rubenstein.
Local 385—Louis Illiano, Manuel J. Alves, Domenick Cerasoli, John Beatty.
Local 391—Charles H. Morrison.
Local 393—Raymond L. Cline, Edward J. Mazak, J. R. Davies, Joseph M. Robinson, Sr.
Local 400—Elmer F. Luther.

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Local 2
Local 30
Local 64
Local 74
Local 90
Local 106
Local 107
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Local 142
Local 153
Local 181
Local 225
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Local 2520
Local 2949
Local 3204

Five River Carpenters District Council
Fox River Valley District Council
Orange County District Council
Carpenters District Council, Kansas City, Mo.
Twin City Carpenters District Council
Suffolk County District Council
Mississippi State Council
Ventura County District Council
Tri-City Carpenters District Council
Capital District Council, Columbus
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Local 416—Joe Gatlin.
Local 422—James W. Cooper.
Local 424—Charles Chalmers.
Local 425—W. Ben Collins.
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Local 434—Roland Dunand.
Local 437—G. C. Woodrum.
Local 440—Chester A. Ostrowski, Frank Radomski.
Local 453—H. C. Newman.
Local 454—Catalino Vargas.
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Local 468—Adolphus King.
Local 470—Walter Yuckert, John K. Hoppe, Ben Mueller.
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Local 486—Vito Luceno.
Local 488—Jacob Anderson, Louis Watzky.
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Local 563—Milford B. Hilquist, James C. Cooper.
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Local 578—Joseph Shovey.
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Local 607—Dennis Hoenes.
Local 608—M. Lorusso, Edwin Youngberg.
Local 609—Lloyd Miller.
Local 620—Andrew Hopper, Arthur Story, Joseph McCollough.
Local 623—Robert E. Weidner.
Local 627—Henry T. Dunn.
Local 635—William V. Scully.
Local 642—Marion Nelson.
Local 643—Norman K. Joseph, John J. Kuh.
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Local 722—Wesley P. Rawlings.
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Local 769—Joseph Wimmer.
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Local 1014—R. D. Jordan.
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Local 1281—R. Henderson Covington.
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Local 1292—John Lamke.
Local 1296—Felix Cerasoli.
Local 1298—R. M. Knapp.
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Local 1307—Walter G. Gieseke, Floyd A. Stoner, W. H. Hanke.
Local 1319—Charley H. Westerhold, W. D. Williams.
Local 1329—Richard M. Layden.
Local 1333—Alan S. Weaver, Roy Shomo.
Local 1335—Wilford Yoakum.
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Local 1345—Henry R. Drew, Frank J. Wozniak.
Local 1351—John F. Milheim.
Local 1358—L. R. Krieger.
Local 1365—Frank Molzer.
Local 1367—Nick Disanto, Heinrich Szlatki.
Local 1382—Birchard Bass.
Local 1394—P. W. Rieman, J. A. Shaw, Chester Holland.
Local 1397—Frank Knauer, Oiva Ketonen, Ernest H. Vester, Ewald Pediman, John Fabrizio.
Local 1400—Colon C. Kornder, Frank N. Norris.

Continued on page 28

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

RECALLS

Consumer Product Safety Alert

Under laws administered by the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, an estimated 117 million potentially hazardous products have been called back from the marketplace and consumers since 1973 (when CPSC was created). Most of these were voluntarily recalled by manufacturers who established programs to repair or replace the products, or to refund the purchase price. Recent actions include the following:

Children's Toys

GIGGLE STICKS. Approximately four million Gabriel "Giggle Stick" toys are being recalled voluntarily by their manufacturer, CBS Toys, a division of CBS Inc., of New York City. The toys may pose a choking hazard to young children.

The "Giggle Stick" consists of a hollow, yellow plastic tube. When shaken, the tube produces noises from a metal reed fastened within a small cylinder. Children can remove the red end-caps of the toy, exposing the interior cylinder which houses the reed. There have been three reports since March, 1979, of children chocking on the reed, according to CBS Toys.

This toy has been manufactured since December, 1978, and sold nationwide in variety stores for less than $2.00 each. New "Giggle Sticks" have been redesigned to eliminate the safety hazard; in retail stores they are labeled "New, Improved" on the red cardboard pennant attached to the toy.

Parents can receive a full refund or a new "Giggle Stick" by returning the toy to their retailers, or by mailing it to: Gabriel Industries, Longmeadow Road, P.O. Box 980, Hagerstown, Md., 21740.

BLOW-GUN TOYS. Approximately 180,000 "Soft Shot Star

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Facts You Should Know About Your Social Security

Over 34 million men, women, and children in the United States, or approximately one out of seven persons, receive monthly cash benefits under the U.S. Social Security program. In addition, nine out of 10 workers in the United States are earning protection for themselves and their families under Social Security. These figures indicate that almost every family has a stake in Social Security, yet, how many of us really know what this program is all about?

Social Security programs were established under Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal in 1935 as an aid to workers in a time of depression. At first Social Security covered only the worker upon retirement. In 1939, the law was changed to provide protection for certain dependents when the worker retired and for survivors when the worker died.

Since the 1930's there have been many changes and expansions in the benefits offered by Social Security. When the program began, only workers in industry and commerce were covered. In the 1950's coverage was extended to include most self-employed persons, state, local, household and farm employees, and members of the Armed Forces and the clergy. Today, U.S. Social Security covers almost all jobs in the United States and is the nation's basic method of providing protection for a worker's disability, retirement, or death.

The first Social Security disability benefits were paid in July, 1957. Only disabled workers between the ages of 50 and 65 were eligible for payments. Today, workers of any age under 65, as well as dependent family members, have protection against loss of earnings due to total disability.

In 1965, the Social Security program was expanded once again with the enactment of Medicare, a federal government health insurance program which insured hospital and medical protection to people 65 and over. Since 1973, Medicare coverage has been available to people under 65 who have been entitled to disability payments for two or more consecutive years and to people with permanent kidney failure or who need dialysis or kidney transplants.

As a result of legislation enacted in 1972, Social Security benefits will increase automatically as the cost of living rises.

HOW IT WORKS

The process which allows today's Social Security program to operate is basically quite simple. Employees, employers, and the self-employed pay Social Security contributions during their working years. This money is used to pay benefits to people whose earnings at the time are substantially reduced because of retirement, disability, or death, and to pay the administrative costs of the program. In short, Social Security benefits are paid from the contributions of people in covered employment and self-employment. This cycle continues so that each working generation provides for the generation which preceded it.

Contributions are deducted from an employee's wages each pay day. In 1979 and 1980, total payments amount to 6.13% of an employee's wages. The employer then matches the payments and sends the combined amount to the Internal Revenue Service. In 1980, the maximum amount of earnings that will count for Social Security purposes and taxed accordingly is $25,900.

ELIGIBILITY

Monthly Social Security checks may go to workers and their dependents when the worker retires, becomes severely disabled, or dies. In addition, Medicare is available to people who are 65 or over or who are severely disabled.

Retirement—A retired worker may receive partial payments as early as he or she is 62. Full benefits can only be received if one retires at 65 or thereafter.

Disability—A worker who becomes disabled before the age of 65 may receive disability checks. Under US Social Security, a worker is considered disabled if he or she has a severe physical or mental condition which prevents working and is expected to last at least 12 months or to result in death. Checks may start in the sixth full month of a worker's disability.

Payments because of retirement, disability, or death, may also go to certain members of a worker's family. In these cases, unmarried children, if they are under 18, may receive monthly Social Security payments. If they are full-time students they may receive payments until they are 22. Unmarried children who are over 18 may receive benefits if they are disabled before the age of 22 and continue to be disabled. The spouse of a retired or disabled worker is eligible for payment if he or she is 62 or over. For the spouse of a decreased worker, the minimum age is 60. Finally, a wife under 62 may receive retirement, disability, or death payments if she is caring for a worker's child who is under 18 or severely disabled.

Monthly payments can be made to a deceased worker's widow or widower, 50 years or older, if he or she becomes disabled within seven years after the worker's death. A worker's parents also qualify for payments if they are at least 62 and were dependents of the deceased worker.

Retirement, disability, or death benefits may also go to a divorced spouse, providing that the marriage lasted at least 10 years.

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Social Security

Continued from page 19

BUILDING PROTECTION

Before a worker can get monthly cash benefits, he or she must be fully insured and have credit for a certain amount of work under Social Security. The exact amount of work credit depends on the worker's age. Once Social Security protection is earned, it stays with the worker from job to job, city to city, or state to state. The amount of payment depends on the worker's average earnings over a period of years.

Under a special rule, payments may be made to dependents even if a worker dies without being fully insured as long as he or she has worked under Social Security for 1½ years in the 3 years before death.

REQUEST FOR STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER →			
DATE OF BIRTH →	MONTH	DAY	YEAR

Please send a statement of my social security earnings to:

NAME ____________________

STREET & NUMBER ____________________

CITY & STATE ____________________ ZIP CODE __________

Print Name and Address In Ink Or Use Typewriter

SIGN YOUR NAME HERE (DO NOT PRINT) ____________________

Sign your own name only. Under the law, information in your social security record is confidential and anyone who signs another person's name can be prosecuted.
If you have changed your name from that shown on your social security card, please copy your name below exactly as it appears on your card.

TO GET YOUR EARNINGS STATEMENT: *Help is available for those interested in estimating their Social Security retirement benefit but don't know what earnings they paid Social Security taxes on. Clip and fill out the coupon above, and mail it to: Social Security Administration, P.O. Box 57, Baltimore, Md. 21203. The SSA will send you a statement of earnings. Be sure to include your Social Security number and birth date.*

WHEN TO CONTACT SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Security Administration has over 1300 offices conveniently located throughout the country. Representatives of these offices also make regular stops in neighboring communities.

Before you or your family can get any Social Security checks, you must apply for them. It is important for you to contact your Social Security office if:

- You are unable to work because of an illness or injury that is expected to last at least a year.
- You are 62 or older and plan to retire.
- You're within 2 or 3 months of 65, even if you don't plan to retire.
- Someone in your family dies.
- You have any questions concerning your eligibility for monthly payments under the Social Security program.
- You need a Social Security Card for employment and income tax purposes, or

Continued on page 30

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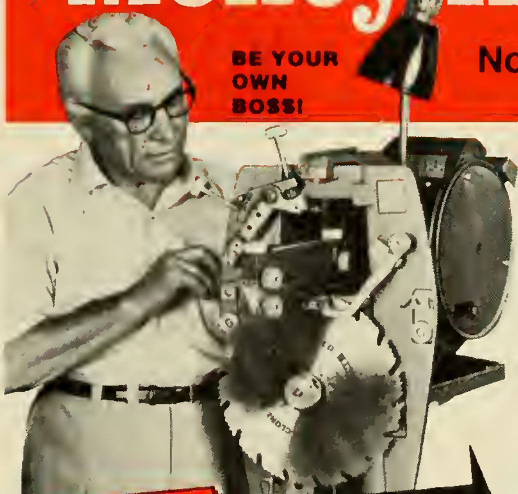

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Sidell Retires

Continued from page 4

prentice in Local 721, Los Angeles.

The first office to which he was elected was that of warden of his local union. Later he became recording secretary, organizer, assistant business representative, business manager, and president.

In 1957 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters. He was at one time secretary of the Southern California Conference of Carpenters, an executive board member of the California State Council, and has served in many other labor posts on the West Coast.

Organized labor in California pioneered in the establishment of pensions and health and welfare plans for workers, and Bill Sidell was one of the prime movers over the years. He became one of the foremost authorities on the establishment and administration of health and welfare and pension trusts.

He is also a veteran of the Jurisdictional Appeals Board and well versed in jurisdictional matters. Among many other positions of public service, he was a member of the Construction Industry Wage Stabilization Committee during the critical wage freezes of President Nixon's Administration.

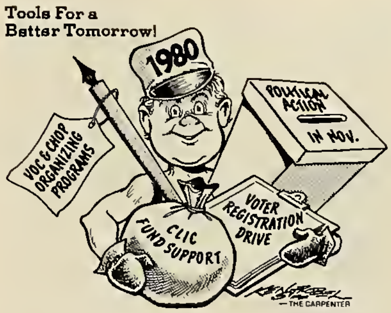
When we look back at the record of William Sidell as General President, we see many progressive innovations he has made in our union's year-round program. For example, he initiated the regional conferences, which bring together the fulltime local and district council officers for vital briefings. He has promoted the periodic training program for business representatives. During his tenure, he has expanded our relations with trade associations and employer groups in our construction and allied industries. Under his leadership, we have strengthened our organization in the field of rehabilitation, floor coverings, commercial diving, and other areas. Upon his recommendation, the 33rd General Convention established our busy Industrial Department.

CHOP and VOC (Coordinated Housing Organization Program and Volunteer Organizing Committees) have breathed new life into Brotherhood organizing under his leadership.

On top of all this, he agreed to serve as campaign chairman for the fund-raising efforts of the American Parkinsons Disease Association.

He has, indeed, offered a full measure of service to the Brotherhood.

We paraphrase something said of him at a testimonial dinner: He is a man who rings true—with the sound of a well-made hammer, the rasp of a well-sharpened saw. With Bill Sidell, we met the challenges of the Seventies . . . head on.



Konyha, President

Continued from page 5

ards of the State of Ohio. His work in this field has brought him citations from the City of Cleveland, from Cuyahoga county, the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives, and from other official groups.

During his tenure here at the General Office, his role of Second General Vice President gave him an intimate relationship with jurisdictional problems of the United Brotherhood and he chaired several committees in an effort to resolve the vexing jurisdictional problems which plague our industry. He also participated in our relationship with national trade associations with which the United Brotherhood deals.

As First General Vice President, he played an outstanding role in updating and streamlining the United Brotherhood Apprenticeship and Training mechanisms, while serving as chairman of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee. He has been a staunch fighter in protecting the traditional apprenticeship training programs. Yet he has cooperated in all efforts to bring into active apprenticeship programs minorities and women.

During his tenure as First General Vice President, Konyha streamlined the United Brotherhood's union label program and provided accelerated procedures for the viewing and approval of local union and district council bylaws.

In all, Bill Konyha is in the tradition of Brotherhood leadership, and his background and training will shape for him the capacity to deal with the difficulties which lie in his future.

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Industrial Conference

A United Brotherhood Industrial Conference has been scheduled for January 8 and 9, 1980, in Washington, D.C. Announcements of the conference have been sent to all councils and local unions which represent industrial members in collective bargaining. Representatives planning to attend the conference should notify the General Office as soon as possible. Room reservations for conference participants may be made at the Quality Inn—Capitol Hill, 415 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001 (202/638-1616). When making reservations please specify that you are attending the UBC Industrial Conference.

RING PRICE RISE

Due to the rising price of silver on the world market, all official sterling silver Brotherhood rings will cost $58, effective January 1, 1980.

Nuclear Energy Agenda

Continued from Page 12

not patriotic bragging. Like imperfection in the constitution of a building, we concede the great flaws of our nation. That is precisely why our Constitution's preamble includes the common goal "to form a more perfect Union." But how long must we try? **The revolutionaries in our midst say: listen to us, give us power, and we will create a new humanity. Energy policy is simply one means to that end. They insist that by uprooting the traditional values and institutions—including our patriotic allegiance—they will usher in a reign of perpetual peace, with planned parenthood, socialized industry and labor, equal property and a guaranteed income for everyone everywhere in a new world community on Spaceship Earth. So far, of course, all we have had from them is a shameful defeat in Vietnam, an impotent government, high inflation, and long lines of cars waiting for a loser's share of gasoline at our filling stations.**

Most Americans know better. While the radical environmentalists may hate our system, we see it for what it is: an accumulated heritage passed on by generations of hard-working people and sometimes defended with their lives and honor. No ideal model of society was constructed by intellectuals and activists. Like any other progressive country, America is a product of free men struggling over centuries—individually and collectively. It is a product of hard work, perseverence and the willingness to take risks. It is the product of people pursuing their legitimate self-interest, tempered by a genuinely liberal sense of national unity. In a world of oppression and poverty, what Americans have achieved is certainly revolutionary. But it is a revolution of personal freedom and duties, not abstract models; filled with hope not distrust, patriotic affection not alienated hatred.

On the matter of nuclear energy we should demand honest and forthright public debate. But let's realize that environmentalism has come to include a radical agenda incompatible with our freedom and national well-being. Be skeptical of catch-phrases like "consumer advocacy" and "economic democracy." We already have economic freedom. Imperfect yes, but free nonetheless. What we need is the will to use our domestic energy and natural resources to preserve our freedom and better perfect our country. Businessmen, workers and all other citizens should take as their motto: "Down with the Coercive Utopians; Up with laboring freemen!"

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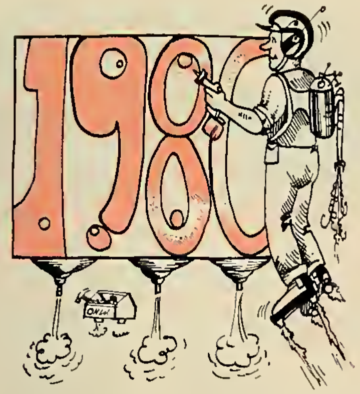

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TACT TRAINING

An experienced plumber was giving instructions to his apprentice.

"Working in other people's homes," he said, "can sometimes lead to embarrassing situations, but you can always get out of them by using tact. For example, the other day, I walked into a bathroom and found a lady taking a bath. I backed out saying, 'Excuse me, sir.' In that way, the lady thought I hadn't gotten a good look at her and it was all right."

The following afternoon, the apprentice staggered into the office in a beat-up condition.

"What happened to you?" asked the boss.

"You and your tact," cried the apprentice. "I went to the bridal suite of the Etter Plaza Hotel to fix a faucet. I was half-way through the bedroom before I realized there was a couple making love in the bed. The husband cussed at me, but I remembered what you had said, so I tipped my hat and said, 'Excuse me, gentlemen!' "

GAME TIME

BOSS: I thought I told you to break up that crap game two hours ago.

FOREMAN: I thought I did it pretty fast considering I only had $1 to start with.

BE READY TO VOTE IN '80

MAN TO MAN

BILL: How come when you tell about the fish you caught, you vary the size of it?

PHIL: I never tell a man more than I think he will believe.

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

BEST FOOT FORWARD

PATIENT: I've got a pain in my left foot.

DOCTOR: It's just old age.

PATIENT: Why doesn't my right foot hurt? I've had it just as long.

LITTLE-BOY JOKE

HOST: Are you sure you can cut your meat?

LITTLE BOY: Yes. We often have it as tough as this at home.

SIMPLE EXPLANATION

A woman became furious when her husband jumped her bid at bridge.

"Why did you do that?" she hissed.

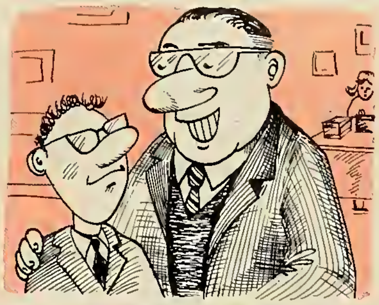
"Because," he replied casually, "I had one jack, two queens and four scotches."

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There once was a silly, young suitor,
Apprenticed to work as a tutor,
Down the aisle he did stride,
Wife-to-be at his side,
And now he's sorry he pursued her.

— Howard Downer
Lebanon, Ore.



SUCCESS STORY

The young man started work as a stock-room boy. Within six months he was made a salesman. In another six months he was upped to sales manager, and shortly thereafter he was made general manager.

A few days later, he was called in by the president of the firm, who explained he would retire soon and would turn the presidency over to the newcomer.

"Thanks," said the young man.

"Thanks!" growled the president. "You've been with this firm only about a year. Is that all you can think of to say?"

"Well," said the young man, "thanks a lot, dad."

BE IN GOOD STANDING

GOING NATIVE

On a plane headed for Hawaii, two friends got into a discussion about the pronunciation of the word "Hawaii." One said the "w" was pronounced as a "v"; the other argued that the word was pronounced as it is spelled. They decided to ask a native when they landed.

At the airport, the passengers were greeted with music, and friendly natives bedecked them with flowers and leis. The two friends pumped the hand of a particularly friendly native.

"Tell me, my good man" asked the tourist, "Do you pronounce your island 'Hawaii' or Havaii'?"

"Havaii," came the quick reply.

"Thank you very much," said the American.

"You're velcome!"

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '80

ARMY CHOW

SERGEANT: Sand in the soup? Did you join the army to serve your country or to complain about the food?

PRIVATE: I joined to serve my country, not eat it.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Carpenters Local 929 had a luncheon on June 3, to honor members with 25, 30, and 35 years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood. The following members were awarded pins:

Picture No. 1—25-year members, with officers of the local, First row, left to right, Drexel Hite, William Patterson, Forrest Fuller, M. F. Teegardin, Frank Despenza, George Teeples. Back row, left to right, Bob Roberts; president, Armand Pavageau; Don Self; trustee, Gene Aber; conductor, Jack Scott; warden, Mack Henton.

Picture No. 2—30-year members. First row, left to right, Allan Blood, James Hough, Fred Meyer, Odis Hooks, Carl Copelin, Claude McKay. Back row, left to right, Charles Porche, Wenzel Miller, Edward Lawhorn, Frank Smith, Tom Rayford, John Corbin, C. V. Brice.

Picture No. 3—35-year members. First row, left to right, Gust Linscheid, Cliff Welch, Dunbar Bell, James Jones, Jesus Romero, Ralph Faciane. Back row, left to right, Harlof Jensen, Elton Samuel, T. R. Campbell, Eulsee Johnson, Daniel Brock, Tom Bunce, Fernand Patin, True Maxfield, Jr., Lee Burgess, William Gaker, financial secretary-business representative.

Those members who were unable to attend the luncheon were: 25-year members, Harry Bilbrew, Robert Castleberry, Oscar Cuneo, Felix Dominguez, Gedest Gribble, Merritt Hiskey, Arthur Lopez, James Maddox, Alvin McInnis, William Pendray, Vladimir Pezer, Elmer Thompson, David Tucker, Albert Wade, Virgil Washington, Frank Weeden, James Wells.

30-year members—Farooq Akmal, Don Amundson, Alfred Barron, Frank Bates, R. E. Battenschlag, Lester Bluhm, Jess Bradshaw, Leonard Brown, Frank Charon, Ray Cooley, Andy Dunlap, Joe Fimbres, C. H. Friesen, Walter Glanzman, Henry Grenier, Leo Hepola, Doc Langworthy, Jack Mackey, Allen McNair, Anthony Merton, Robert Pipes, Joe Qualls, Lloyd Sullinger, Edward Williams.

35-year members—Ernest Andrus, Eugene Bates, Cedric Brockman, George Every, A. W. Gardner, Bert George, Emil Hansen, Lenard Honore, Sidney Jacobs, Harry Jones, Onnie Kautto, Robert McCarthy, Edward Montgomery, M. D. Self, Alred Spight, Ray Stafford, Carl Ulrich, George Winegar.

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

OLATHE, KANS.

Retired General Executive Board Member J. O. Mack presented service pins to members of Local 714 at the local's dedication ceremony for its new hall on July 28, 1979. The following members received awards:

Picture No. 1—Seated: 25-year member Herschel Malone. Standing, from left: James Smith, Sherman Rainwater, Edward Torrez, Local 714 president Morris Eastland (in back), Mike Kunard, retired Gen. Exec. Board Member J. O. Mack, and retired Kansas State Council of Carpenters Secretary Charles Miller.

Picture No. 2—30-year member Everett Delana.

The local union also observed its 30th anniversary.

Olathe, Kans.—Picture No. 1

Delana

San Diego, Calif.

Connellsville, Pa.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

On Sunday, May 6, 1979, Local 1296 held a dinner in honor of its members with 25 and 50 years of service to the Brotherhood. Eleven members received their 25-year pins, and one member received a 50-year pin. Pictured are honored members and Local 1296 officers.

In the accompanying picture, front row, left to right: 25-year members Robert Butcher, Meryle Anderson, Ervin Reiner; 50-year member Andy Anderson; and 25-year members Jim Sherbacov, Sam Henderson, Johnny Hayes, and Warren Murdock.

Back row, left to right: King Taylor, president; Luis Adams, financial secretary; Virgil Reno, recording secretary; 25-year member Andrew Luckey; Earl Emmert, trustee; Carol Braley, conductor; L. E. O'Dell, trustee; 25-year members J. C. Aldridge and C. B. Gordon; Danny Gomez, trustee; and O. Ostrowski, vice president.

Wildwood, N.J.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

On June 23, 1979 members of Local 321, with 20 to 56 years of service to the Brotherhood, were honored at a banquet at the Scottdale Elks. Spouses were invited to the celebration, and the following members received their service pins.

Front row, left to right: H. C. Hagerman, 40-years; Clarence Thornburg, 40-years; Frank Davis, 35-years; and Robert Haney, business representative for Sub District #1.

Back row, left to right: E. C. Sutherland, 30-years; Guy O. Tusslie, Jr., 35-years; Fred Hagerman, 30-years; Claude Kislar, 30-years; Theodore Phillips, 30-years; William Daily, 30-years; Kenneth Gallentine, 25-years; and Raymond Kinneer, 20-years.

Not pictured was 55-year member William J. Lint, the oldest living member of Local 321, who now resides in Sarasota, Fla.

WILDWOOD, N.J.

Local 1743, held its annual banquet on April 28, 1979, at the Golden Eagle Inn, Cape May. The 20 and 30-year Pins were awarded as follows: left to right: Chuck McIlvaine, president; Ray Guzman, 20 years; Owen Hand, 20 years; Ralph Ackreyd, 30 years; James Dougherty, 30 years; Deno Venturi, business representative. Those not present: Leslie Brunell, 20 years and John Smith, 20 years.

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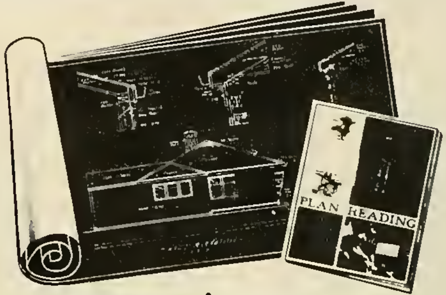

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Plainfield, N.J.

PLAINFIELD, N.J.

On June 26, 1979, officers of Local 155 visited the Greenbrook Manor Nursing Home to present to Albert Nelson a 70-year membership pin. A 70-year anniversary cake was ordered, along with a bowl of punch. It was a surprise party and Brother Nelson was overwhelmed. Brother Nelson is 91 and is still in good health. Other residents of the home joined in the celebration. The accompanying picture shows, left to right, Jules Peterson, president; John Lubsen, vice president; Albert Nelson; Norm Laustsen, financial secretary; Frank Minarck, business representative.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Because of the great number of pictures of pin presentations and affiliate functions received each month for publication in the Service to the Brotherhood section, we are forced to select only a few pictures at a time for any local union. We plan to run the names of all pin recipients, but recording secretaries are advised that only a limited number of pictures can be printed.

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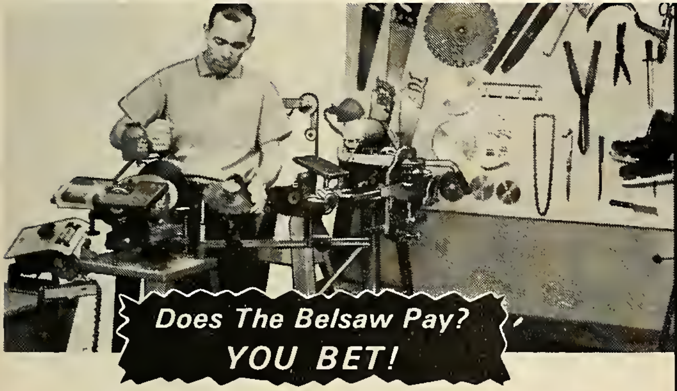

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Local 2046—Theron L. Pollard, Otto Wilson, Howard H. Holt, Joseph Nunnes.
Local 2067—William E. Skinner.
Local 2078—Ernest Hassel, Roger W. Bengtson, Eddie L. Neal.
Local 2087—Claude Nickels.
Local 2094—Vilho L. Leppiaho, Joseph Igyarto.
Local 2114—Walter I. Allen.
Local 2127—Mervin L. Buffington.
Local 2139—John H. Durbin.
Local 2155—Frank Barbieri, John Chervenak.
Local 2205—Beecher W. Songer.
Local 2212—George Boner.
Local 2241—Benjamin Williams.
Local 2246—Adolph E. Knutson.
Local 2248—Charles Motter, Robert L. Adams.
Local 2250—Burwood McIntyre.
Local 2258—Heard J. Medine.
Local 2265—Charles Tisdale.
Local 2274—James M. Stuchul.
Local 2288—Thomas R. Grossklaus, F. Garcia, W. A. Samuelson, Tony Briones.
Local 2396—A. J. Barnhart.
Local 2398—Pat H. Iannucci, Edward Ponow, Floyd Brittain.
Local 2435—Charles A. Wilt, Christopher Skinas, John M. Duda.
Local 2456—Edgar F. Ahalt.
Local 2461—George Parker.
Local 2471—Leslie D. Goodlin.
Local 2498—Edward Puranen.
Local 2710—Frank Blum.
Local 2735—James B. Allen.
Local 2763—Joe Kaczmarski.
Local 2805—John C. Monroe.
Local 2931—Raymond K. Nelson.
Local 2949—R. F. Lamon.
Local 3161—Jose Bielma.
Local 3206—George A. King.
Local 3268—John I. Gorman.

No Local #: Hubert Atkins, A. Balbi, Sid Biglovsky, M. Blumhagen, Elie Borenstein, O. E. Brady, Harry Breese, S. Brooks, Delford Brown, G. D. Bruce, Alvin J. Carlsen, Vincent Chavez, Harold Cheesman, Martin Christensen, Anthony Corbo, Carl Dickey, C. J. Eriksen, M. Fairhurst, Norman Fochtmann, Philip Garrick, Earl A. Genz, Irvin J. Goldner, William Gonsalves, John Greenland, Richard P. Griffin, Carl A. Groth, D. Hadenfeldt, Edward R. Haerle, Samuel Heil, Calvin Hunter, Charles A. Hutchinson, Paul W. Irwin, Paul Jankus, A. Johansson, Julius Johnson, H. Kinzer, W. T. Kriek, Sterns M. Law, Holger I. Lawson, Willard L. Masters, A. C. Mears, Axel Nelson, Merrill I. Nilsen, Stanley Oakley, Frank Parkin, Parsons, Ivan O. Paulson, I. Perez, Paul Peterson, Max Plotz, Clifford Richardson, William E. Roberts, J. Schatz, Talendo Scotto, Donald C. Sinclair, O. Spaeth, David A. Stern, Strianese, James P. Sullivan, Ivan Sutton, S. M. Taylor, Gerald Theobald, S. Thompson, Sr., Willis Thompson, James Thomson, L. VanWagoner, Nicholson Verbanac, Ed Vienneau, Louis Walkenhorst, Robert Wellington, John E. Wellner, Dale Whitman, Jack Wussler.

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IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 371 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $464,904.15 in death claims paid for the month.

Local Union, City

1, **Chicago, Ill.**—Geoffrey Crawley, Carl A. Moews.
5, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Ulysses V. Allen, Robert Hammer.
7, **Minneapolis, Mn.**—Nels A. Johnson, Einar Laursen, Fred G. Lee, Julius Webster.
8, **Philadelphia, Pa.**—James S. Burns, Albert G. Hill, Anthony Zwarych.
18, **Hamilton, Ont., Canada**—Mrs. Arthur Burden.
19, **Detroit, Mich.**—Ernest Moers, Louis Sostaric.
22, **San Francisco, Calif.**—Mrs. Fred S. Horst, John H. Roberts.
24, **Central Conn.**—Carl Castiglioni, Joseph A. DiMauro, Edward Provitz, Sr., James P. Watson, William Wood.
25, **Los Angeles, Calif.**—Earl C. Hakala.
26, **E. Detroit, Mich.**—John F. Kane, Mrs. Walter A. Lindstead, Walter W. Ozark.
33, **Boston, Mass.**—Zeferino Monteiro, Generoso J. Sacco.
35, **San Rafael, Calif.**—Maurice W. Winans.
36, **Oakland, Calif.**—Grandon C. Orr.
38, **St. Catharines, Ont., Canada**—Jules Jean Jos Dugas.
40, **Boston, Mass.**—Mrs. Robert C. Moores.
42, **San Francisco, Calif.**—Edward S. Brown, Mrs. William Fagerstrom.
43, **Hartford, Conn.**—John A. Johnson, Mrs. Richard Keating, Mrs. Einar Lohner.
44, **Champaign, Ill.**—Mrs. Clyde L. Gaskill.
54, **Chicago, Ill.**—James Suchy.
55, **Denver, Colo.**—Herman R. Patrick.
60, **Indianapolis, Ind.**—Ivan B. King, Clayton J. York.
62, **Chicago, Ill.**—Harold N. Aamodt.
64, **Louisville, Ky.**—Earl McQuillen.
73, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Melvin L. Montgomery.
74, **Chattanooga, Tenn.**—John L. Farrar.
77, **Port Chester, N.Y.**—George T. Hains.
80, **Chicago, Ill.**—Duncan M. Wishart.
81, **Erie, Pa.**—Theodore Stolz.
85, **Rochester, N.Y.**—John J. Dabrody, Frank O. Edwards, Charles Latona, Ray Morrow, Roger H. Patric.
87, **St. Paul, Minn.**—Edmund F. Deutschlander, Arnold G. Stone, Othmar A. Wagner.
94, **Providence, R.I.**—Paul E. Fournier, Joseph F. Mosca, Joseph W. Sweeny.
95, **Detroit, Mich.**—Thomas E. Redmond.
99, **Bridgeport, Conn.**—Richard Carlson, Alfonso Gentili, James H. Norris.
101, **Baltimore, Md.**—Charles W. Berger, Elwood R. Criswell, Commando Laster.
104, **Dayton, Oh.**—Virgil I. McDaniel.
107, **Worcester, Mass.**—Mrs. Edward Ciepielowski, Norman Whittles.
111, **Lawrence, Mass.**—Romeo Caouette.
117, **Albany, N.Y.**—Mrs. George Volk.
131, **Seattle, Wash.**—Arthur Lewis.
132, **Washington, D.C.**—Willie Clay Darby, Benjamin I. Grover.
134, **Montreal, Que., Canada**—Herve Champagne, Alcide Gaboury, Mrs. Vincent Interlino, Joseph Lauzon, Mrs. Florian Poirier, Mrs. Richard Sweezey.
135, **New York, N.Y.**—Jacob Kraus.
141, **Chicago, Ill.**—Reinhold C. Jacobson, Einar P. Wickstrom.
162, **San Mateo, Calif.**—Sulo Oaksen.
163, **Peekskill, N.Y.**—Henry K. Kaste.
171, **Youngstown, Oh.**—Joseph E. Kenney, Edward J. Oshelski.
174, **Joliet, Ill.**—Jack L. Helms, Frank Mondrella.
176, **Newport, R.I.**—George D. Long.
183, **Peoria, Ill.**—Edward J. Bergman, Richard P. Owen.
186, **Steubenville, Oh.**—Russell S. & Adda Fisher.
194, **Oakland, Ca.**—Leroy Gragg.
195, **Peru, Ill.**—Carl D. Wright.
198, **Dallas, Tex.**—Astor L. Pierce.
199, **Chicago, Ill.**—John A. McCauley.
213, **Houston, Tx.**—William L. Bauer, Sr.
218, **Boston, Mass.**—John J. Davis.
226, **Portland, Ore.**—Asa T. Williams.
235, **Riverside, Ca.**—Heinz Wallkamm.
239, **Easton, Pa.**—Harry Bechtel.
248, **Toledo, Oh.**—Robert F. Powers.
254, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Frank J. Graff.
255, **Bloomingburg, N.Y.**—Frank Giambrone, Harry C. Miller.
260, **Berkshire Co. & Vic., Mass.**—Joseph P. Downey, Jr., Frederick J. Martin, Jr.
262, **San Jose, Calif.**—Mrs. Roger W. Dean.
264, **Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Edward M. Albert, Leo J. Wieczorek.
265, **Saugerties, N.Y.**—Bertrand S. Burr.
267, **Dresden, Oh.**—Paul Gregg, John T. McMorris.

Total for One Year

By action of the 33rd General Convention, the Brotherhood death benefit was increased on January 1, 1979, from $600 up to $2,000. As a result, the Brotherhood has paid out in one year—October, 1978, through September, 1979—death benefits totaling $8,463,265.32.

278, **Watertown, N.Y.**—Chester L. Williams.
297, **Kalamazoo, Mich.**—George E. Krogel.
298, **New York, N.Y.**—Philipp Volk.
311, **Joplin, Mo.**—Leon Pennel, Mrs. Jimmie H. Templeton.
320, **Augusta/Waterville, Me.**—Wesley W. Hilt.
325, **Paterson, N.J.**—Arthur Rauer.
337, **Detroit, Mich.**—William M. Fletcher, Mrs. Hubert Koski, Mrs. Raymond Vanier.
342, **Pawtucket, R.I.**—Donat Choquette.
344, **Waukesha, Wisc.**—Charles H. Deist.
345, **Memphis, Tenn.**—James E. Wilson.
369, **Tonawanda, N.Y.**—James W. Thompson.
383, **Bayonne, N.J.**—Sam Blum.
405, **Miami, Fla.**—Frederick Ray Hershman, Marcel A. Soucy.
411, **San Angele, Tx.**—Irving S. Berg.
417, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Mrs. Milton Mitchell.
424, **Hingham, Mass.**—Richard J. Fopiano.
437, **Portsmouth, Oh.**—Elwood J. Madden.
450, **Ogden, Utah**—Clarence T. Little.
455, **Somerville, N.J.**—Mikko A. Kent.
458, **Clarksville, Ind.**—Shelby Meriwether.
461, **Highwood, Ill.**—Robert E. Peterson.
470, **Tacoma, Wa.**—Homer Boyd.
485, **Christopher, Ill.**—James Conner.
488, **New York, N.Y.**—Eric Johnson, Joseph A. Stelmack.
493, **Mt. Vernon, N.Y.**—Daniel Hendron, John McCaul.
500, **Butler, Pa.**—Mrs. Paul W. Gillespie, Ira L. Kregar.
508, **Marion, Ill.**—Earl Johnson.
523, **Keokuk, Iowa**—Frank J. Thoeny.
528, **Washington, D.C.**—Gilbert D. Garman.
532, **Elmira, N.Y.**—John H. Perkins.
540, **Holyoke, Mass.**—Adlard Moreau.
550, **Oakland, Ca.**—Mrs. Thomas E. Martin.
559, **Paducah, Ky.**—Harry W. Smith.
563, **Glendale, Calif.**—Mrs. Raymond F. Schambers.
579, **St. John's, Nfld., Canada**—Reginald Lee, Mrs. Frank Parsons.
583, **Portland, Ore.**—Percy M. Johnston.
586, **Sacramento, Calif.**—Mrs. Alvin R. Foley, Robert C. Georges, Fred H. Limbocker, Nicholas Pavelko, Wilford J. Thomas.
604, **Murphysboro, Ill.**—George Born, Sr.
608, **New York, N.Y.**—John Healy.
620, **Madison, N.J.**—Ole J. Bjornsen.
622, **Waco, Tx.**—William J. Korenek.
624, **Brockton, Mass.**—Donald C. MacGibbon.
625, **Manchester, N.H.**—Josephat Lavallee, Mrs. Henry Niquette, Arthur E. Plourde.
637, **Hamilton, Oh.**—Mrs. David P. Verfer.
643, **Chicago, Ill.**—William D. Smith.
650, **Pomeroy, Oh.**—Mrs. Leo R. Story.
665, **Amarillo, Tx.**—Scottie R. Tolbert.
669, **Harrisburg, Ill.**—Albert A. Moyer.
674, **Mt. Clemens, Mich.**—Mrs. Fred Algate.
691, **Williamsport, Pa.**—Mrs. Charles A. Starr.
721, **Los Angeles, Calif.**—Mrs. Alfred E. Tunell.
725, **Litchfield, Ill.**—Roy Bender.
727, **Hialeah, Fla.**—William H. Bolinger.
739, **Cincinnati, Oh.**—Charles E. Schmerber.
743, **Bakersfield, Ca.**—William A. Alpers, Mrs. John Maini.
764, **Shreveport, La.**—R. D. Thomason.
770, **Yakima, Wash.**—John R. Huck.
781, **Princeton, N.J.**—Stanley A. Jarzyla.
782, **Fond du Lac, Wisc.**—Albert Borndal.
785, **Cambridge, Ont., Canada**—Russell Maitland.
787, **New York, N.Y.**—Karl E. Andersen, Alfred K. Grimsby, Ole & Andora Josephsen, Bernhard Katt, Ole Larsen.
790, **Dixon, Ill.**—Roy Archer.
792, **Rockford, Ill.**—Carl Bartscher, Mrs. Lee Epperson.
848, **San Bruno, Calif.**—Ewald Ryll.
891, **Hot Springs, Ar.**—William H Miller.
902, **Brooklyn, N.Y.**—Antonino Tomasino.
904, **Jacksonville, Ill.**—Mrs. Lee Hannel.
906, **Glendale, Ariz.**—Mrs. Donald W. Fuller.
932, **Peru, Ind.**—Charles R. Thurston.
943, **Tulsa, Ok.**—Mrs. J. B. Duke, Mrs. Harvey Humphrey, Earl Self.
955, **Appleton, Wisc.**—William I. Neubauer.
964, **Rockland Co. & Vic, N.Y.**—Mrs. Jerome W. Bright, Joseph W. Moreno.
971, **Reno, Nev.**—Mrs. John Abbott, Thomas W. Dennis, Maynard A Holm.
973, **Texas City, Tx.**—Kenneth Nunn, Jack P. Sholmire.
978, **Springfield, Mo.**—Carl B Rhea.
993, **Miami, Fla.**—Lloyd W. Williams.

Continued on next page

In Memoriam

Continued from Page 29

998, Royal Oak, Mich.—Mrs. Karl E. Beckman, William J. Mihay.
1010, Uniontown, Pa.—Mrs. James A. Clingan.
1044, Charleroi, Pa.—Fred Shearer.
1065, Salem, Ore.—Mack G. Buning, Raymond B Lockard.
1072, Muskogee, Okla.—Dewey G. Wallace.
1074, Eau Claire, Wisc.—Juno O. Anderson.
1089, Phoenix, Ariz.—Dale Piles, Grady H. Richey, Paul M. Roca.
1098, Baton Rouge, La.—Marion H. Wilson.
1104, Tyler, Tx.—Grady DeWitt Merritt.
1108, Cleveland, Oh.—Anthony C Szubski.
1120, Portland, Ore.—Stewart F. VonHollen.
1128, LaGrange, Ill.—Albert M. Unger.
1133, Scarborough, Ont., Canada—Alfred S. Rawn.
1140, San Pedro, Ca.—K. Hixson.
1143, LaCrosse, Wisc.—Mrs. Leonard S. Clark, Mrs. Robert W. Hayek, Arnold E. Lawrenz.
1149, San Francisco, Calif.—Lewis F. Wilkerson.
1162, New York, N.Y.—Onufry Ryzuk.
1164, New York, N.Y.—Ottorino Soregaroli, James Winke.
1178, New Glasgow, N.S., Canada—Mrs. George Cochrane.
1185, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Frank D. Beemster, Louis M. C. Schovanec.
1205, Indio, Calif.—Lloyd B. Westfall.
1212, Coffeyville, Ka.—Wilbur B. Wellington.
1222, Medford, N.Y.—Klaus Cordts, Andrew G. Schutz.
1226, Pasadena, Tx.—Eugene J. Grigar.
1227, Ironwood, Mi.—Carl **Bernhard** Tjernlund.
1235, Modesto, Calif.—James W. Cottles.
1237, Dawson Creek, BC Canada—Milan Kramar.
1251, New Westminster, BC Canada—Harry H. Friesen, Edmund G. Larsen.
1263, Atlanta, Ga.—George W. Newell.
1266, Austin, Tx.—R. G. Taylor.
1273, Eugene, Ore.—Douglas Tweet.
1278, Gainesville, Fla.—John C. Holder.
1280, Mountain View, Calif.—Theodore F. Schirle.
1281, Anchorage, Alaska—Edward C. Bateman.
1292, Huntington, N.Y.—William E. Poole, John A. Schlitz.
1296, San Diego, Calif.—David Eaton.
1305, Fall River, Mass.—Roger Bedard, Mrs. Eddie J. Cote, James D. Hay, Omer Lavoie, Mrs. John L. Moodie.
1307, Northbrook, Ill.—Ralph B. Barenbrugge.
1310, St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Albert C. Land.
1334, Baytown, Tx.—Woodrow E. White.
1341, Owensboro, Ky.—Charles T. Lanham.
1342, Irvington, N.J.—Per Wilhelm Anderson, Joseph A. Milne, Richard Singleton, Mario A. Valeriani.
1397, North Hempstead, N.Y.—Jose Henriques.
1401, Buffalo, N.Y.—Mrs. Robert Wiesenmayer.
1407, San Pedro, Calif.—Adalberto Gonzalez.
1419, Johnstown, Pa.—John **Harold** Altimus, William R. Yahner.
1423, Corpus Christi, Tx.—Paul Emory Strader.
1452, Detroit, Mich.—Charles A. Dennis.
1453, Huntington Beach, Ca.—Charles T. Wetzel.
1457, Toledo, Oh.—Harley B. Moon.
1460, Edmonton, A.B., Canada—Jan J. Kuna.
1471, Jackson, Miss.—Mrs. William G. Barnhill, Benjamin F. McCann, Werner E. Wynne.
1489, Burlington, N.J.—Mrs. Myron Wolverton.
1498, Provo, Utah—Cree Kofford.
1519, Ironton, Oh.—Noel A. Blythe.
1529, Kansas City, Ks.—Donald D. Carpenter.
1532, Anacortes, Wash.—Frederick T. Post.
1539, Chicago, Ill.—Robert C. MacKenzie.
1577, Buffalo, N.Y.—Andrew H. Lochte.
1588, Sydney, N.S., Canada—Michael P. Donovan.
1590, Washington, D.C.—Mrs. Brady Harley.
1595, Conshohocken, Pa.—Mrs. Harry W. Shepherd, Jr.
1599, Redding, Calif.—Guy M. Niel.
1622, Hayward, Calif.—Eli L. Allen.
1635, Kansas City, Mo.—Charles B. Cook.
1650, Lexington, Ky.—Orville Goodpaster.
1665, Alexandria, Va.—Charles L. Gordon, Jr.
1669, Fort William, Ont., Canada—Paul V. Derhak, William Joseph Graham, Eino I. Kankkunen.
1685, Pineda, Fla.—Christian P. Thomassen.
1693, Chicago, Ill.—Joseph W. Davis, Sr., Ralph O. Struwe.
1707, Longview, Wash.—William Mabius.
1733, Marshfield, Wisc.—Mrs. Rose Oelrich, Cecilia L. Schaefer.
1752, Pomona, Calif.—Norwood Knott.
1764, Marion, Va.—Jefferson P. Kegley.
1765, Orlando, Fla.—Mrs. Benjamin F. Laing.
1775, Columbus, Ind.—William H. Beck, Urban O. Dalton.
1807, Dayton, Oh.—Mrs. D. Raymond Tanner.
1811, Monroe, La.—Louis Albert Bridges, Mrs. Willard K. Sharp.
1815, Santa Ana, Calif.—Reuben C. Molberg.
1822, Ft. Worth, Tx.—Mrs. Loyd F. Bodkin, Johnnie W. Stewart.
1823, Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph E. Francis.
1837, Babylon, N.Y.—Oscar O. Enoksen.
1846, New Orleans, La.—Stanton J. Wolz, Sr.
1849, Pasco, Wash.—William E. Weathersbee.
1856, Philadelphia, Pa.—John H. Muth.
1857, Portland, Ore.—Jesse E. Bussing.
1861, Milpitas, Ca.—Carl A. Frankson.
1896, The Dalles, Ore.—Arthur V. LaValley.
1946, London, Ont., Canada—Toivo Walback.
1978, Buffalo, N.Y.—Linus C. Hoffman, Joseph A. Stack.
2020, San Diego, Ca.—Alpheus Packard.
2028, Grand Forks, N.D.—Jonatan D. Gislason.
2046, Martinez, Calif.—Basil Coller, Carl A. Cullison.
2047, Hartford City, Ind.—James Cole.
2203, Anaheim, Calif.—Kenneth Anderson, Frank L. Kroeker.
2205, Wenatchee, Wash.—Vern E. Hett.
2217, Lakeland, Fla.—James Ready.
2250, Red Bank, N.J.—Robert Hulse, Otto Richter.
2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Bruce B. Long.
2265, Detroit, Mich.—Ralph H. Amsden.
2288, Los Angeles, Calif.—Harry R. Hollingshead, George R. Maag, Clyde M. Register.
2337, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Edwin Leitzke.
2375, Los Angeles, Ca.—Edward F. Nitzel.
2391, Holland, Mich.—Clifford W. DeFeyter.
2404, Vancouver, B.C., Canada—Melvin R. Curtis.
2405, Kalispell, Mont.—Mrs. Richard C. Cleaver.
2416, Portland, Ore.—Peter J. Petersen.
2455, Crescent City, Ca.—Harold C. Armstrong, Olaf S. Ness.
2486, Sudbury, Ont. Canada—Mrs. Frank W. Reid.
2519, Seattle, Wash.—Sidney L. Ross.
2580, Everett, Wash.—Mrs. Ralph D. Page.
2685, Missoula, Mont.—Armand N. Dufresne.
2767, Morton, Wash.—Jay N. Bickford, Charles **Albert** Mitchell.
2805, Klickitat, Wash.—Walter S. Miller.
3035, Springfield, Ore.—Wesley E. Fouts.
3099, Aberdeen, Wash.—Clyde Capps.
3214, Grand Forks, B.C., Canada—Peter Pereverzoff.

Recalls On Toys

Continued from page 19

Launcher" blow-gun toys are being recalled voluntarily by their manufacturer, the Western Publishing Company (a division of Mattel, Inc.), of Racine, Wisconsin. The toys may pose a choking hazard to children.

The toy consists of a white plastic tube and mouthpiece which measure approximately 29 inches. It is sold with three small cardboard targets and three orange darts molded of soft vinyl, each approximately three inches long. There have been reports of four children who choked on the toy's mouthpiece when it separated from the plastic tube, although no critical injuries resulted, according to the manufacturer.

Model number 4990 is printed on the toy's package, but the toy and its components do not display any distinguishing identification. The toy sold for approximately $2 in toy stores and other variety stores nationwide.

Parents can receive a refund by returning the toy to their retailer or by mailing it to: Western Publishing Company, 1220 Mound Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin, 53404, Attention: Customer Relations Director.

Social Security

Continued from page 22

if you have lost your Social Security Card. (You are permitted just one Social Security Number during your lifetime.)

- You change your name. (This does not apply to change of last name in marriage.)

It is important for you to contact your Social Security office before you reach 65, not only about retirement payments, but also about Medicare, which is available whether or not you retire.

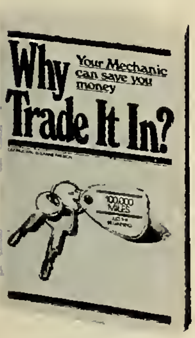
A long delay in applying for monthly benefits can cause loss of some benefits since back payments can be made for no more than 12 months. So think ahead!

For more information about the Social Security program, contact your Social Security office or write to: The Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colo., 81009 for a free booklet entitled "Your Social Security."

MONEY-SAVING BOOKS

We seldom get into book reviews in "What's New?", but three books crossed our editorial desk recently which we think may be of value to our readers:

WHY TRADE IT IN?—This is a paperback volume which tells you how to keep your car running longer. An automobile can go 300,000 or more, provide years of dependable use, and at the same time, save its owner thousands of dollars, according to George and Suzanne Fremon, the co-authors. WHY TRADE IT IN? does not explain how to repair, replace, or adjust anything. But it does reveal the true economics of the automobile, new or used, big or small, and the benefits of preventive maintenance. The book tells how to find a competent mechanic and how and when to have a car serviced. Included are complete, easy-to-follow maintenance schedules.



To order WHY TRADE IT IN?: Send $5.95, cash, check, or money order to Liberty Publishing Company, Inc., 50 Scott Adam Road, Cockeysville, Md. 21030. Telephone: (301) 667-6680. Order by title and Code No. ISBN 0-89709-016-0.

HOW TO BORROW MONEY—And who doesn't at times wonder that! Here's a book that's more expensive than the one above ($12.50), but it may save you money in the long run. Its full title is How to Borrow Money from a Bank: A Banker Reveals Secrets You Need to Know for Successful Borrowing.

HOW TO BORROW MONEY FROM A BANK
A Banker Reveals
Secrets You Need
to Know for Successful Borrowing

Written in a simple, easy-to-understand style by a banker, this is a source book of information if you need a small personal loan or a big business loan. It explains how to lose your fear of bankers, which is often the first hurdle. It contains facts about what one must legally disclose as well as what banks do not have the right to demand, and there are suggestions about what to say and what not to say to a lending officer.

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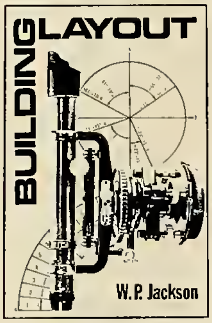
BUILDING LAYOUT—Few aspects of home building are as fundamental to quality professional workmanship as sound layout practice. Yet most builders acquire these specialized skills piecemeal or depend on layout professionals to do the work for them. What has always been needed is a guide to construction layout the average building tradesman can use whenever he needs reliable help solving his layout problems practically, systematically, and fast. There are chapters on transit work, working with square and odd-shape foundations, and much more. The book has charts, estimating forms, formulas, and layout mathematics, clear illustrations and step-by-step instructions. The author, W. P. Jackson, has more than 30 years of experience as a builder and developer of homes and garden apartments.



To order BUILDING LAYOUT by W. P. Jackson: Send $10.50, cash, check, or money order to Craftsman Book Company, 542 Stevens Avenue, Solana Beach, Calif. 92075.

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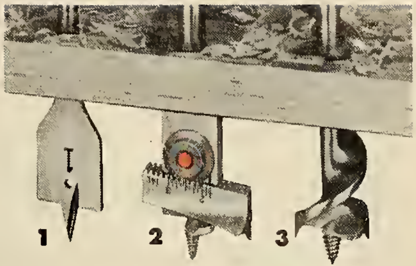

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IN CONCLUSION

My Service As Your President Comes to An End, As Able Brotherhood Leaders Assume New Duties

It was more than 15 years ago—in 1964, to be exact—that I moved from my native state of California to a seat behind a desk here at the Brotherhood General Offices in Washington, D.C.

At that time I took up duties as your Second General Vice President, and, although our General Constitution provides for the orderly and eventual succession of the second general vice president to the office of the first general vice president to the office of president, I did not at that time give serious consideration to the awesome responsibilities of the higher offices. In fact, there was little expectation for me at that time that I would actually become your general president in the span of years before my retirement.

But Finlay Allan passed away in 1969, and in 1972, M. A. Hutcheson retired as your General President. I then found myself at the helm of our great organization.

These 15 years at the General Office have provided me a thorough apprenticeship in trade union and United Brotherhood leadership. As I now look back on the decade and a half just ended, I can see clearly the wisdom of our convention delegates in years past who provided for our system of leadership succession.

As Second General Vice President, I coped with jurisdictional problems and many diversified administrative duties assigned me by the General President. As First General Vice President, I dealt with our apprenticeship and training program, our Union Label program, local union and council bylaw procedures, and a host of other administrative duties. Couple this special service with my previous service as General Executive Board Member and as a local union, district council, and state council executive, and, one way or another, I was sure I was prepared for the top office in our union.

I have now taken the final step of General President. At our last General Executive Board Meeting in San Diego I tendered my retirement as your top executive officer. You will find my retirement letter elsewhere in this issue of *The Carpenter*.

Succeeding me as your General President is another from the ranks, who has also served well at every level of our organization. I leave in full confidence that the long chain of command which began almost a century ago with Gabriel Edmonston will continue under the able leadership of Bill Konyha.

Changes of leadership mean different things to different people. I have observed in my 40 years of active participation in Brotherhood affairs that we have always prepared those leaders who follow to competently assume their new roles. I know that Bill Konyha will do a great job as your new General President.

The vacancy of First General Vice President will be filled by another who has passed through the chairs and knows the organization and knows what has to be done to meet the challenges of the 1980s—Patrick Campbell.

I can assure you that while leaving the General Office brings moments of sadness, it is comforting to know that I leave the organization in competent hands.

My tenure at the General Office has been a difficult one. While I acknowledge each generation of leadership has dealt with difficult problems, the past decade and a half have been particularly vexing. There were the social turmoils of the 60s, the stresses of the war in Vietnam and the Nixon years, and not only the ravages of Watergate but the many constant overt attacks on organized labor. There was a particularly difficult period in the mid-70s when we had record unemployment, and inflation, for the first time, began to take on double-digit dimensions.

There were the joys and fellowship of the 32nd and 33rd General Conventions and the anguish of the problems which confronted the General Executive Board in finding solutions to the numerous monumental problems which faced our organization. The frustrations were many, but the rewards were great, and they offered balance to many difficult days which we endured.

I leave with a certain degree of satisfaction of having done my best. While I look forward to returning to California and enjoying what I believe to be a well-earned rest, it is sad to know that I will no longer be in the middle of things, working on your behalf, working with the thousands of local union officers, business representatives, and organizers on the line.

The General Office staff has been loyal and hardworking, and the membership owes a debt of gratitude to them for much of the success of our endeavors over the years.

Success or accomplishment is not achieved alone, as no one can really accomplish anything without the contributions, cooperation, and support of others. This I have truly had.

Albert Einstein once said, "A hundred times every day I remind myself that my inner and outer life depend on the labors of other men, living and dead, and that I must exert myself in order to give in the same measure as I have received and am still receiving."

The Brotherhood is entering its 99th year, and the planning has begun for the 34th General Convention to be held in Chicago in August, 1981—our 100th anniversary. The second century of the Brotherhood will be confronted, I am sure, by tremendous change, as the first century has been. As I reflect upon the history of our organization, I see clearly those precepts which guided our founders in the early days and the ideals and objectives adopted in 1881 which have fueled our momentum for these 98 years. I know now that what I may have questioned before was indeed unjust. For those who preceded me were truly on the proper course.

Our organization continues to maintain its prominence in the trade union movement of North America. It was, in fact, the prime architect which created the labor movement as we know it today, and it remains in the forefront of organized labor.

While I now remove myself from the nerve center of our activity through retirement, you can be assured that my heart will always be with you, my thoughts and my aspirations for the Brotherhood will always be there.

Some scientists believe that, someday, they will be able to reproduce identical individuals like so many automobiles off an assembly line. This so-called genetic engineering has its frightening aspects and its tremendous social implications.

But I feel sure that those scientists can never duplicate the officers of an international labor union nor even a local business agent or recording secretary. The men and women of the labor movement are the products of individual dedication, spirit, experience, and most important the school of hard knocks.

We have new leaders and a new vitality in our organization, as we enter the 1980s. I ask in closing that you give to my successor and his team the loyalty and support you have given me over the years. Good luck and Godspeed to each of you.

William Sidell

GENERAL PRESIDENT

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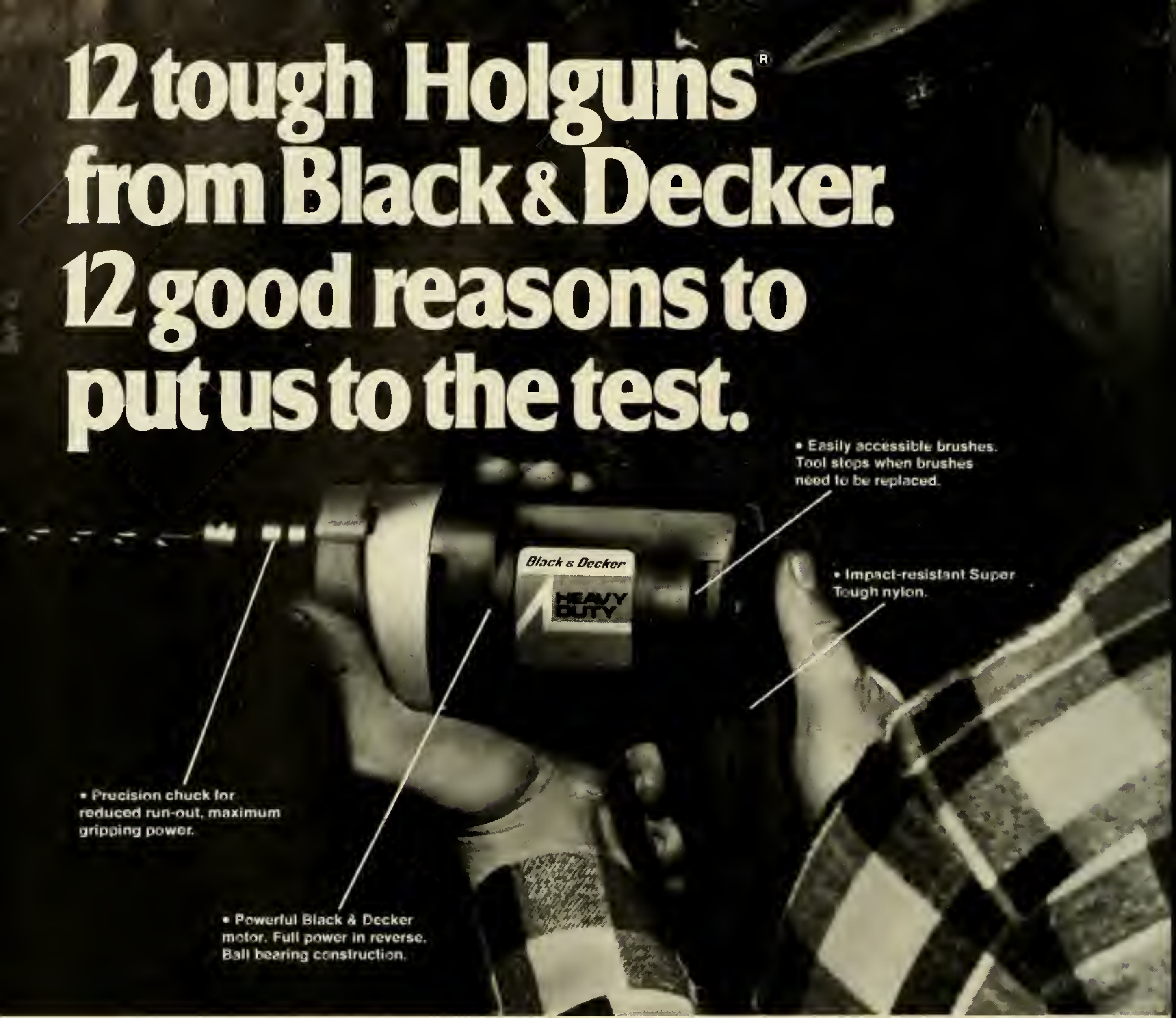
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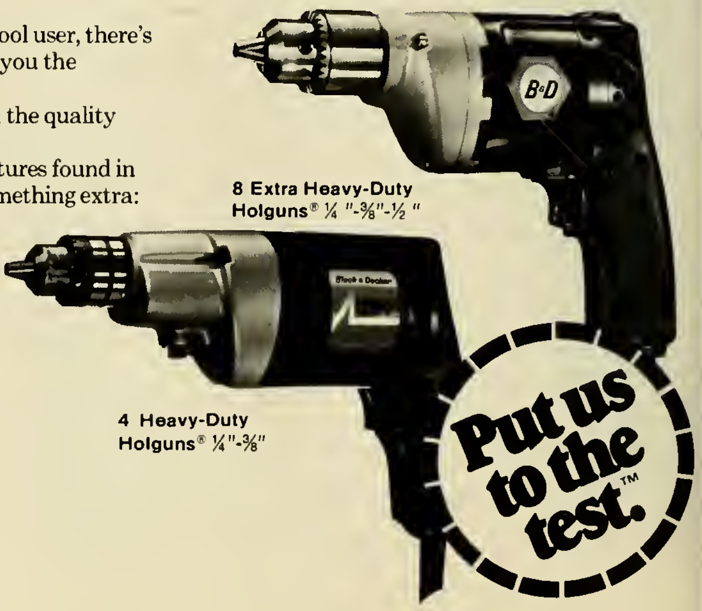
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February 1980

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME 100 No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1980

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $7.50 per year, single copies 75¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

Beginning the week of February 4, the United Brotherhood launches the first of a series of network television commercials, designed to show the US and Canadian public how important our skilled membership is in the overall scheme of things. The theme of the series is: "We're Building the 20th Century."

Our front cover shows a scene from this first network commercial, with Brotherhood members affixing our label to a wall map of North America. See the full story on Page 7.

Our back cover, meanwhile, displays pictures from the 13th Annual International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest held December 5 and 6 in New Orleans, La.

In full color are the three top winners in the competition—from left, Derryl Cummings of Portland, Ore., first place millwright; John Monahan of Chicago, Ill., first place mill-cabinetmaker; and Albert Pitts of Shreveport, La., first place carpenter. They are holding the handcrafted wooden trophies presented each year to the international champions. Pitts also holds the Olav Boen Award, which is presented to the first place carpenter by the Seattle Northwest Chapter of the Associated General Contractors.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

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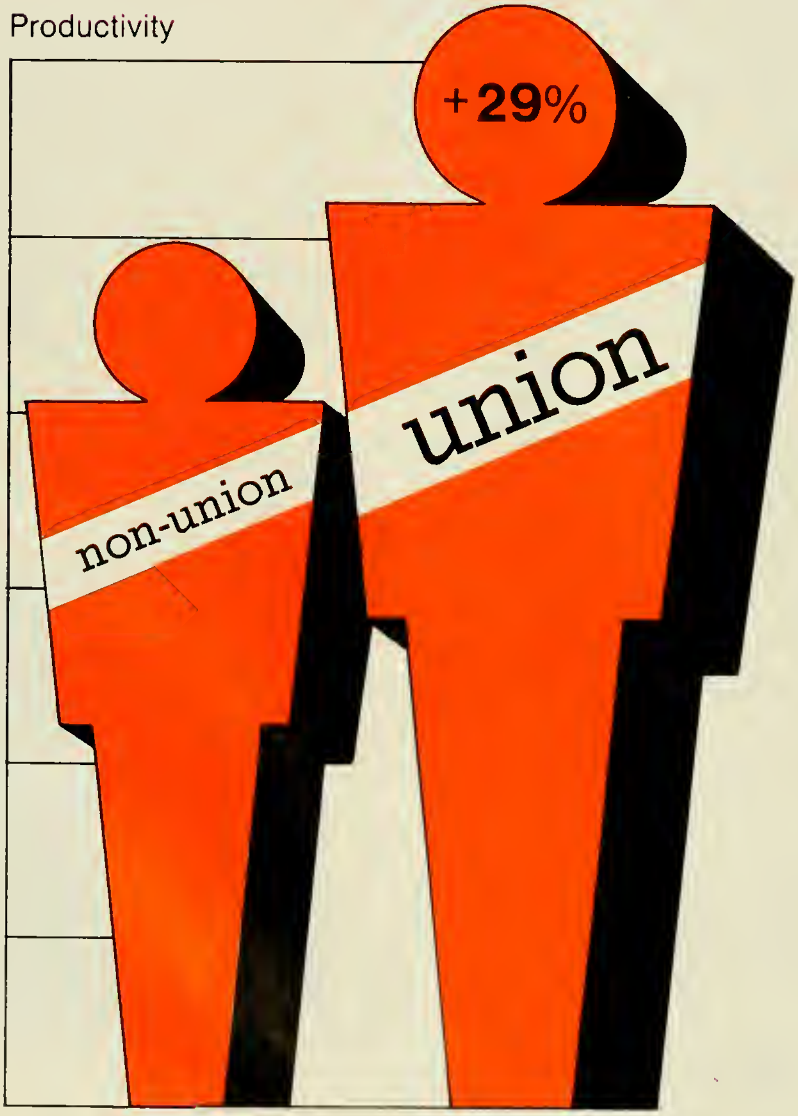
Unionized Construction Workers Are More Productive

Large-scale study refutes 'anti-union outpourings of those seeking to destroy unionism in the construction industry.'



Construction workers who belong to unions are about one-third more productive than non-union workers, according to the first large-scale statistical study ever done on labor productivity in the U.S. construction industry. The study was released in Washington recently by the Center to Protect Workers' Rights.

The study was conducted by Dr. Steven G. Allen, who holds a PhD in economics from Harvard University and is currently assistant professor of economics at North Carolina State University.

Commenting on the study, President Robert A. Georgine of the Center said:

"Dr. Allen has done the construction industry, and those who use it, an enormous service in laying to rest many of the myths and misguided assumptions about unions that have gone unchallenged in the past. His careful analysis of nationwide data should go far to refute the anti-union outpourings of those seeking to destroy unionism in the construction industry.

"I am most gratified to note that the study supports what we have been saying all along: that American construction unions foster free enterprise and are of positive social value to the American way of life."

Dr. Allen based his study on output, employment, capital services and other pertinent data compiled nationally by the federal government. The data covers all sectors of the construction industry across the nation.

"The study finds that output per employee is at least 29 percent greater in unionized establishments in construction," Dr. Allen said. "If this extra productivity is entirely attributable to labor, then union members are at least 38 percent more productive than other workers in construction."

Moreover, he said, the productivity difference holds true regardless of such things as the size of the contracting firm involved, the amount of capital used, the age or schooling of the workers, the type of work, or the region of the country involved.

In his paper, Dr. Allen also takes note of other recent studies covering other sectors of the economy which have reached similar conclusions about the link between unionization and productivity. For example, he cites research by Professor Charles Brown of the University of Maryland and Professor James Medoff of Harvard University which indicates that output per manhour is 24 percent greater in unionized than nonunionized establishments in manufacturing.

The Allen study also contradicted what Dr. Allen called a popular impression that union members work fewer hours annually.

"There is no significant difference in annual hours worked between union and nonunion construction workers," he declared.

In addition, Dr. Allen continued, the productivity findings suggest the reason for higher union wages is because union work is more efficient, not because unions have a monopolistic control over the workplace. This is what allows union contractors to be competitive with non-union firms, he commented.

Dr. Allen was not able to establish the exact causes for union productive superiority. He noted two possible reasons. These are:

1. Unions insist on the maintenance of apprentice programs, so union members are likely to receive more training than nonunion workers.
2. Union hiring halls reduce contractors' costs of finding and hiring competent workers.

"These findings point out the need to re-examine the . . . opinion that unions have a negative impact on society," Dr. Allen concludes. "Construction unions provide public or collective services benefitting both contractors and workers, such as training, job information and esprit de corps, which would otherwise not be produced in their absence. If these services are ignored, an unbalanced and inaccurate view of unions necessarily results."

Some Questions and Answers

Dr. Steven G. Allen, author of the study and assistant professor of economics at North Carolina State University, gives answers to questions about his pioneering econometric study and the conclusions he drew from it.

Q. How can you measure productivity in an industry such as construction where the product is extremely heterogeneous?

A. Productivity equals output per unit of input. Since construction is a very labor-intensive production process, contractors are especially concerned with labor productivity—that is, output per manhour worked. It is relatively easy to compute the denominator of this ratio, as there are a number of measures of labor input in construction computed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. However, problems arise in developing the output measures needed for the numerator of this ratio. This process is easier in an industry such as coal, where the product is identical in different time periods and in different places at any given time period. A productivity measure for coal could be readily calculated by dividing tons produced by manhours used. In construction there is no unique physical aspect of the product which can be used in developing a standard measure of output. As any homeowner knows, the number of manhours needed to build a 1500 square foot house will depend on the number of rooms in the house, the terrain upon which it is situated, whether it has a basement and countless other factors. Thus, comparisons of square feet built per manhour are not likely to shed much light on the effectiveness with which labor is being utilized.

There is one way to solve this measurement problem. Two houses which are physically identical should sell at the same price. If one of the two houses has a fireplace and the other doesn't, then the house with the fireplace should sell for more because (1) many consumers find fireplaces desirable and (2) it costs more to build a house with a fireplace. The productivity of the labor used to build these two houses could be compared by dividing the price of each house by the manhours necessary to produce it. For instance, if an identical number of manhours were used to build each house, it would then follow that the workers who built the house with the fireplace were more productive.

The output measure used in this paper is value added, which equals total revenue minus the cost of materials and land. Value added is a more appropriate measure than value put in place, because the latter includes the cost of factors such as land which are unrelated to labor productivity.

Q. How do unions contribute to increased productivity?

A. There seem to be two basic routes by which unions lead to increased productivity in construction. First, unioniza-

Some Questions and Answers

Continued from Page 3

tion encourages investment in human skills. One must either complete an apprenticeship or pass a certifying examination to become a union journeyman. In either case the worker must sacrifice some current income in the early stages of his career to learn skills which will make him more productive in the future. In contrast, the amount of training in the non-union sector depends solely upon market forces. There are relatively few non-union apprenticeship programs; instead, most training is done informally on the job as needed. While this is better than no training at all, there is little incentive for non-union contractors to give their workers as broad a vocational education as they would require to become union members.

Furthermore, there is a tendency for employers to underinvest in the skills of their workers in a market such as construction. The skills learned by construction workers increase their productivity for any employer. Contractors will be very reluctant to pay the costs of training if the principal beneficiaries of this investment will be the other contractors who will employ the worker in the future. (In contrast, in many manufacturing jobs, the skills learned during training are predominantly useful only to the employer providing the training because equipment and organizational systems are specific to that enterprise. In these cases, the employer is willing to bear the costs of training because he can then pay the worker less than the value of his contribution to output once he is trained. The employer is able to do this because there is no market outside his firm for these skills.) When training increases skills which are marketable, the worker "pays" for the training by receiving a wage below what he could earn elsewhere in a job where no training was being provided. Workers may not be able to finance their training through receiving lower wages in the non-union sector because (1) the minimum wage reduces the ability of employers to pass on training costs to the worker, so less training is provided and (2) workers and their families frequently cannot subsist on the reduced wages (even at $2.90 an hour) and are unable to borrow against future earnings to close the gap between what they can earn from other employers in the short run. In contrast, in union apprenticeship programs wages are well above the legal minimum and rise steadily as the worker proceeds through the program. This is offset in later years when the journeyman's wages are reduced below what they would otherwise be. Further, the costs of classroom training are frequently subsidized by the government.

Secondly, unions increase the efficiency of managers and supervisory personnel in a number of ways. Unions are generally able to provide on short notice a supply of skilled labor to contractors, greatly reducing the direct and indirect costs of recruiting and hiring. Such a service becomes particularly valuable to contractors when the local labor market is very tight. Contractors also need fewer supervisory personnel when they hire union crews.

Q. It is sometimes charged that unions serve to decrease efficiency and productivity through various restrictive work practices, frequent strikes, etc. What evidence is available regarding the actual impact of these practices?

A. There have been very few studies of these issues by neutral outside observers. To our knowledge, only two such studies have been performed recently. In a study of union working rules, Allan Mandelstamm concluded:

> The only rules which exerted any restrictive effect whatsoever were a requirement that a certain number of men carry various sizes of glass, a limitation on overtime work, and the requirement that local men be hired on foreign jobs. Although no reliable quantitative estimate can be made of the effect of these rules on efficiency, their total impact would appear to be very small.*

Professors Clinton Bourdon and Raymond Levitt compared union and nonunion work practices in eight cities. They concluded:

> In general, union rules on jurisdiction, skill level, technology and work practices, hiring, and training are neither as inefficient nor as inflexible as they have been portrayed. For the most part, the union institutions help make large-scale construction more efficient by organizing and maintaining an external pool of skilled labor for many firms to use. In smaller-scale construction the rules are often overlooked or adapted, through loose interpretation, to fit the context.* *

Q. I thought that most differences in productivity can be explained by differences in the amount of capital, technology, or managerial expertise. Isn't it possible that your positive union productivity effect results from the fact that unions have organized the largest, most efficient contractors?

A. In most industries, output per man-hour depends more on the amount and quality of capital than on the amount and quality of labor. Construction is an exception because there is relatively little fixed capital equipment in this industry. The amount of output per unit of time depends mainly on the expertise of the individual worker in construction, whereas in manufacturing the pace of the production process is frequently predetermined by technology (e.g. assembly lines, continuous processes). Thus, differences in the skills of the workforce are likely to have a bigger effect on productivity in construction.

Still, there is evidence that the largest and most efficient contractors tend to be unionized. In order to separate the effects of unionization from the effects of capital intensity and contractor size, a multiple regression analysis was necessary. Thus, our finding that union labor is at least 29 percent more productive means that, given two contractors with identical amounts of capital per worker and the same number of workers, the unionized contractors will have 29 percent higher productivity than the nonunion contractor.

Q. We all know that union wages are above nonunion wages. Isn't it possible that value added per worker is higher in the union sector because union wages are higher, not because union labor is more productive?

A. This interpretation of the econometric results cannot be immediately dismissed, but it involves some very strong assumptions about price determination in construction. Keep in mind that in estimating the union productivity effect we have controlled for differences in capital intensity, contractor size, observable labor quality, state price levels, region and sector of construction. In order to interpret our result as a union cost effect, one must assume that with the same geographical area and the same sector of the industry, a union contractor with a given amount of capital and labor at his disposal can charge at least 29 percent more for a project than an otherwise identical nonunion contractor. How can such an enormous price difference exist within a market? No firm or individual will pay a 29 percent premium unless there are no substitutes, and it seems clear that the option of building nonunion is widely available. The available data show that in practically every area there is a sizeable nonunion labor force in each sector of construction, and that nationally less than half the construction labor force is

Continued on Page 24

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* *Allan B. Mandelstamm, "The Effects of Unions of Efficiency in the Residential Construction Industry: A Case Study",* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, *vol. 18 (July, 1965), page 512.*

** *Clinton C. Bourdon and Raymond E. Levitt,* A Comparison of Wages and Labor Management Practices in Union and Nonunion Construction, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Research Report No. R-78-3, prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development under Contractor No. H-2327-R, March 30, 1978, page 73.*

CAMPBELL

PATRICK CAMPBELL ASSUMES OFFICE AS FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

Patrick J. Campbell, Second General Vice President of the Brotherhood since 1974, became First General Vice President on January 1, succeeding William Konyha, who was elevated to the General Presidency with the recent retirement of William Sidell.

Campbell, thus, assumes new duties as director of apprenticeship and training and union label promotion and acquires many other duties assigned by the Constitution and Laws and the General President.

The new First General Vice President is a veteran from the ranks. He joined the Brotherhood in 1945 as a member of Local 964, Rockland County, N.Y., following four years of service with the Air Force in the South Pacific during World War II.

Born in New York City on July 22, 1918, he moved to Rockland county at the age of 20. Following military service in World War II, he became an apprentice in Local 964 and quickly progressed to journeyman carpenter, foreman, general construction foreman and superintendent before being elected president of Local 964 in 1954.

In 1955, his accomplishments were recognized by General President M. A. Hutcheson, who appointed him to the international organizing staff. In 1957, he was appointed a General Representative and assigned to the Niagara Power Project in upstate New York, one of the largest construction projects ever undertaken in the United States. He served as chairman of the labor-management committee for the entire operation.

In 1966, he was appointed Assistant to the General President. In 1969 he succeeded to the position of First District Board Member, and in 1974 he was promoted to the high office of Second General Vice President.

Campbell has served as president, New York State Council of Carpenters, vice president of the New York State AFL-CIO, and as a director of the board of the Urban Development Corporation for the State of New York.

Among many honors he has received are the Michael J. Quill Memorial Award for outstanding leadership in the field of labor, a Certificate of Appreciation from the New York State Department of Labor, and a Certificate of Merit from the US Department of Labor.

He is married to the former Catherine Keane and they have three children, Patrick, Cynthia and Kevin and four grandchildren.

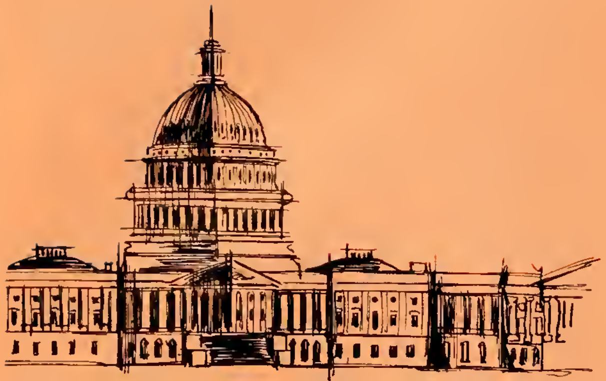
Vice President Campbell with Retired AFL-CIO President George Meany during a recent US visit of the secretary of the Irish Woodworkers Union, shown at center in the AFL-CIO President's office. Campbell has served as a fraternal delegate to the Irish Woodworkers' convention.

As First General Vice President, Pat Campbell becomes co-chairman of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee. He participated in the NJCATC's recent New Orleans meeting, above. Committee Members Joe Pinto and Ollie Langhorst are to his right.

As the new year began, Patrick Campbell and William Konyha were sworn into their new offices by Retiring President William Sidell. The oaths of office were taken in the General President's office in a brief ceremony attended by the other General Officers.

Campbell recently participated in a pin ceremony of Local 608, New York City. The group included, from left: Paschal McGuinness, business manager and secretary-treasurer, Local 608; Denis Sheil, secretary, New York City District Council; Michael Cronin, 50-year member; Local 608 President John J. O'Connor; Charles Sweeney, 50-year member; and Campbell.

Washington Report



RULING ON WILDCATS

An international union cannot automatically be held responsible for wildcat strikes by its members, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled.

In a unanimous decision, the court said federal law doesn't declare any automatic or implied obligation on a parent union to prevent an unauthorized walkout by one of its affiliates.

The decision was seen as a significant victory for the Mine Workers and all of organized labor. The court's ruling was greeted enthusiastically by delegates to the UMWA's convention in progress in Denver, and at AFL-CIO headquarters here.

The ruling stemmed from a suit filed against the UMWA, its District 17 and three Mine Worker locals.

The company argued that unions serve as legal "agents" for their members and therefore are responsible if the members fail to abide by the terms of a contract.

The court rejected these arguments, declaring that a union is responsible for a strike during the period covered by contract only if it has been authorized by the leadership and ratified by the membership.

FROM CHEATING EMPLOYERS

During Fiscal 1979, a record $98.7 million was restored to 551,603 workers illegally underpaid by their employers, according to a year-end report by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall.

The amount recovered for workers whose employers violated federal labor standards laws was 26% more than the $78.1 million restored to 538,197 workers the previous year, the report said.

Marshall attributed the gain to increased staff to enforce the law and administrative improvements. "The Carter Administration," he added, "is committed to vigorous enforcement of the federal wage and hour laws; this will continue to be a top priority with us."

SOCIAL SECURITY CHANGES

Last month the maximum amount of earnings subject to the Social Security tax increased from $22,900 to $25,900.

The change in the tax base means that workers earning above $22,900 will have greater protection, because a larger amount of their earnings will be credited towards benefits than before. They will be eligible for higher benefits in the event of retirement, disability or death.

Other changes, made January 1, mandated by law, include an increase, from $260 to $290, in the amount of earnings required to earn a quarter of coverage. Four quarters of coverage will be credited for earnings of $1,160, up from $1,040.

The annual amount that beneficiaries may earn without losing any benefits increased from $4,000 to $5,000 for those aged 65-71 and from $3,480 to $3,720 for those under 65. Benefits are reduced $1 for every $2 of earnings which exceed the ceilings.

MURPHY RESIGNS BOARD

A vacancy on the National Labor Relations Board has been created with the resignation of Betty Southard Murphy a few days before the expiration of her term on the board.

Murphy, a Republican wrote President Carter that she had "decided not to accept the offer of an interim appointment conveyed to me on your behalf by the Dept. of Labor, or renomination for a second term" even though "urged by both organized labor and the business community to remain."

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said that "Mrs. Murphy has done an outstanding job as chairman and as a member of the National Labor Relations Board and we regret her resignation. We know, however, that she will continue to make a real contribution to the improvement of labor-management relations in the United States."

William Lubbers, a 27-year career employee of the NLRB and a former top aide to Chairman John Fanning, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

We 'Air' Our First TV Commercial

'CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite' and ABC's 'Good Morning, America' begin series first week in February

This month, the United Brotherhood goes on network television on a regular schedule for the first time, General President William Konyha has announced.

Commencing on February 4 on the CBS and ABC television networks, a 30-second commercial message about the United Brotherhood, its skilled members, and its role in the community will appear on the "CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite" beginning at 7 p.m., on most CBS network stations and on ABC's "Good Morning, America" between 7:30 and 8 a.m.—six times in February, five times in April, once in May, and six times in September and October.

The cover of your *Carpenter* magazine, this month, is a "still" from the videotape of the commercial.

The theme of the campaign, which ends in October, is "We're Building The 20th Century." Highlighted is the fact that the Brotherhood is building more than buildings and products, it is also building character, discipline, pride and the whole U.S. and Canadian way of life.

In addition to the 30-second television commercials, the UBC will run full-page *TV Guide* ads during the weeks the commercials are shown on television. These advertisements expand and amplify the role the Brotherhood is taking, and has taken, toward the building of the 20th century, including community involvement and contributions to local activities.

The first part of the national campaign is scheduled for the weeks of February 4, February 11, February 25, April 7, April 14 and April 28.

The television commercial shows the hands of a carpenter craftsman performing various work processes on a piece of wood. Eventually, with chisel and jigsaw the wood is transformed into a completed Brotherhood union label which is then affixed to a hand-made wooden map of North America. While the carpenter's hands are at work, the announcer explains that these hands are also forming social equality, better working conditions, reaching out in the community when needed and that they hold the kind of values it takes to be a citizen of North America.

Radio commercials, outdoor billboard materials, newspaper ads as well as videotape copies of the television commercial and copies of the *TV Guide* ad, are available for any district and state councils wishing to amplify the national program in their local areas. Local and district council leaders who participate in the promotional work can get more information by telephoning or writing the General Secretary's office in Washington, D.C.

The ending scene from the television commercial (also shown on the front cover of this issue of *The Carpenter*) will be used as the illustration for the print and outdoor materials.

This campaign marks the first year of a two-year public relations program of the Brotherhood leading up to the UBC Centennial in 1981. It came about as part of the overall organizing directives set up by the 33rd General Convention in 1978.

Once again, the Brotherhood is taking the lead in carrying the story of organized labor to the American people. The 1980 advertising campaign will go a long way in helping the public appreciate and understand the contributions the Brotherhood and the rest of organized labor are making to our society.

WATCH FOR IT

CBS, "Walter Cronkite"

As we go to press, the UBC commercial is scheduled to appear "live" on 172 CBS network affiliate stations and "delayed" on 21 additional stations. Check your local time and listings. "CBS Evening News" begins at 7 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time. The dates are as follows:

February 4, 8, 12, 14, 25, 27
April 8, 10, 14, 16, 29
May 2
September 8, 11, 16, 19, 29
October 1

ABC "Good Morning, America"

The Brotherhood commercial will also appear on almost all stations of the ABC network. "Good Morning, America" begins at 7 a.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time on most East Coast ABC stations. The dates are as follows:

February 4, 6, 12, 14, 27, 29
April 7, 9, 15, 17, 29
May 1
September 8, 10, 16, 18
October 1, 3.

CLIP AND SAVE

Sidell Named to Panama Canal Supervisory Board

William Sidell, who retired as General President of the United Brotherhood on December 31, was invited to the White House in mid-December, along with new General President William Konyha, to receive the best wishes of President Jimmy Carter. At that time, President Carter expressed the hope that our retiring officer would be able to continue to serve the public good. He subsequently nominated Sidell to the Panama Canal Commission Supervisory Board. Our former General President accepted, and, early in January, his appointment was confirmed. The new position will bring Sidell to Washington, D.C., from time to time for meetings of this governmental body.

Did You Know?

SIXTH OF A SERIES

Carpenters Were Prime Movers Of US-Canadian Labor Movement

Administrative, organizing, legislative skills of early Brotherhood leaders helped to launch American Federation of Labor

In the decades following the American Civil War, labor and industry in North America were undergoing drastic change. This was the period of the so-called "Industrial Revolution."

Immigrants from Europe were pouring into the ports of Montreal, New York, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and the great American West was opening up. The Prairie Provinces of Canada were being homesteaded, and the timber industries of the Pacific Northwest were in their infancy.

This was a time when labor and management clashed outside the steel mills of Pennsylvania, and iron and steel tycoons brought in Pinkerton men as strikebreakers, when child labor worked in the coal mines, and radical, socialist thought moved in from Europe in an attempt to divide capital and labor in class strife.

It was a time when sound minds and cool heads were needed to represent US and Canadian workers in their endless struggle for a better way of life.

Fortunately, in those days, sound minds and cool heads appeared and prevailed—many of them Carpenters and Joiners, the founders of our organization. When you look at the record, the early leaders of our union were architects of the North American trade union movement . . . the master builders of a unique and democratic form of labor-management relations.

The Noble Order of Knights of Labor had been founded by a small group of clothing cutters in Philadelphia in 1869, and its first Grand Master Workman, Uriah Stephens, declared that the Knights were not a political organization, or even a trade union organization, as we know them today. The Noble Order was "more and higher. . . . It is the parent of principles, the house of reforms and educator of the masses." It was, in fact, a secret society which set about organizing any and all workers into some kind of mass organization which could accomplish little.

The Socialist Movement, meanwhile, had come along and inspired several early trade union leaders with its talk of the struggles of the masses and labor versus capital.

Through it all, there moved the old-time guilds and trade unions founded during the colonial period of North America along more practical lines—the Printers, the Molders, the Bakers, the Carpenters, and others.

Samuel Gompers, the Cigarmakers' leader, had turned away from the radical elements of the workers movement when he saw radicals fighting police at Tompkins Square in a New York City riot.

Peter McGuire had been a leader of the Workingmen's Party, a Socialist group designed to aid workers through political action, but he soon realized that the boycott, craft organization, and strong organizing was needed, if workers were to achieve their bread-and-butter goals.

Gabriel Edmonston, a leader of a small federation of unions in Washington, D.C., learned of McGuire's efforts to unite Carpenters and Joiners all over North America, and he, too, turned to practical trade union activity and ignored the philosophical, mystical efforts of the Knights of Labor.

McGuire was a firm believer in a united movement. In 1881 he launched *The Carpenter* in St. Louis, Mo., a four-page journal designed to organize the unorganized in the craft and he sent out a call for the first convention of "The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners."

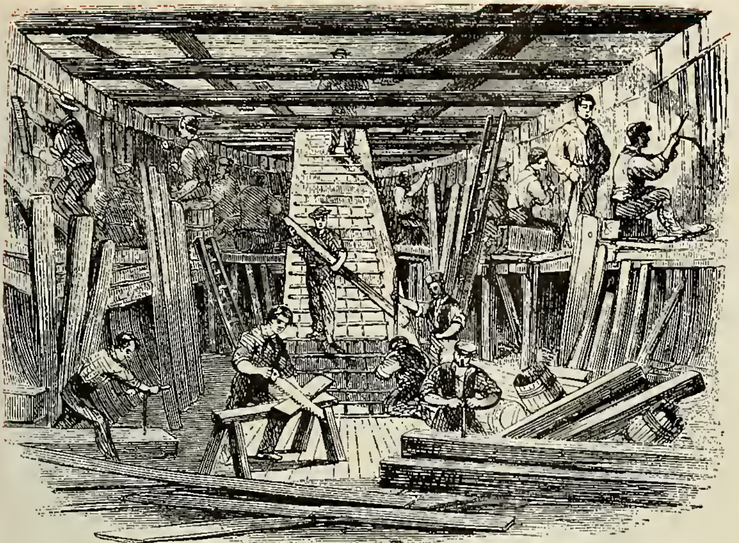
The noted labor historian, Philip Taft, wrote of him: "He gave himself unsparingly to his own organization and to the general labor movement. In the first two decades of its existence, McGuire was a tower of strength to the American Federation of Labor. He directed his own union, and he also contributed innumerable hours to organizing workers in other trades and negotiated with employers on their behalf. Few important decisions were made without his advice."

McGuire was "a comrade in arms" to Samuel Gompers, the first president of the American Federation of Labor. He served as secretary of the AFL, while Edmonston served as treasurer, and Gompers as president—two Carpenters and a Cigarmaker. Philip Taft notes that when McGuire was in ill health in later years, Gompers showed a deep concern for "the welfare of the man who, second only to him, might well be regarded as the architect of the American Federation of Labor." Most Americans and Canadians know McGuire, also as "The Father of Labor Day"—the man who achieved this great workers' holiday.

It was Gabriel Edmonston and the Brotherhood, however, who officially launched organized labor's continent-wide drive for an eight-hour work day in the 1880's. He introduced a resolution to that effect in the 1884 convention of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions (which was the forerunner of the American Federation of Labor, established in 1886). The resolution decreed "that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from and after May 1, 1886, and that we recommend to labor organizations throughout this jurisdiction that they so direct their laws as to conform to this resolution by the time named."

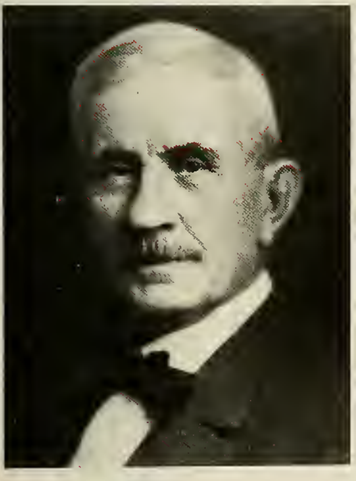
The Knights of Labor opposed the move and the trade union affiliates of the Federation were not able to achieve the eight-hour day by May 1, 1886, so the Carpenters were asked to lead the fight for eventual success. For a time Edmonston also served as secretary of the Federation, while also serving as president of the Brotherhood, and later, when Peter McGuire died, William Huber, a later President of the Brotherhood, joined the AFL Council and took up the fight for an eight-hour day.

Union carpenters and joiners had been formed as small unions and guilds since the Colonial period of North America, and when the time came to pull the scattered groups of organized workers together into a federation in the late 19th Century, they were ready with experience and a truly democratic philosophy to lead the way to an evolutionary system, devoid of the stresses of politics and tyranny which have plagued the labor movements in many other countries of the world. This is a heritage of which we can be justly proud today.

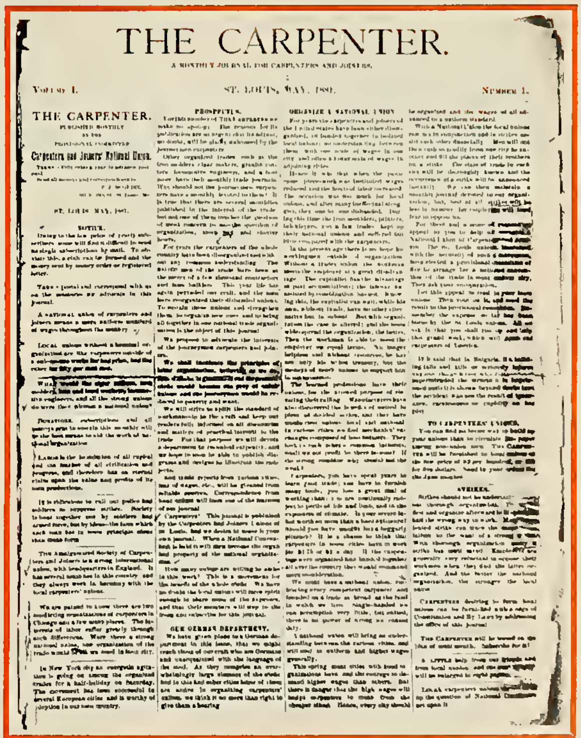


Ship carpenters and caulkers were among the earliest advocates of the shorter workday in North America. In 1832 Boston shipyard workers struck for a 10-hour day and lost, though they did achieve "two hours intermission at noon" to combat the extreme heat and the cholera epidemic.

Peter McGuire was 20 when this picture was made. He had just entered apprenticeship in New York as a joiner.



Gabriel Edmonston of Washington, D.C., was the first general president of the United Brotherhood. He was also the first treasurer of the American Federation of Labor when that organization operated on a budget of approximately $500 a year. Edmonston lobbied for the eight-hour day before the US Congress, as the Brotherhood led the fight for a shorter workday.



THE CARPENTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME 1. ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1881. NUMBER 1.

Volume 1, Number 1 of The Carpenter was published in St. Louis, Mo. in May 1881, just months before the founding of the Brotherhood and the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions, predecessor of the AFL. The Carpenter was a strong advocate of national and international trade unionism.

Peter McGuire, left, with an early associate in the American labor movement. McGuire was ready at all times to assist local unions in other trades to form their own national organizations. (Pictures of McGuire on this page were recently supplied to us by McGuire's granddaughter, Mrs. Iris Rossel of Collingswood, N.J.)

Louisiana, Oregon, Illinois Contestants Win Top Honors in '79 Carpentry Apprentice Contest

Contestants leave the Fairmont Hotel before daybreak with their tool boxes, ready to begin their manipulative tests.

They enter the Rivergate for breakfast at 6:30 a.m., a briefing at 7:30, and they start work at 8 a.m. to the sound of a whistle.

Contestants from Oregon, Illinois, and the host state of Louisiana took top honors in the 1979 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest, December 5 and 6, at the Rivergate Coliseum in New Orleans, La.

There was a total of 76 carpenter, mill-cabinet, and millwright contestants in the 13th annual competition of fourth-year apprentices. They came from 38 states, the District of Columbia, and five Canadian provinces, and they competed for $9,500 in cash prizes and a wide array of trophies and plaques.

The contest is sponsored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Associated General Contractors, and the National Association of Home Builders in a joint labor-management effort to further the cause of quality craft training in carpentry and related skills.

Contestants undergo a four-hour written test and a grueling eight-hour manipulative test. While thousands of spectators watched, the carpentry apprentices built a complex concrete form and a workbench, the mill-cabinet apprentices assembled an office counter with shelves, a mail slot, a countertop, and a locked cabinet door, and the millwright apprentices produced an all-metal array of gears, chains, ball bearings, and sprocket.

Carpenters' apprenticeship and training director, First General Vice President William Konyha called the 1979 contest one of the best in the 13 years of competition.

The competition was close, as 16 judges with clipboards and score sheets moved among the 20-foot-square enclosures, rating each contestant under a point system. Each contestant bore a number, and there was no identification as to name or sponsor, so that even the judges did not know who the winners might be until the final tally.

There were a total of 11 winners in the competition—five in carpentry and three each in mill-cabinet and millwright crafts. They were as follows: Albert Pitts of Shreveport, La., first place carpenter; Gary Philbin, Fullerton, Calif., second place carpenter; Steve Anderson, Fayetteville, Ark., third place carpenter; Florian Pikula, Kelowna, B.C., fourth place carpenter; and Charles Rauchut, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., fifth place carpenter; John Monahan, Chicago, Ill., first place mill-cabinet; Richard Kuhn, Pittsburgh, Pa., second place mill-cabinet; and Paul Ignelzi, New York City, third place mill-cabinet; Derryl Cummings, Portland, Ore., first place millwright; Andrew Dobbie, Hamilton, Ont., second place millwright; and Jeff Area, Oakland, Calif., third place millwright.

This marked the first time since the competition began in 1967 that the states of Arkansas and Louisiana have had winners. The winners circle has been largely dominated by the states of California, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and the province of British Columbia.

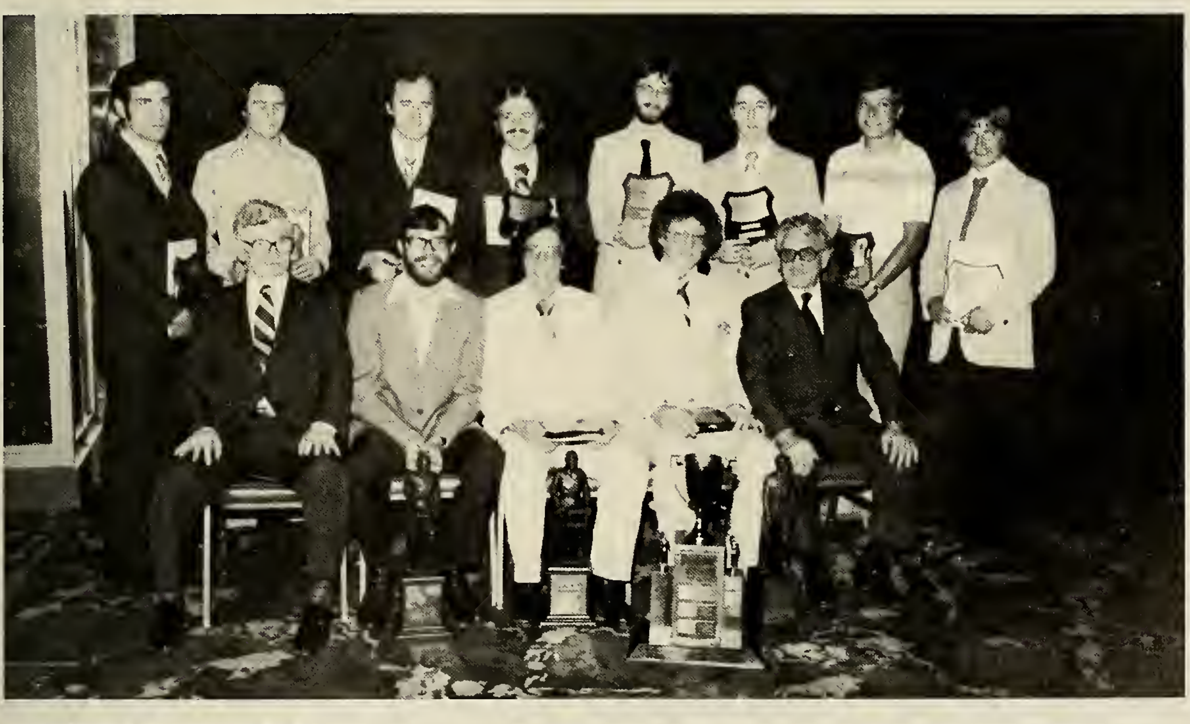
The 1980 contest will be held in Cleveland, O., and the 1981 contest is scheduled for Denver, Colo.

A training conference for apprenticeship instructors and coordinators was held at the Fairmont Hotel in New Orleans preceding the 1979 contest. More than 900 persons attended this conference.

NTERNATIONAL CARPENTERS' APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST
UNITED STATES-CANADA

INTERNATIONAL
CARPENTRY
APPRENTICESHIP

Top Left: *A New Orleans television newscaster and crew film a news segment at the Rivergate contest site.*
Top Right: *The Crane and Rigging Assn., represented by John Johnson, director, right, presented an award for the first time to the millwright champion. Champion Cummings is shown with General President Konyha and Retired General President Sidell.*
Far Left: *Contestants and their wives enjoyed a breakfast in the Emerald Ballroom of the headquarters hotel.*
Left: *Judges in a last-minute huddle before a manipulative test.*



THE PRIZE-WINNING ELEVEN *with General President William Konyha, first row left, and Retired President William Sidell, first row, right. The contest winners include, starting second from left, front row: First Place Millwright Derryl Cummings, First Place Mill-Cabinet John Monahan, and First Place Carpenter Albert Pitts. Second row, from left: Third Place Mill-Cabinet Paul Ignelzi, Third Place Carpenter Steve Anderson, Second Place Millwright Andrew Dobbie, Second Place Mill-Cabinet Richard Kuhn, Third Place Millwright Jeff Area, Second Place Carpenter Gary Philbin, Fifth Place Carpenter Charles Rauchut, Jr., and Fourth Place Carpenter Florian Pikula.*

Contest Ends With Gala Awards Banquet At New Orleans Hotel

Above: An array of trophies await winners, as former First Vice Pres. Konyha opens the ceremonies.

Left: It was retiring President Sidell's last official speech, and he received a standing ovation.

December 7 became an historic date for 11 contestants in the 13th Annual International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest. On the night of December 7 at a large and sumptuous banquet in the Fairmont Hotel in New Orleans, La., they were declared winners in the 1979 competition.

The awards banquet drew a large gathering of contestants, wives, sponsors, coordinators, and labor and management leaders to the big hotel ballroom.

It was the last official function for William Konyha as Brotherhood Apprenticeship and Training Director before assuming the office of the General President, and, in his opening remarks at the banquet, Konyha praised the work of the contestants over the past two days and indicated pride in the steady progress being made in the year-round international training program.

Master of ceremonies was Richard W. Schwertner, Philadelphia, Pa., contractor, who serves as co-chairman of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee. There were welcoming addresses by D. P. LaBorde, Sr., executive secretary of the New Orleans District Council, and Angelo Flores, vice president of Gulf Engineering.

Representatives of each of the three contest sponsors addressed the banquet—Thomas E. Dailey, senior vice president of the Associated General Contractors; Marlin Grant, National Association of Home Builders representative on the NJCATC; and Retiring President William Sidell.

Sidell received a standing ovation. He told the audience that this would be his last major speech before retirement, and he found it fitting that he should address a group of young and capable apprentices about to go into the ranks of skilled journeymen, carrying on the century-old traditions of the Brotherhood. He expressed pride in the fact that the Brotherhood was one of the first unions to lift age limitations from apprenticeship training and that, over the years, the Brotherhood has worked so successfully with management in the ongoing, joint training program.

Richard Schwertner
Co-Chairman, NJCATC

D. P. LaBorde, Sr.
Sec., New Orleans, DC

Angelo Flores
Gulf Engineering

Thomas E. Dailey
Senior VP, AGC

Marlin Grant
NAHB

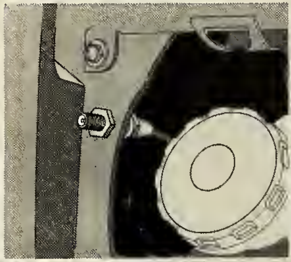
WORKS HARD ECONOMICALLY.

1980 CHEVY EL CAMINO. Here's a downright practical half-tonner. Hardworking Chevy El Camino sports a 6½-ft. pickup box with payloads up to 1250 lbs., including cargo, equipment and passengers. Check the impressive mileage ratings. Our closest sales competitor offers *nothing* like it at all. A big plus this year is Chevrolet's three-year Perforation-From-Corrosion Limited Warranty. See your Chevy dealer for details. Ask him about leasing, too.

DOUBLE-WALL CONSTRUCTION IN CARGO BOX WALLS HELPS PREVENT INSIDE DENTS FROM SHOWING ON THE OUTSIDE.

CONCEALED STORAGE AND SPARE TIRE COMPARTMENT. THE SPARE TIRE INCLUDES EXTRACTOR FOR EASY REMOVAL.

STANDARD AIR-ADJUSTABLE SHOCKS WITH VALVE CONVENIENTLY LOCATED INSIDE FUEL FILLER DOOR.



CHEVY PICKUPS ARE EQUIPPED WITH GM-BUILT ENGINES PRODUCED BY VARIOUS DIVISIONS. SEE YOUR DEALER FOR DETAILS.

EPA EST. MPG	EST. HWY.
20	26

TOUGH MILEAGE TO BEAT

Remember: Compare the "estimated MPG" to the "estimated MPG" of other vehicles. You may get different mileage, depending on how fast you drive, weather conditions, and trip length. Actual highway mileage will probably be less than the estimated highway fuel economy. Lower in California.

CHEVY EL CAMINO.

CHEVY TRUCKS

Carpentry Contestants

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY STATES AND PROVINCES

Pictures at right show (1) a contestant taking his transit test and (2) Brotherhood Training Dept. Staffer John Casinghino discussing plans with Coordinating Judge Dick Hutchinson.

1st Place

LOUISIANA

ALBERT LEON PITTS, 25, of Local 764, Shreveport, La., took top honors in carpentry at New Orleans. He has a brother, Chester, in Local 764, and has worked for Whittaker Construction, the Burden Co., the Austin Co., and the Werner Co. He switched to carpentry apprenticeship after attending Louisiana Tech. He and his wife, Gail, live in Shreveport, where he hopes to eventually build a home "when interest rates go down."

2nd Place

CALIFORNIA

GARY PHILBIN, 24, of Riverside, Calif., comes out of Local 2308 and the Orange County Apprenticeship Training Center. He once attended the University of California at Santa Cruz and Cal State at Long Beach. His work experience has been with John D. Lusk & Son and F. J. Grode, General Contractor. Philbin says he'd like to eventually contract for residential units. Meanwhile, he and his wife, Rosemary, enjoy dune buggying in their spare time.

The written test was a four-hour activity worth 20% of the final score for carpenters and 25% each for millwrights and mill-cabinet members.

3rd Place

ARKANSAS

STEVE ANDERSON, 29, is gaining craft experience with employers like Mid South Partitions, the Austin Co., the Baldwin Co., and others, while building his own log home for his wife, Mary, and two young sons. He attended the University of Illinois for two years before moving into apprenticeship with Local 1249 at Fayetteville.

4th Place

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FLORIAN PIKULA, 27, of Winfield, B.C., started his four-year apprenticeship training with gusto. He built his own home for himself and his wife Janet during his first year. Then he went on to work for Kennedy-Elmslie Construction, Ltd., of Kelowna. He has obtained his training at Okanagan College in Kelowna, and he is an active member of Local 1370.

5th Place

PENNSYLVANIA

CHARLES RAUCHUT, JR., 24, represented Local 8 and the Philadelphia Apprenticeship Training School. Married to Kathleen and the father of three young daughters, Rauchut has ambitions to become a foreman some day and to design and build his own home. Meanwhile, he is employed by J. J. White and the Altman Company, as he completes his final year of training.

ALABAMA

SIDNEY McMINN, 28, has been training under the Birmingham Joint Apprenticeship Training Program. He lives with his wife, Connie, and baby daughter in Cullman, Ala., and belongs to Local 2011. He attended Jacksonville State University for a time before entering apprenticeship. He has worked for Blount Bros., Brice Building Co., and Domitt Construction.

ALBERTA

ALEX KINASEWICH, 26, is now back in Edmonton, Alta., remodeling and extending his house and working for PCL. He's also completing his training in Edmonton as a member of Local 1325. Kinasewich has a BA degree from the University of Alberta, a wife, Pearl, and a five-year-old son Aaron.

A contestant takes his transit test.

ARIZONA

JUDD STARR, 30, is a member of Local 857. He attended high school in Minnesota and, later, Pima Community College in Tucson. Completing his apprenticeship training in Tucson, he is employed by Codd Construction. His wife Carole's father, Cal Hackworth, is also a member of Local 857.

CONNECTICUT

RAYMOND BARBIERI, 22, and a member of Local 24, Central Connecticut, is the son of Joseph Barbieri of Local 43 of Hartford. He is completing his training at the Wilcox Technical School in Meriden and he has worked for Eagle Cement Contractors and Anderson Fairooks Inc. Single, he lives in Torrington and builds and races cars in his spare time.

COLORADO

DAVID IAN WILLSON, 23, has two brothers in the trade—Reg and Rob. Reg is a member of Local 55 and David and his brother Rob are members of Local 1396 of Golden, Colo. David's training has been in Denver, and he is employed by Weaver Construction. He is single and lives in Wheatridge.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CLIFTON CARLTON is a member of Local 132, as is his father, Harvey Carlton. He works for Skinker & Garrett Construction. He and his wife Donna and daughter live in Hyattsville, Md.

FLORIDA

RICHARD BISCOMB, 28, is a member of Local 2139, Tallahassee, and he is obtaining work experience with Winchester Construction Co. He once attended Baldwin-Wallace College but is now in apprenticeship training in Tallahassee. He is single, building a home and hopes to some day operate a small sawmill.

GEORGIA

RICHARD YOUNG, 22, of Local 256 is married, and he and wife Jeanne live in Savannah. He attended Windsor Forest High School and then went into apprenticeship training. E. L. Thompson Drywall Co. is his employer. He hopes to pick up some engineering courses.

HAWAII

STEVEN MORIHARA, 23, took the longest journey of all to compete in the New Orleans contest. He came from Honolulu and Local 745. His brother Mark also belongs to Local 745. He is employed by Dura Constructors Inc.

ILLINOIS

MICHAEL POLCZYNSKI, 23, comes out of the Tri-Counties Training Program and Local 480. He has worked for four construction firms in the Belleville area, including Haege Construction. He has a brother Tom in Local 480. He plans to marry Judy Haege next August.

INDIANA

JEFFREY COURTRIGHT, 23, is completing his training with the Northwest Indiana JATC. He works for Brant Construction of Griffith. He's married and has two children and lives in Griffith. Local 599 is his local union. Courtright enjoys running and participates in long distance road races.

Carpentry Contestants, continued

IOWA

STEVEN JOHN MICHAEL, 24, is training with the Five Rivers District Apprenticeship Program at Cedar Rapids. He works for Chester Construction Co. of Marion. A member of Local 308, he and his wife Debora have two children and live in Walker, Ia.

KANSAS

WAYNE BENNETT, 22, has gained work skills with various AGC contractors in the area of his Local 1445, Topeka. His training has been with the Topeka, Lawrence Joint Apprenticeship Training Center. He is single and lives in Eskridge, Kans.

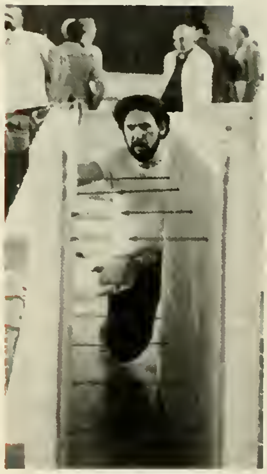
KENTUCKY

CYRIL SCHMITT, 27, was sponsored by the Falls City Joint Apprenticeship Committee. He and his wife Robin and two children live in Jeffersontown. He built his own house there in 1977. A member of Local 64, he is employed by Whittenberg Engineering and Construction Co. of Louisville. Schmitt attended the University of Kentucky for one year before entering apprenticeship.

MANITOBA

STAN JONASSON, Local 343, was sponsored by the Carpenters Trade Improvement Fund of Winnipeg. He is married, and he and his wife Barbara live in Winnipeg. Koko Platz Builders of Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, is giving him on-the-job skills.

MARYLAND



VERNON R. PATTEN, 26, is completing his training in Baltimore. He works for Peter Kiewit Sons Co. A member of Local 1354, Patten is the grandson of another Brotherhood member, Russell Findley of Daytona Beach, Fla. He and his wife Deborah live in Edgewood with two young daughters.

MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN J. THOMAS, Local 33, age 31, represented his state. He and his wife Nancy have a two-year-old son Jeffrey. He is completing training with the Boston JATC and is employed by Erection Specialties, Macomber Co., and Barletta. He lives in Randolph.

MICHIGAN

MICHAEL MEASEL, 23, expects to start work on a house for himself and his wife Rose in the spring. Meanwhile, he works for Distinctive Carpentry and trains with the Detroit JATC. He is a member of Local 674 as are his father, Donald, Sr.; an uncle, Bud Dotter, and a brother, Donald, Jr. He lives in Utica.

MINNESOTA

PAUL HEINS, 28, attended junior college in Rochester, Minn., before going into apprenticeship training with Local 1382. He has been employed by the Kruse Co. and Alexander Builders, Inc., and he'd like to eventually become a home builder in his hometown of Elgin, where he lives with his wife and two children.

Contest Photographs

Throughout this section of *The Carpenter* are pictures of the International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest in New Orleans, La. Many sponsors, visitors, and participants have asked how they may obtain prints of these pictures which were taken by the official photographer.

We have arranged with our photographer to supply 8" X 10" glossy prints at a nominal cost to all who request them.

Simply list the pictures you wish to order. (Please describe fully, including page number and, where it is indicated, the names and identifications.) Each print costs $4.00, which covers handling and mailing. State the quantity of each photo desired and send your order with your name and address plus cash, check or money order (payable to The Carpenter) to: Carpenter Contest Photos, Carpenter Magazine, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Following the Awards Banquet, pictures were taken of several state and provincial groups with the winners. Prints of these photographs may also be ordered as described above.

Some of these groups and their code numbers for ordering prints are as follows:

California winners and group . . .
Roll 1, No. 2
New Jersey winner and group . . .

MISSISSIPPI

GARY RICE, 26, is a member of Local 471, Jackson. He lives with his wife Rebecca in the small community of Terry. Rice says he is trying to get a one-man sawmill into operation, and he plans to build a house "from scratch." . . . then "have about 10 kids and let life run its course." Meanwhile, he works for Campbell Construction Co. An uncle, Warren Rice, is also a member of the Brotherhood.

MISSOURI

STANLEY JONES, 25, went from Hillcrest High School into apprenticeship training in Springfield. He is a member of Local 978 and has worked for Carson, Mitchel, and Wirt Corps. He and his wife, Becky, have two children — Mary, four years, and Christy, six months.

Roll 1, No. 5
range County, Calif. . . .
Roll 1, No. 6
ittsburgh winner and group . . .
Roll 1, No. 7
llinois winner and group . . .
Roll 5, No. 29
ouisiana winner and group . . .
Roll 5, No. 30
ist. 6 with Arkansas winner . . .
Roll 5, No. 33
regon winner . . . Roll 5, No. 35

MONTANA

DAVID POWELL, 27, hails from Helena and he spent four years in the US Air Force and two years with Helena Vocational Tech before moving into apprenticeship with Local 153. He has been employed by Watters Construction. He and his wife, Becky, live in Helena, and among other pastimes, he likes fishing with his son, Danny.

NEBRASKA

DAVID NELSON, 22, is single and he lives in Omaha, where he is a member of Local 400. Nelson enjoys furniture making as a hobby. He is employed by several area firms — Cagle Inc., Murray Drywall, Commonwealth Electric, Johns Mansville, and others.

NEVADA

ROBERT McGINNIS, 27, has a BA degree from the University of Nebraska. He began apprenticeship training in Lincoln, Neb., and completed it in Las Vegas, Nev. He belongs to Local 1780 and works for Del Webb. He and his wife, Linda, live in Las Vegas.

NEW JERSEY

VINCENT SANTILLI, 28, is a member of Local 2250. He grew up on Staten Island but now lives in Long Branch, N.J. He has attended the Stevens Institute and the New York Institute of Technology. His employer is Hall Construction.

NEW YORK

ERIC ANDERSON, 22, is a member of Local 20, as is his father, Edwin Anderson. He is single and lives in New York City and attends the NYC District Council Carpenters Apprentice School. His employer is E. F. Hauserman. Eric enjoys skiing and working on cars.

OHIO

DAVID MONTGOMERY, 25, belongs to Canton, O., Local 69 and he works for Valentine Concrete Inc. He's single, lives in Massillon and plans to "enjoy life, stay in the trade and become a good carpenter."

OKLAHOMA

PAUL KUYKENDALL, a member of Local 943, lives in Tulsa with his wife, Stephanie, who is expecting their first child in July. He was his local's outstanding apprentice in 1977 and 1979. He works for the Williams Company

ONTARIO

NORMAN GRAWERT, 23, is a member of Local 27. He lives in Scarborough with his wife, Ruth. He is the son of Walter Grawert, also a member of Local 27. He's obtaining his work experience with Ontario Hydro and his classroom instruction with Local 27 and the provincial council. Grawert is an outdoorsman and enjoys hunting, fishing and camping.

OREGON

DALE HIRSCH, 27, of Local 1707 works for his father, Norman Hirsch, a member of Local 1707, who operates Hirsch Construction of Longview, Wash. Dale's brother, Mark, is also a member of the local union. Apprenticeship training has been obtained at Lower Columbia College. Hirsch and his wife, Pam, have two children.

Carpentry Contestants, continued

RHODE ISLAND

PAUL LANDRY, 22, is the third member of his family to belong to Local 342 of Providence. Other family members include his father, Paul, and his brother, Steve. The younger Paul is completing his classroom instruction at Carpenters Hall in Warwick, and he works for E. W. Burnam Construction of Warwick. He and his wife Marie have a young son, a third generation Paul.

SASKATCHEWAN

GLEN STRONG of Local 1867 lives with his wife Dianne in Regina. He's completing his training at the Saskatchewan Technical Institute in Moose Jaw, and he's employed by Builders Contract Ltd of Regina. His brother Lloyd is also a Brotherhood member. Glen has a busy sideline, too. He composes music, and has already had his first recording circulating.

TENNESSEE

ROBERT TINKER, 24, or Hixson, Tenn., was the outstanding apprentice in Local 74 during his third year of training. He trains in Chattanooga and has been employed by Gilbreath Construction, Parker Construction, and other local firms. He and his wife, Debra, hope to have their own home soon.

TEXAS

DAVID FLETCHER, 22, comes out of Austin, Tex., industrial schools and Local 1266. He has worked for R. C. Gray Construction and Zapata Warrior Construction. He and his wife, Karen, raise registered Afghan hounds at their home in Leander, Texas.

UTAH

MICHAEL VAUGHN, 24, likes competition. He was a wrestler in West High School and was an expert-class desert motorcycle racer. He joined the Salt Lake City JATC program and Local 184, began working for Christianson Bros., Inc. He and his wife, Lorrie, have a son, Joshua.

WASHINGTON

JOHN R. DAVIS, 27, of Spanaway, Wash., and Local 470 works with his hands. He enjoys working with stained glass, pottery, old cars and furniture. And he's also a skilled young carpenter, training at the school in Tacoma and working for Hansen, Hansen & Johnson of Sumner, Wash. He and his wife, Marta, have a four-month-old son, Mark.

WEST VIRGINIA

DONALD WOLFE, 25, of Morgantown and Local 1339 would like to teach apprenticeship classes himself some day. Meanwhile, he's completing his training with the North Central West Virginia District Council, and he has worked for four firms in his area, gaining experience. Donald is the son of Clifford Wolfe of Local 1339. He and his wife, Beverly, are expecting their first child in May.

WISCONSIN

DONALD JOCHEM, 28, completed high school on Guam in the Western Pacific. When his family moved to the mainland, he enrolled for a time at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. In September, 1975, he joined the apprenticeship program of Local 314. Like most of the contestants, he hopes to eventually move into supervisory jobs in the trade. He works for O. E. Madsen & Son. He and his wife, Laurie, live in Mazomanie.

WYOMING

WADE CROTTEAU, 24, follows in the footsteps of his father, Norman J. Crotteau. Both are members of Local 1564. Wade works for Lower & Co., Inc., and he is completing his training in Casper. Young Crotteau and his wife, Bonnie, have a year-old son, Jason, and they live in Casper.

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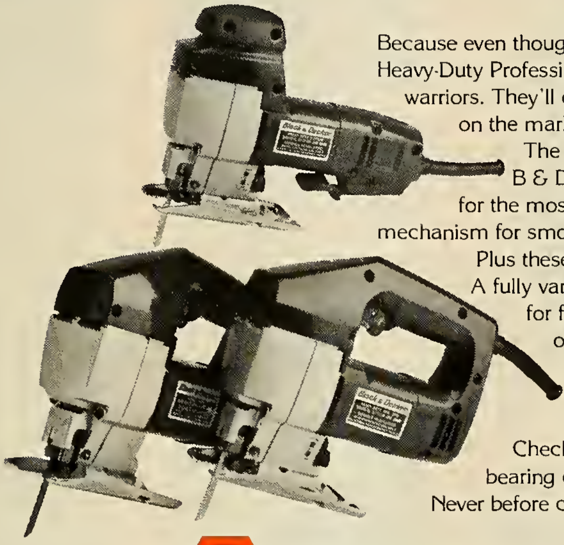

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Mill-Cabinet Contestants

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY STATES AND PROVINCES

1st Place

ILLINOIS

JOHN R. MONAHAN, 24 and single, is completing his training at the Washburne Trade School in Chicago. He is a member of Local 1922, and he hopes to some day become a foreman or supervisor, after gaining some "drafting room" experience. Employed by the Equipment Manufacturing Co., he lives in Midlothian, Ill. Monahan relaxes with volleyball, softball, camping, and hiking.

2nd Place

PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD P. KUHN, JR., 24, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Local 1160 plies his trade with the Giltspur Industrial Exhibits Co. His major craft interest is creating solid wood funiture for his home, which he shares with wife, Mary Pamela, and daughter, Jamie. He plans to set up a complete shop in his basement where he can pursue his furniture-building hobby. After he completed high school, Kuhn took additional craft training at Connelley Skill Learning School.

3rd Place

NEW YORK

PAUL IGNELZI, 23, is completing his training at the New York City District Council Labor Technical College. He is a member of Local 1164, and he works for Craftsman Woodwork. He attended Queensboro College for a time after Holy Cross High School. He and his wife, Linda, live in Whitestone, N.Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WILFRED STURHAHN, 23, says he hopes to "get rich and retire" some day, and he has made a good start with BC Millworks Products, a Vancouver firm. A former student of Vancouver Technical School, Sturhahn is married, and he and his wife, Kathryn, have an 11-month-old son, Kristofer.

CALIFORNIA

MATTHEW GOLDSTEIN, 22, plans to open his own cabinet shop some day, but he's now employed by Jay Tee Supply Co. and is a member of Local 2095. Goldstein lives in Petaluma with his wife, Teri Lynn. He collects old tools and enjoys talking with the oldtimers in the trade.

COLORADO

DANIEL VULETICH, 24, of Denver Local 1583 is single and is employed by Hughes and Company of the Mile High City. He has an uncle in the trade—Frank Greco, also of Local 1583. Vuletich also collects old tools, and he has begun assembling foreign coins. He is also purchasing some craft machinery to pursue his trade.

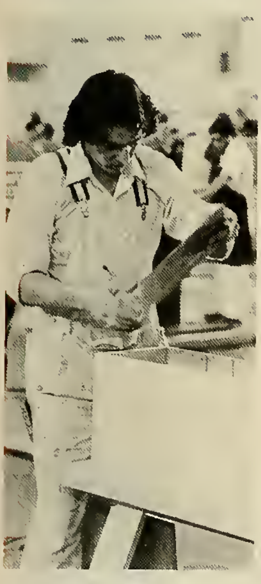
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

RICHARD K. ROBINSON, 27, of Hyattsville, Md., represented the DC metropolitan area in the contest. He attended Northwestern High School and the University of Maryland before entering apprenticeship and beginning work with W. T. Galliher & Bro. and the Washington Woodworking Co. He is a member of Local 1694, married with two children.

INDIANA

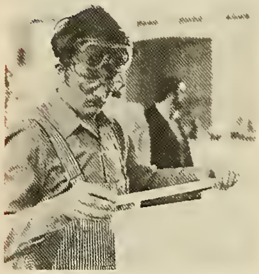
WADE WEARTH of Dyer, Ind., is 29, married to Dee and a member of Local 1005. He graduated from Indiana State University with a degree in Industrial Arts (Teaching) and then decided to improve his manual skills through mill-cabinet apprenticeship. Though he works for Summit Development Co., he is also self employed. He and his wife operate a hobby shop in Hammond.

MASSACHUSETTS



LEON BROWNELL, 22, comes out of the Boston Carpenters Apprenticeship and Training Center and Local 33. He has worked for Construction by Classic, Filene's & Sons, the Minton Corp. He lives a bachelor's life in Rockland and hopes to eventually build a home in New Hampshire.

OHIO



LARRY W. BISHOP, 24, of Richmond, O., is a member of Local 186 and his sponsor for the contest was the Steubenville JAC. He has attended Jefferson County Technical College and is employed by Guy Johnston Construction Co. Bishop has already built two homes for himself, wife Charlotte and one-year-old son Daniel.

NEW JERSEY

FRANK DOUGHERTY, JR., at 31 was the oldest of the mill-cabinet contestants. A member of Local 2250, he and his wife, Linda, have three children. He attended West Milford High School and Monmouth College before going to Middlesex County Vocational School for apprenticeship training. Dougherty works for Perma Clad Industrial Co.

KENTUCKY

STANLEY RADER of Local 1180, who lives in Valley Station, Ky., was to have been the representative from his state in the competition. However, he was unable to participate because of birth complications sustained by his wife at home. Mrs. Rader delivered a 9 lb. 1 oz. boy. Both are doing fine.

Contest Judges

Judges for the annual International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest are drawn from labor and management alike. Pictures to the right and below identify the 1979 judges. These men worked all day during the manipulative tests. With charts, tape measures, pencils, and clipboards they grade each contestant on a long list of items, using a point system and knowing the contestants only by their assigned contest numbers. Coordinating their work were two coordinating judges—Ben Collins, Brotherhood General Representative, and Richard Hutchinson, apprenticeship coordinator for the Seattle, Wash., AGC.

MILL-CABINET JUDGES—*Standing at far left, Doyle Brannon of the International staff reviews plans and rules with Mill-Cabinet Judges Walter Oliveira, Brotherhood; Frank Carlucci of Colonial Millwork, Inc.; Clarence H. Jones, Oklahoma Fixture Co.; and James Flores, Brotherhood.*

CARPENTRY JUDGES—*John Casinghino of the International staff, at center rear of the table, goes over plans with Carpentry Judges (starting from Casinghino and going clockwise) Richard H. Grady, Brotherhood; Raymond Vogel, Jr., Brotherhood; Galen L. Fritchie, Kingery Construction Co.; Frank Barber, Barber & DeAtley Construction Co.; William Golly, Poole Construction Ltd.; and Edward Thien, Brotherhood.*

MILLWRIGHT JUDGES—*Millwright Gen. Reps. Bill Nipper, Eugene Shoehigh and Jim Hunt, all at the far side of the table, brief the millwright judges. From left foreground, they include Ronald Stein, Westinghouse Electric Corp.; Arthur Timmons, E. H. Hinds Co.; Walter T. Olivieri, Brotherhood; Robert Rose, Brotherhood; and, in foreground right, John Moran, Irwin Schwertner Co., and Edward McGuffee, Brotherhood.*

Millwright Contestants

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY STATES AND PROVINCES

1st Place

OREGON

DERRYL CUMMINGS, 33, of McMinnville, Ore., is married and the father of three children. He was encouraged to join the trade by his stepfather, Charles Strudt, who, like Cummings, is a member of Local 1857, Portland. After attending community college at Salem, Cummings attended the Willamette Carpentry Training Center at Corvallis and was most recently employed by Swinerton and Walberg, out of the firm's Portland office. Cummings tinkers with solar water heaters and parabolic mirrors, He and his wife, Julie, plan to build a passively-heated underground home.

2nd Place

ONTARIO

ANDREW DOBBIE, 33, is the son of Angus Dobbie of Local 1916, Hamilton, Ont. The Ontario provincial champ and his wife, Maureen, have three children and live in Hamilton. Dobbie obtained training at George Brown College and he is employed by Adam Clark.

3rd Place

CALIFORNIA

JEFF AREA, 23 of Castro Valley, Calif., is a member of Local 102, as are his father, James, and his brother, Steve. He is single, and he was sponsored by the 46 counties of the Bay Area. After attending Charbot Junior College, he obtained apprenticeship training at Hayward. He is employed by the D.W. Nicholson Corp.

ARIZONA

DAVID CARPENTER, 26, of Tucson is completing his training at the Tucson Carpenters Training Center, and he is employed by Atlantic Plant Maintenance. He and his wife, Susan, share work on their home, and he also works on a favorite hobby . . . automobiles.

COLORADO

RICHARD BOHM, 35, has a home in Wheatland, Wyo., but he works and trains in Denver, Colo. He is single with two children by a former marriage. His Local 2834 covers Colorado and Wyoming, and Bohm prefers to live in the latter. He won a Rotary Club award for industrial arts in high school in Minnesota. He picked up drafting skills at Northwest Technical Institute, Minneapolis, Minn., and moved on to work for Hennes Erecting of Appleton, Wis., and Babcock & Wilcox.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DAVID NICHOLSON, 27, lives in Front Royal, Va., but trains in the Washington, D.C. Training Center. He is employed by K. Ryan Construction Co. of Chicago. Nicholson is a member of Local 1831. He and his wife, Debra, share his hobby of collecting old and unique tools.

ILLINOIS

TONY ZUPAN, 24, lives with his wife, Monica, in Cal City, Ill. He is a member of Local 1693, attends Washburne Trade School and is employed by Van's Industrial Sheet Metal. The contestant's father, Anton, Sr., is a member of Local 578.

INDIANA

JAMES GUESS, 29, is rebuilding a 77-year-old home when he is not studying with the Northwest Indiana Carpentry Training Program or working with American Bridge and US Steel. He is a member of Local 1043. He, his wife, Pam, and baby daughter, Amanda live in St. John, Ind. His father is a member of Local 599.

KANSAS

KELVIN NEWLAND, is single and is employed by various AGC contractors of Northeast Kansas. A member of Local 1445, he trains with the Topeka-Lawrence JATC. In his spare time he works on old cars and motorcycles.

LOUISIANA

PETER BAROUSSE, 24, shares the trade with three other members of his family—father, Bill, brother, Bert, and wife, Donna, who is also an apprentice! He is a member of Local 1476, Lake Charles, and is employed by Woodson Construction Co.

MICHIGAN

ELDON HOMISTER, JR., 24, is a member of Local 2252, as are his father, Eldon, Sr., and a brother, Virgil. He works at the trade with McCormick, Hackett, Roberts and he hopes to some day start up a small shop of his own at home, which he shares with wife, Lynn, and two children in Delton, Mich.

MINNESOTA

BOB DAHLQUIST, 28, represented the Wolverine State and Local 548. He is single and enjoys golf and bowling when he is not studying as an apprentice in St. Paul or working for McKenzie-Hague-Giles.

MISSOURI

JIM RAINES comes from Kearney, Miss., is undergoing apprenticeship training in St. Paul, Minn., but works all over for Chris Jensen & Son, GC, DIC, EBY, B & W Automatic Systems. His family is union oriented. His wife, Shela, is a member of Electrical Workers Local 124 and a cousin, Craig Raines, is a millwright in Local 548, St. Paul.

NEVADA

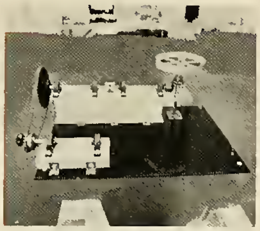
KEVIN LEE FLOYD, 22, and his father, Junius, are both members of Local 1827, Las Vegas. He works for AJC Contractors and trains in Las Vegas, where he lives with his wife, Cary, and two children, Jennifer and Daniel.

NEW JERSEY

STEPHEN LEZAN, JR., 36, was the oldest of the millwright contestants at New Orleans. He is completing his fourth year of training at Somerset County Vocational Tech, and he works for Campanella Construction. He is a member of Local 455, He and his wife, Denise, and two children live in Somerset.

NEW YORK

RICHARD PARISI is one of four members of his family who belong to Millwrights Local 740 of New York. Besides himself, there are his father, Mario, his uncle, Albert, and a cousin, Frank. He once attended Suffolk Community College, before joining the training program of the NYC District Council. Married to Dolores, he works for Burns & Roe, Regor Construction, and J. B. Webb Corp.



The Millwrights manipulative project completed.

OHIO

THOMAS SARCHET, 22, lives in Salesville, O., and he works for Harold H. Davis of Cambridge. He is a member of Local 267. He owns 65 acres of land in Southeastern Ohio and he plans to build a home there.

PENNSYLVANIA

TIMOTHY E. DAVIS, 26, is a member of Local 2235 and is single. He attended Westminster College before entering apprenticeship training, and he has been employed by Randolph Engineering, PBI, Schneider Inc. and Dick Corp. Otherwise, he lives in Monroeville and is building a 21-foot catboat in his spare time.

TENNESSEE

TRAVIS SULLIVAN, 26, and a brother, James, are both members of Local 1544. He trained in Nashville, where he lives with his wife, Loreleim and son, Robert. Employers have included H & R Construction, Crescent Engineering, Bushman Conveyors, Overhead Conveyors, and Wasco.

UNION PRODUCTIVITY

Continued from Page 4

unionized. Thus, it seems very unlikely that unions could be forcing consumers to pay unnecessarily high costs through control of the labor supply. It might also be possible that we have not defined markets in an economically meaningful fashion. Perhaps the use of two-digit SIC categories conceals a concentration of union members within certain occupations or subsectors. Unfortunately, there are no data currently available to test this hypothesis, so one must instead evaluate this potential flaw of the model with subjective impressions and incomplete information.

The key issue is whether companies and individuals contract for union labor on construction projects because they have no other choice or because they feel that union labor will get the job done in the most efficient fashion.

Q. Why do you include so-called "observable labor quality" variables in your analysis?

A. We know that experience and education contribute either directly or indirectly to the productive capacity of workers. Older workers presumably have more work experience than younger workers, so we include age as a proxy for increased skills. Education increases the capacity of workers to learn useful skills and, in some cases, may directly contribute to the development of such skills. We need to control for these factors in our analysis because higher productivity of union labor could conceivably result from greater experience or education of union workers rather than unionization per se. With these controls we can then claim that union workers with, say 10 years of experience and a high school diploma are at least 38 percent more productive than nonunion workers with the same experience and education.

Q. What are the major implications of your findings?

A. These results, along with those of Charles Brown, James Medoff and Kim Clark,* point out the potential contribution of harmonious industrial relations towards the well being of all concerned parties—workers, employers, and consumers. Productivity depends not just on the amount of capital per person or the pace of technological change, but also upon human skills and the willingness of workers to perform up to their capacity. Through apprenticeship programs and high admissions standards, building trades unions have encouraged investment in human capital. This fact is usually ignored in popular discussions of the effects of unionism, which instead tend to focus on racketeering or allegedly exorbitant wages. In discussing ways to promote productivity growth in the future, which must rank among this nation's highest priorities, the potential contribution of collective bargaining should not be ignored.

Of course many recent public policy debates have touched upon this issue as well. For instance, many of the opponents of labor law reform have argued that increased unionization will reduce productivity growth in the future. Today we hear the claim that the Davis-Bacon Act is inflationary because it encourages the use of high wage union labor on federally funded construction projects. Our results suggest that even if Davis-Bacon does promote employment opportunities for union members—and this has by no means been rigorously established—the costs to the government will not be affected at all to the extent that productivity differences offset wage differences between union and nonunion labor.

Q. If union labor is so much more productive than nonunion labor, why are open shop contractors growing so rapidly?

A. Before one can answer this question, one needs some hard evidence that the open shop contractors are chasing union contractors out of the market. We know that union membership has not grown as rapidly as employment in the industry over the last 15 years or so. But I am not sure whether this reflects greater competitive vigor on the part of the open shop sector or differences in labor supply conditions. One can only become a union member after one has enough training and experience to meet a set of fairly rigorous standards. No such qualifications are necessary to work on an open shop crew. Given the spurt in construction demand in the mid to late 1960's, the union labor supply could only expand via a massive lowering of membership standards. In contrast open shop contractors were able to recruit unskilled and semiskilled labor from all sectors of the economy. This enabled them to expand more rapidly to meet the increased demand for construction. My educated guess is that the open shop sector grew much more rapidly than the union sector during the late 1960's and early 1970's, giving them an increased market share, but that this trend has either stabilized or even reversed in recent years.

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* *Kim B. Clark, "Unionization, Management Adjustment and Productivity,"* NBER Working Paper Series No. 332, *April 1979. Charles Brown and James L. Medoff, "Trade Unions in the Production Process,"* Journal of Political Economy, *June 1978.*

Millwright Contestants

TEXAS

DANNY BAGGETT, 23, of Balch Springs, Tex., unfortunately suffered an injury just prior to the contest and was disqualified under contest rules. Baggett was, however, a Texas champion and a member of Local 1421. He has worked for Grunal, Tracmaster, Ken Theland, and Western Power, and he hopes to become a union contractor some day.

WASHINGTON

DAVID LUKE, single, attended Spokane Community College before entering apprenticeship training at Pasco. He is presently employed by the Natkin Co., of Lewiston, Idaho, and is a member of Local 1862. His brother, James is a member of Local 98. Luke enjoys hunting, snowmobiling, and motorcycles.

WEST VIRGINIA

CORBETT BEACH, JR., 22, is the son of another Brotherhood member, Corbett, Sr. The younger Beach is contemplating marriage, a family, and travel in that order. He is employed by Union Boiler Co., and is completing his training in Morgantown. A member of Local 1369, Beach lives in Wadestown.

Training Conference Holds Special Craft Sessions

The semi-annual Carpentry Training Conference was held December 3-6 in New Orleans, La., in conjunction with the apprenticeship contest.

In addition to two days of general sessions and panel discussions, the conference offered two additional days of special seminars for piledrivers-dockbuilders, divers, floor coverers, millcabinetmakers, and millwrights. These gatherings were held in conference rooms at The Rivergate, site of the international contest.

The Winter '79 Conference heard reports on PETS, the audio-visual training system developed by the Brotherhood, and on PIC, a governmental administrative program. In addition, there was discussion of ways and means of funding, expanding, and firming up apprenticeship training programs. There were also discussions, on the second day, of "Apprenticeship as Adult Education" and "Apprenticeship as Vocational Education." There was continued distribution of information on ways to get maximum use of CETA funds and ways of accommodating women and other special types of trainees.

Gen. Pres. Konyha opened the Training Conference. He was at that time the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training director.

First Gen. Vice Pres. Campbell addressed the opening session. He became the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training director last month.

Delegates around one of the coffee urns during a break in the day-long sessions of the training conference.

From left: Jim Wooter, Central Ind.; CETA Coordinator Duane Sowers; New York Coordinator Maurice Tourella; and Mike McMillan, AFL-CIO, HRDI.

Another panel, from left: Mike Young, Twin Cities; Joseph McGrogan, Calif.; Franklin Gray, Chattanooga; Don Anderson, Spokane; and Billy McNatt, Arlington Tex.

Coordinator Dennis Scott chairs a panel discussion during the conference.

Ottawa Report

CLC SAYS: 'SUPPORT NDP'

The Canadian Labor Congress has promised its full support to the New Democratic Party as Canadians face a winter federal election campaign that came as a surprise to most political observers.

The only party fully prepared--with organization and finances--is the governing Progressive Conservatives led by Joe Clark, who is at 40 Canada's youngest prime minister.

But the Liberals, heartened by a Gallup poll that showed them well ahead of the Conservatives, got all their members in Parliament December 13 to defeat the budget introduced two days before. Two Liberal members left hospital beds to participate in the vote.

Election day is February 18, and all Brotherhood members are urged to vote.

MICHELIN BILL OPPOSED

On December 28 the so-called Michelin Bill was passed in Nova Scotia. This bill is a threat to labor-management relations for the 70,000 members of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labor.

The Michelin Bill, introduced in November, amends the province's Trade Union Act to require all employees of manufacturing plants in the province to form a single bargaining unit when organizing. Although the bill is primarily intended to appease Michelin Tire Canada Ltd., it will have wide-sweeping consequences, including stripping the Labor Relations Board of its discretionary powers to determine appropriate bargaining units.

Originally introduced last spring, the Bill was quickly withdrawn after the labor movement threatened to take actions to halt its passage.

ENERGY LABOR STUDY OPPOSED

Canada's Building and Construction Trades Unions say they will not participate in an industry study aimed at paving the future of management-labor relations at major energy projects.

But a spokesperson for the Canadian Construction Association, which launched the study aimed at developing principles for industrial relations at energy construction sites, said it will proceed even if labor does not cooperate.

Building Trades spokesman James A. McCambly said the study was initiated without any consultation with labor representatives about the study team or its terms of reference. "It is simply too late for labor to be of influence in the study," McCambly said. "The only course of action for the trade unions is opposition to the study and strict avoidance of it and of any efforts by the study team to involve labor."

QUEBEC'S RIGHT TO DECIDE

Delegates to the recent NDP convention confirmed the right to Quebecers to decide their own political future but strongly urged them to choose a united Canada in next spring's referendum.

In passing an emergency resolution proposed by the DNP federal council, delegates reaffirmed NDP policy calling for a united Canada and said the party "declares its belief that the people of Quebec have the right to make their choice (on independence) without coercion."

INDEX FOR ELDERLY?

New Democrat Stanley Knowles, tireless parliamentary crusader for the elderly, may have moved the government to act on one of his pet projects.

For years the United Church minister, who represents Winnipeg North Centre, has been trying to convince fellow MPs that the government should devise a special cost-of-living index for the elderly. Pensioners never buy disposable diapers, jogging shoes or many of the other hundreds of items included in the consumer price index, Knowles says.

Prime Minister Joe Clark was noncommital in the House, but later outside the Commons, Sinclair Stevens, the minister responsible for the activities of Statistics Canada, said he would encourage the agency to look seriously at Knowles' plan.

Queens Village, N.Y.

Lubbock, Tex.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

QUEENS VILLAGE, N.Y.

During its quarterly meeting, July 9, 1979, Local 284 awarded a watch to retiring head trustee Arthur "Frenchie" Boucher, at a party held in his honor.

Pictured from left to right are: John Schnakenberg, delegate to District Council; Henry Tagliabue, trustee; Frank Kobylarz, conductor; Raymond A. Schaefer, president; Gary Druhl, warden; George J. Albert, business representative, financial secretary, treasurer; Arthur Boucher, retiring head trustee; Harry Kahen, trustee; Ken Nelsen, trustee; Michael Donohue, recording secretary.

LUBBOCK, TEX.

Local 1884 recently presented service pins to the following members, from left to right: Business Representative Walter J. Allison; 30-year members R. W. Jackson, Jr., M.D. (Doc) Smith, and A. S. Berg; 25-year member J. W. Leamon; 40-year member D. C. Cannon; and President of Local 1884, Gavin L. Alsup.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photograph were: 25-year members F. L. Adair, M. W. Jenkins, and LaFon Mantooth; 30-year members Robert R. Gaston, Royce E. (Pete) Lang, and James H. Martin; 40-year member J. C. McClellan; and 45-year member J. A. Martin.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.

On April 21, 1979 Local 1280 held its 21st annual 25-year pin presentation and dinner dance. Anthony Ramos, executive secretary of the California State Council of Carpenters, presented pins to the following ten members:

Front row, left to right: Harold Kufeldt, Neil Noll, Jack Mandarich, Orville Shisler, and Harry Oliver.

Back row, left to right: Paul Borg, Richard Griffin, Billy Parker, Craig Holden, and Herbert Renz.

The following members also received pins but were not present for the ceremony: Oliver Allen, John W. Brown, Andrew Childers, Calvin Clark, Robert Elliott, John Gatter, Arthur King, Bob Prince, and Howard Stuart.

HICKSVILLE, N.Y.

The following members of Local 1772 recently received service pins for their years of service with the Brotherhood:

Picture No. 1—Front row, left to right: A. Akerfelds, A. Schragel, W. Sohmer, D. Kerschak, G. Beach, T. Rhatigan, and G. Iaculle.

Back row, left to right: 25-year members Walter Gebhart, president, A. Rubcous, W. Piekos, M. McDaniels, J. Chmura, J. Calise, W. Firth, N. Descher; 35-year member L. Koch, and Business Representative Glenn Kerbs.

Picture No. 2—50-year member Julian Martinsen, now residing in Norway.

Other members who received pins include: 25-year members J. Banville, C. Bartolotto, A. Capone, R. Foote, J. Galasse, E. Kelske, H. Koener, J. Kuskis, F. Podgerski, A. Toreze, W. Thompson, J. Valdeni, and E. Vjaters; and 50-year member Peter Hanson.

MARTINSEN

Attend your Local Union Meetings regularly. Be an active member of the Brotherhood.

Mountain View, Calif.

Hicksville, N.Y.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Local 1055 recently presented service pins to its 25-year members and completion certificates to its apprentices. The senior members who received awards are shown in the accompanying picture:

Front row, left to right: Ed Doty, Walt Hupka, Dewey Dean, John Schultz, Conrad Hergenrader and Richard Dittenber. Back row, left to right: Eugene Shoehigh, international representative, Gilbert Hicks, Don Williams, J. B. Rickman, Ted Kennedy, Marc Roggenkamp, Herb Strand, Harold Alles and Ernst Gabriel.

Lincoln, Neb.

Merrill, Wisc.

MERRILL, WIS.

Local 2344 presented pins to the following 30-year members at a meeting held July 19, 1979:

Front row, left to right: Leonard Baumann, Al Kleinschmidt, Ted Hagedorn, Milton Grawien, and Walter Koebe.

Back row, left to right: Arthur Wais, Milfred Jaeger, Wilbur Howard, Elmer Luedke, Elmer Frederick, and President Harold Robl, presenter of the pins. Absent from the photograph was Ralph Riesinger.

DAYTON, O.

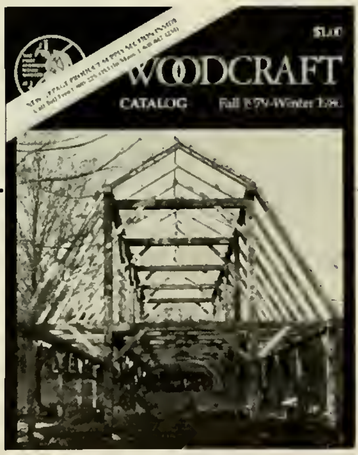
A luncheon was recently held by Local 1807 to honor members with 20 to 50 years of service. The following members received awards:

Front row, left to right: Ernest Harris, 35-years; Henry Dix, 50-years; Ivan Plantz, 20-years; and Gerald Morgan, 25-years.

Back row, left to right: Clarence Humbert, 20-years; Henry Spencer, 25-years; C. Bowen, 25-years; Orville Vittitow, 30-years; and Bill Hayes, 30-years.

Not pictured were pin recipients Russell Hartzell, 50-years; Don Tanner, 45-years; Bill Baker, 40-years; James Napier, H. D. Pratt and Basil Jones, 35-years; Louis Sowers and Cecil Jones, 30-years; Harry Grooms, Joe Kohnen, and William Floyd, 25-years; and James Faris, 20-years.

Dayton, O.



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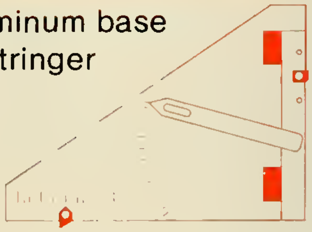

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Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

DECATUR, ALA.

Local 1274 recently had a dinner at The Burningtree Country Club to honor its members with 25 or more years of service. The wives of these honored members were also invited to the banquet.

Picture No. 1 shows 30 to 35-year members. Front row, left to right: Joe M. Loggins, E. P. Tillery, James E. Duboise, Billy Haddock, and Juddie Chandler.

Back row, left to right: Hollis McCaghren, John R. Pike, R. S. Williams, Harvey Chavis, W. R. Wade, W. A. Baber, and Sanford Parker, deceased.

Picture No. 2 shows members with over 40 years of service. From left to right: W. O. Campbell, S. A. Stevenson, W. B. Rice, Fred Black and John C. Darmer.

Picture No. 3 shows 25 to 30-year members. Front row, left to right: Luther Seibenhener, George Kirchner, Walton McGee, R. H. Clay, John Reagin, John T. Boothe, John C. Harrison and Flur Berryman.

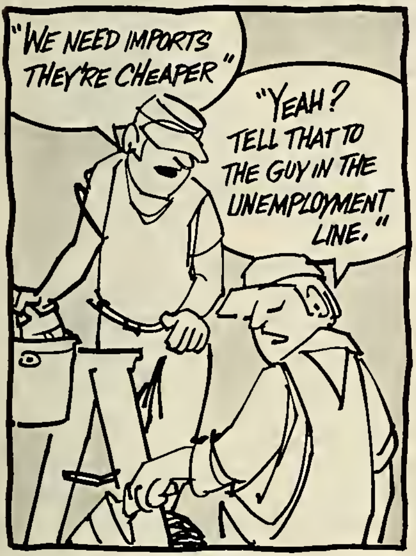
Back row, left to right: Vernon Patton, George E. Drinkard, James H. Irvin, Frank C. Stone, Phil Morris, Hollis Bates, Jack Sandlin, Gordon Cooper, Monroe McRight, Carl Stevenson, Thomas Mann, William Loggins, Almon Smith, M. V. Moore and James A. Fowler.

Picture No. 4 shows 35 to 40-year members. Front row, left to right: Paul C. Johnson, A. C. Lee, Robert Moore, R. H. Garrett, C. M. McRight, Raymond Reagin, and Casper Frost.

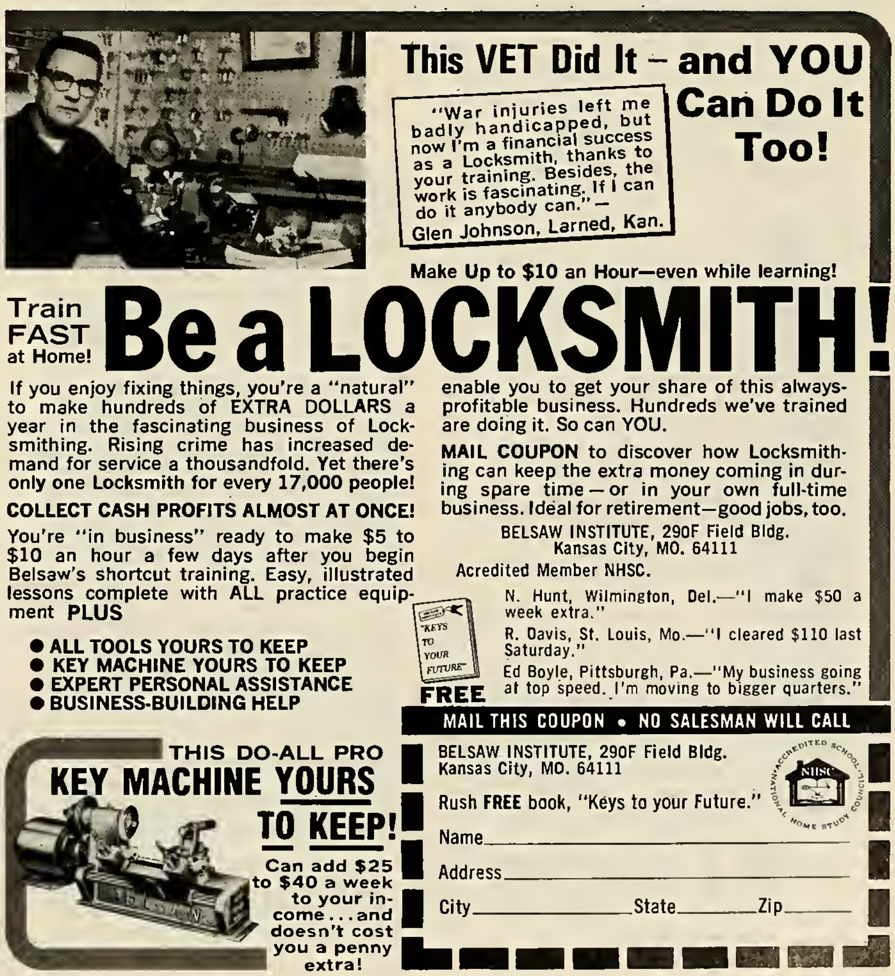
Back row, left to right: Paul Pitt, Frank Bentley, Eunice Alldredge, Sullivan Crow, S. E. Clark, Virgil Snoddy, Oscar Holderfield, B. R. Nelson, Marion R. Sims, Andrew West, James Pike, W. H. Rutherford, W. G. Coggins, Lewis Hardison and W. N. Locke.

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4


"WE NEED IMPORTS THEY'RE CHEAPER"
"YEAH? TELL THAT TO THE GUY IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT LINE."

Union Label & Service Trades Department, AFL-CIO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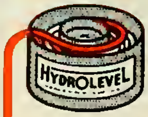

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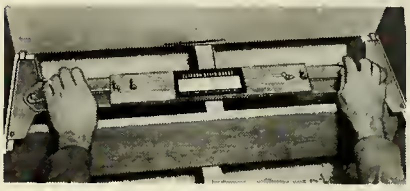

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Norman Clifton, member, Local 1622, Hayward, Calif.
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ACCEPT BEST OFFER

A wealthy builder visiting one of his construction sites noticed his wallet was missing.

"I've just lost my wallet with $250 in it and I'll give $5 to the person who returns it," he announced to the crew.

"I'll make it $15," shouted one of the assembled workers standing nearby.

—Union Tabloid

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

EARLY DELIVERY

Young Nurse: Don't feel embarrassed about your baby being born in an elevator. Last year one was born in the parking lot.

Young Mother: Yes, I know, that was me too.

—UTU News

BE READY TO VOTE IN '80

FORMULA FOR AGING

"I hope you don't think I'm too young to marry your daughter," the anxious young man said.

"That's all right," the father replied. "You'll age fast enough."

EASY RIDERS

Three motorcycle gang members pulled into a truck stop, parked their choppers, and went into the cafe. They sat down uninvited at a table with a rather large, but quiet, trucker and proceeded to eat his meal.

The trucker said nothing, got up, paid his bill, and walked out. One biker walked over to the cash register:

Biker: That trucker ain't much of a man, is he?

Cashier (looking outside): Not much of a driver either—just ran over three shiny motorcycles as he pulled out of here.

— Marcus Beleck
Local 1266, Austin, Tx.

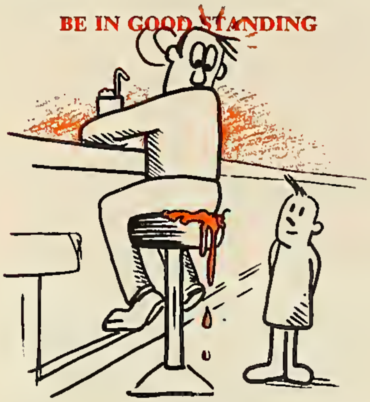
ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

WHERE, WHERE?

He — "Would it be improper if I kissed your hand?"

She — "Not improper, just out of place."

BE IN GOOD STANDING



WHAT'S SO FUNNY?

Little Boy: I'm sorry, but I think you are sitting in my seat.

Big Boy: Oh yeah! Can you prove it?

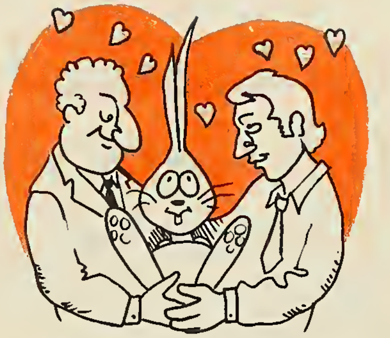
Little Boy: I think so. I left my pie and ice cream on it!

— Yvette Martin
North Fork, Calif.

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

Camel-Driver Abu Abdulle
Pitched his tent over another oil
pool.
He drilled through the deck,
Then joined the OPEC,
To shake down the fast-driving
fool.

— M. B. Medwed
Local 13, Chicago, Ill.



SLIGHT ALTERATIONS

David: Can you say "Richard and Robert had a rabbit" without pronouncing the R's?

Mickey: I give up. How?

David: Dick and Bob had a bunny.

— Yvette Martin
North Fork, Calif.

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '80

SOUND OF SILENCE

This young apprentice decided in his third year of training that there was too much worldly living around him, so he entered a monastery instead. He had to take a vow of silence . . . well, almost. He was allowed only two words every 10 years.

All went well. He meditated; he studied; he lived the quiet life. After 10 years, he was called in by the abbot and asked if he had anything to say.

"Food cold," he replied in his two allowed words.

The abbot thanked him, and he went back to his meditations for 10 more years.

At the end of another decade of sitting around the gardens and sweeping his cell he came before the abbot and uttered two more words: "Bed hard."

Again the abbot thanked him, and he returned to the monastic life.

Ten years passed, and then the monk said, "Light weak."

The abbot nodded.

Ten years later, the monk went before his superior for the fourth time to again utter his two words. This time he said, "I quit."

The abbot looked at him a moment and said with a sigh, "I'm not surprised, Brother Carpenter. All you've done is complain since you got here."

— Jim Rushton

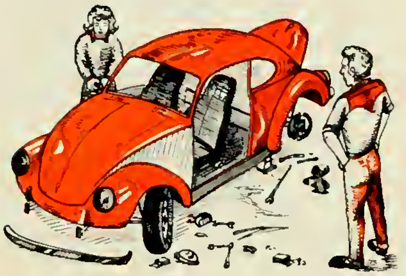
High Cost of Auto Parts

If You Assemble Your Own Car, Cost Is 4½ Times As Much

Something we always suspected is now out in the open. When you buy a single part for your car aren't you frequently outraged at the cost? Example—$15.00 for a six inch molding strip!

Now, a timely AP story reveals that if you buy all of the parts in an automobile, it will cost you about 4½ times as much as the assembled car.

"It would cost $26,418 to replace all of the parts on a totally wrecked 1979 standard automobile priced at $5,741," the Alliance of American Insurers said in a report on the study.



The industry group advocates auto safety, and one of its tools is periodic studies of the escalating costs of replacement parts.

"Even moderate damage can make a car not worth repairing, especially if it is 3 or 4 years old," the report said.

The alliance represents 131 insurance firms, many of which specialize in auto insurance. The companies pass on the repair costs in premiums paid by policyholders, meaning that many drivers who have no accidents help pay for those who do.

"The study illustrates why the rising cost of automobile crash repair is an important factor in the total cost of automobile insurance and shows why even minor crash damage is so expensive to fix," the report said.

The $26,418 parts total is on a 1979 Chevrolet Impala, with no sales tax added, the industry group said. The same car bought new with a typical list of options costs $5,741, the alliance said.

Breathing Other People's Smoke Called Health Hazard

The heartfelt advice of a well-known heart specialist, especially to heart patients, is this. When people smoke around you, don't breathe it. Leave it!

Writing in the prestigious *New England Journal of Medicine*, Dr. Wilbert S. Aronow, Professor of Medicine and Chief of Cardiovascular Research at the University of California at Irvine, described a study he did on ten men with angina.

On each of three mornings the men sat for two hours in one of three air quality environments. Then their exercise tolerance was tested.

The men did best after breathing smoke-free air. They developed chest pains sooner doing less exercise after "passively" puffing other people's cigarette smoke in a *well-ventilated* room. The same smoke exposure with *no* ventilation produced the poorest performance of all.

Why such effects? In an interview, Aronow said that it all goes back to the law of (oxygen) supply and demand.

"Arteries are part of our 'piping system,'" he explained. "Blood flows through them to various parts of the body, including the heart. In coronary artery disease, one or more of the arteries leading to the heart is partially or totally clogged. 'Clogged pipes' can't deliver blood and oxygen as fast."

Angina occurs when oxygen demand exceeds supply, Aronow added. Here's where tobacco smoke adds insult to an already injured system.

One culprit he points to is nicotine. Nicotine causes an increase in the heart's oxygen needs by boosting blood pressure and resting heart rate. Such effects were observed in Aronow's subjects after smoke exposure, and he feels nicotine was presumably the cause. Research by others has shown that nonsmokers can absorb nicotine when subjected to other people's puffing.

So far we have increased oxygen demands on a diseased system less able to deliver. Add to that the double-barreled effect of carbon monoxide in decreasing oxygen supply.

Aronow noted that oxygen must hitch a ride on blood hemoglobin to travel around the body. But if carbon monoxide is hitching too, it gets picked up two hundred forty-five times more readily.

What's more, when the level of car-

Continued on Page 38

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

RECALLS

Consumer Product Safety Alert

Under laws administered by the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, an estimated 117 million potentially hazardous products have been called back from the marketplace and consumers since 1973 (when CPSC was created). Most of these were voluntarily recalled by manufacturers who established programs to repair or replace the products, or to refund the purchase price. Recent actions include the following:

Energy-Saving Devices

Approximately 15,000 air-damper systems for fireplaces and wood-burning stoves manufactured by the Chim-A-Lator Co. should be modified to prevent possible fire hazards.

Excessively hot chimney temperatures could cause some of the air dampers to close unexpectedly: if this happens, smoke or flames could be forced back into the room.

The systems have been manufactured since 1969 as energy-saving devices to reduce heat loss up chimneys while they are not in use.

The company has agreed to provide free devices to keep the dampers open even in extreme heat. Consumers may obtain the device by writing to: Chim-A-Lator Co., 8824 Wentworth Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn., 55420 (telephone: 612-884-7274). The devices became available in December.

●

To report a product hazard or a product-related injury, consumers should write to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207, or use the agency's toll-free Hotline. In the continental U.S. the number is 800-638-8326. In the state of Maryland, call 800-492-8363. In Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands call 800-638-8333.

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 800 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $1,016,245.94 in death claims paid for the month.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, Ill.—Eric S. Aldrin.
2, Cincinnati, Oh.—Mrs. Jacob Fricker, Thomas J. Schwab, Jr.
3, Wheeling, W. Va.—Mrs. Dana Dayton.
5, St. Louis, Mo.—Alphonse C. Enzmann, Russell G. Wick.
7, Minneapolis, Mn.—Floyd R. Foust, George H. Gustafson, Vincent Olson, Arthur E. Osmonson, Edward Steinweg.
8, Philadelphia, Pa.—Olav M. Brandvik.
9, Buffalo, N.Y.—Robert P. Gassman, Mrs. Holger Olsen, Chester D. Widenor.
10, Chicago, Ill.—John W. Burns, Sr., Mrs. Cornelius Feenstra, Joseph I. L. Petersen, Mrs. Paul Sanetra.
12, Syracuse, N.Y.—Richard L. Tarpey.
14, San Antonio, Tx.—Mrs. Floyd R. Lyons, Jesse W. Myers, Sr., Frank Sellers.
15, Hackensack, N.J.—Osmund Hornnes, Mrs. Philip Melillo, Nikolaus Schuch, John E. Strand, George Topczij.
16, Springfield, Ill.—John D. Claussen, Richard J. Sprinkel, Oscar L. Tuegel.
19, Detroit, Mich.—Earl M. Hoffman, Vernon W. Lough, Charles J. Schemanski.
20, New York, N.Y.—John E. Johansen, Hans Nybro.
22, San Francisco, Calif.—Roland Jacks, Vernon P. Nielson, Anderson C. Rains.
24, Central Conn.—Dennis Devine.
26, E. Detroit, Mich.—Norman Stricker.
27, Toronto, Ont., Canada—Giovanni Cecconi.
30, New London, Conn.—Ralph S. Martin.
32, Springfield, Ma.—John S. Bulat, Lionell H. Dowell.
34, Oakland, Ca.—Beverly S. McElderry.
35, San Rafael, Ca.—Edmund W. Griffin, Leonard Haussler.
36, Oakland, Ca.—John A. Aho, Mrs. Dick Felix, Sven A. Hockanson, William Musselman, Joseph P. Rayon.
40, Boston, Mass.—Archie Anstey, Frederick G. Fletcher.
41, Woborn, Mass.—Harold E. Williams.
42, San Francisco, Ca.—Mrs. Lorenzo Morri, Theodore V. Wilson, Fred L. Wirthlin.
43, Hartford, Conn.—John E. Zahner.
44, Champaign, Ill.—Albert Adell, Ross Glasgow.
50, Knoxville, Tn.—James A. Kerbo, Robert L. Stinnett.
51, Boston, Ma.—Oscar B. Carlson, Daniel J. Healy.
53, White Plains, N.Y.—Andrew Grosso.
54, Chicago, Ill.—George Salach.
55, Denver, Colo.—Vincent L. Brown, Russell D. Lighter, Owen C. Worth.
58, Chicago, Ill.—Peter J. Beeftink, John A. Carrigan, Robert T. Kronberg, Mrs. Einar Soderstrom, Clarence G. Summerfelt.
60, Indianapolis, Ind.—Arnold V. Day.
61, Kansas City, Mo.—Roy Donovan, Johnnie R. Hodges, William P. Litjen, Kenneth S. Mowery, Clarence H. Roever.
62, Chicago, Ill.—Eric Helmer, Bernard J. O'Connor.
64, Louisville, Ky.—Robert Chaney.
66, Olean, N.Y.—Cecil Work.
67, Boston, Ma.—Basil A. Slavin, Mrs. Arthur J. Sprogis, Thomas P. Tyrrell, Jr.

Local Union, City

71, Fort Smith, Ar.—David H. Westbrook.
73, St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Thomas G. Buckley.
74, Chattanooga, Tn.—James Harrison Campbell.
77, Port Chester, N.Y.—Lawrence J. Bologna.
80, Chicago, Ill.—William D. McAfee.
82, Haverhill, Ma.—Arthur Robidoux.
87, St. Paul, Mn.—Erick A. Larson, Frank H. Rossbach, Robert F. Schultz.
89, Mobile, Ala.—Arthur Loyd Dickerson.
90, Evansville, Ind.—John R. Brand, Clarence Mills, Paul Nemer.
94, Providence, RI—Howard E. MacDuff, Iver H. W. Nelson.
95, Detroit, Mich.—Daniel Fields, Elmer Gautherat, Felix Olsonoski.
102, Oakland, Ca.—Floyd W. O'Neal.
103, Birmingham, Ala.—Mrs. James B. Johnson.
105, Cleveland, Oh.—Mrs. Lenvard Gaston, Emery Papp, Mrs. Dale Stakich.
106, Des Moines, Iowa—Mrs. William E. Coffey.
107, Worcester, Mass.—Mrs. Harry Dow, Edward F. Sullivan.

Total for One Year

By action of the 33rd General Convention, the Brotherhood death benefit was increased on January 1, 1979, from $150 (under Schedule II) up to $2,000. As a result, the Brotherhood has paid out in one year—October, 1978, through September 1979—death benefits totalling $8,463,265.32.

112, Butte, Mont.—Lawrence W. Ericson, Samuel H. Neely, Peter P. Zemljak.
117, Albany, N.Y.—Omer C. Garant, Jeremiah P. Harris, Daniel A. Herrick.
120, Utica, N.Y.—Fred Enos.
131, Seattle, Wa.—Wilgus E. Belshee, Ivar K. Eidem, Mrs. John D. Festa, Ernst H. Hanson, Mrs. H. W. Hawkinson, Carl A. Oberg, Mrs. Dalton Rothfus, Pat E. Urness.
132, Washington, D.C.—George S. Garinger, Mrs. Robert E. Light, Mrs. Rush H. Sayre, Reed Whitehurst, Sr.
133, Terre Haute, Ind.—Mrs. Charles L. Bedwell, Everett Gross.
134, Montreal, Que., Canada—Michel Blais, Edward T. Green, Romeo Horth, Mederic Taillefer, John A. Zielinski.
135, N.Y., N.Y.—Fred DeBerardinis, Antonio Servidio, Louis Zilberzweig.
142, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Charles P. Cavanaugh, Fred R. Shenkle, Mrs. Fred R. Shenkle, Norman L. Tragesser.
146, Schenectady, N.Y.—Anthony Kasper.
153, Helena, Mt.—Robert A. Barney, Marvin C. Bottleson.
161, Kenosha, Wisc.—Frank J. Marvin.
162, San Mateo, Ca.—James G. Curry.
166, Rock Island, Ill.—Mrs. Wilbert C. Teel.
168, Kansas City, Ks.—Mrs. James R. Burnett, Everett Mooney, Henry J. Stengel.
169, E. St. Louis, Ill.—Leo Lett.
171, Youngstown, Oh.—George R. Salsberry.

Local Union, City

174, Joliet, Ill.—William S. Stirbis.
180, Vallejo, Ca.—Harry C. Schwab.
181, Chicago, Ill.—Andrew Holm, William A. Marutzky, Ronald S. Solverson.
182, Cleveland, Oh.—John Lindak.
183, Peoria, Ill.—Albert E. Abel.
184, Salt Lake City, Utah—Kenneth C. Conway, James J. Lefevre, Lloyd B. Metcalf.
186, Steubenville, Oh.—Mrs. John McKeegan.
191, York, Pa.—Mrs. Raymond S. Witmer.
194, Oakland, Ca.—J. T. Bell, Mrs. Edward B. Cox, Stanley Kinder.
198, Dallas, Tex.—Jesse Vernon Riggs.
203, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—John Pearse.
210, Stamford, Conn.—George F. Bartolac, Hilmer Larson, Frank Swenson, John W. Thopsey.
211, Pittsburgh, Pa.—James C. Grogan, Sr., Adam L. Heurich.
215, Lafayette, Ind.—Harry C. Wingard.
218, Boston, Ma.—Philip L. Lamb, Emmanuel S. Pazar, Louis E. Porter.
225, Atlanta, Ga.—William H. Bledsoe, Carl T. Hannah, Oscar A. O'Kelly.
226, Portland, Ore.—Mrs. Leroy J. Hurd.
228, Pottsville, Pa.—John W. Mengel.
230, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Michael H. Fischer.
232, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Mrs. Amos L. Blosser.
235, Riverside, Ca.—Louis R. Curiel, Clarence C. Farnham, Guy B. Marquand.
242, Chicago, Ill.—William Charvat, Robert Christensen, John Karl, Mrs. Fred Mueller.
246, N.Y., N.Y.—Eric Strang.
252, Oshkosh, Wisc.—Emil Jorgensen, John Matsche, Frank J. Selenka.
257, N.Y., N.Y.—Joseph Falcone, Mrs. Henry Rickert, Frank A. Tavernese, George Ward.
259, Jackson, Tn.—Artie L. Baker.
260, Berkshire Co. & Vic., Ma.—Charles Hartman.
261, Scranton, Pa.—Emil Adams.
262, San Jose, Ca.—Herbert A. Bruening, Mrs. Harry Buswell.
264, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Harley Berning.
266, Stockton, Ca.—Clifford L. Isbell, Jesse A. Phillips, Bernard R. Treadwell.
267, Dresden, Oh.—Mrs. Otto L. Parrish.
272, Chicago Hts., Ill.—Rege M. Fredrickson, Joseph G. Sylvester, Mrs. Egbert VanDerNoord, William G. Webb.
275, Newton, Ma.—Roberts Smits.
278, Watertown, N.Y.—Claude Aldrich, James Trainham.
283, Augusta, Ga.—Reginald J. Sharpton.
284, N.Y., N.Y.—Frank Putz, Frederick C. Sutter, Sr.
286, Great Falls, Mont.—Mrs. Donald T. Stewart, Joseph Weyer.
287, Harrisburg, Pa.—Tracy M. Dorn, Mrs. Bruce W. Hockenberry, Jr.
299, Fairview, N.J.—Mrs. Herbert O. Blatt, Peter Gordineck.
302, Huntington, W.Va.—Robert J. Burns, Mrs. Laird R. Chandler, Mrs. Ray M. Stoner.
308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Jorgen Wilson.
311, Joplin, Mo.—Mrs. Clarence A. Tillock.
314, Madison, Wisc.—Jerome E. Vogel.
320, Augusta/Waterville, Me.—Irvine Bolstridge.

321, Connellsville, Pa.—Joseph E. Ferencuha.

324, Waco, Tx.—Joseph Bailey Burns.

329, Oklahoma City, Ok.—Norbert Arnold Wittman.

337, Detroit, Mich.—Walter Bluck, Clifton E. Ross.

338, Seattle, Wa.—John W. Truman.

342, Pawtucket, R.I.—August J. Caron, Lawrence J. Martineau.

345, Memphis, Tn.—Mrs. D. A. Miles.

350, New Rochelle, N.Y.—David L. Kohli, Ernest Schreiber, John E. Schudy.

355, Buffalo, N.Y.—Mrs. Michael Dischner, William O. Haese.

361, Duluth, Mn.—Hans Hovland.

362, Pueblo, Co.—Toby Vigil.

364, Council Bluffs, Ia.—Leroy Acklie.

366, N.Y., N.Y.—Austin J. Morrissey, Barnett Slobodin, Samuel Ziperman.

373, Ft. Madison, Ia.—Mrs. Walter Wilkins.

378, Edwardsville, Ill.—George J. Ostendorf.

379, Texarkana, Tx.—Dan Grounds.

383, Bayonne, N.J.—Mrs. Joseph Rolnik.

385, N.Y., N.Y.—Mrs. Leroy Adams, Domenick Lombardi.

393, Camden, N.J.—Reuben S. Graham.

402, Northampton/Greenfield, Ma.—Joseph A. Muka, Sr.

411, San Angelo, Tx.—Verner E. Cartwright.

413, South Bend, Ind.—Mrs. Billie Shaffer.

416, Chicago, Ill.—George Schwader.

417, St. Louis, Mo.—James F. O'Rourke.

419, Chicago, Ill.—Walter F. Schoenborn.

422, New Brighton, Pa.—Edwin C. Baker.

424, Hingham, Ma.—John J. Giardino, Robert Gustavson.

433, Belleville, Ill.—Mrs. Edward Lahr.

434, Chicago, Ill.—Albert Dykstra.

440, Buffalo, N.Y.—Robert D. Zent.

446, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada—Russell Ambeault.

450, Ogden, Utah—William S. Miller.

452, Vancouver, B.C., Canada—Carl T. Craig, Jack Eyber, Michael Patrick, Mike Stokes.

454, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Andrew Hailand, Joseph J. Jones, Otto Weiss, Jr.

455, Somerville, N.J.—Frans C. Franson.

465, Ardmore, Pa.—Daniel J. Cullen, Andrew Pillarella.

468, Inwood, N.Y.—Herbert Guenzel.

469, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Frank E. Fowler.

470, Tacoma, Wa.—Raymond H. Ellison, Mrs. Anthony Hulscher, John D. Martinolich, Peter U. Person, Charles Zemek.

480, Freeburg, Ill.—Mrs. Floyd Sudholt.

483, San Francisco, Ca.—Lois Baker, Russell Collins Long, Marvin H. Staudt.

488, N.Y., N.Y.—Thorleiv Jensen, Gunnar Johnson, Mrs. Henning Wiik.

490, Passaic, N.J.—Matthew Belli.

492, Reading, Pa.—Albert L. Frank, Lawrence Schmidt, Harvey L. Stump.

501, Stroudsburg, Pa.—Mrs. Jay Miller.

507, Nashville, Tn.—James Reece Baird.

508, Marion, Ill.—Raymond R. Grisham.

512, Ypsilanti, Mi.—Leo R. Singer, Benjamin H. Strong.

522, Durham, N.C.—William T. Herndon.

530, Los Angeles, Ca.—Javier Arias.

538, Concord, N.H.—Donat Labbe.

550, Oakland, Ca.—Louis Aloysius Vierra.

553, San Diego, Ca.—Leeland T. Brown, Michael J. Lee.

559, Paducah, Ky.—Mrs. Randolph Keith, Thomas I. Peterson, Mrs. John Sumner.

562, Everett, Wash.—Oscar K. Holst, Vernon D. McGrath.

563, Glendale, Calif.—Eugene L. LaFontaine.

583, Portland, Ore.—Roy J. Brown.

586, Sacramento, Calif.—Murrey J. Albers, Albert C. Brady, Clyde L. Byrd, Clarence P. Jones.

599, Hammond, Ind.—Fred F. Friedline, Arvid Carl Johnson, David I. Pulliam, Kenneth W. Ray, Mrs. John Sumner.

603, Ithaca, N.Y.—Dana R. Rumsey.

608, N.Y., N.Y.—Daniel Meder, George F. Pauls.

610, Port Arthur, Tx.—Virgil Jacobs, Richard L. Spence.

618, Sikeston, Mo.—Mrs. Grey Johnson.

620, Madison, N.J.—Mrs. John Brachocki, Arnold T. Terkelsen.

623, Atlantic Co., N.J.—Mrs. Jerry Elliff.

625, Manchester, N.H.—Joseph B. Simard.

627, Jacksonville, Fla.—Mrs. E. C. Blume, Mrs. Edmund E. Scydick.

633, Granite City, Ill.—Mrs. Irving J. Dick.

635, Boise, Idaho—Ira C. Buchanan, John E. McBride.

639, Akron, Oh.—Edward A. Havens.

643, Chicago, Ill.—Edward R. Thullen.

655, Marathon, Fla.—George T. Albury.

658, Millinocket, Me.—Mrs. Calvin H. Jacques.

660, Springfield, Oh.—Roy F. South.

665, Amarillo, Tx.—Kirk Chester, Mrs. Ed. K. Doores, Isaac F. Goodrich.

668, Palo Alto, Ca.—Henry W. Grotheer.

690, Little Rock, Ark.—Claudie E. Lackie, John G. Milner.

696, Tampa, Fla.—Milton F. Ramsey.

698, Covington, Ky.—Benjamin L. Goodridge, Louis J. Krumpelman, Rosco Wilson.

705, Lorain, Oh.—Reuben H. Heisner.

710, Long Beach, Ca.—Ray T. Hackett, Victor Logsdon.

715, Elizabeth, N.J.—Paul Aylward.

719, Freeport, Ill.—Mrs. Richard Kehl.

720, Baton Rouge, La.—Mrs. Calvin E. Palmer.

721, Los Angeles, Ca.—James E. Bedwell, Alton M. Brandel, Mrs. Israel Mejia.

727, Hialeah, Fla.—Roy C. Stringer.

736, Tucson, Az.—Ernest S. Owen.

739, Cincinnati, Oh.—Raymond Riga.

740, N.Y., N.Y.—John Dees.

742, Decatur, Il.—Harold E. Blankenship, Mrs. Harry J. Hendrian, Mrs. Sherman Hubler.

743, Bakersfield, Ca.—Perry E. Lee.

745, Honolulu, Hi.—Clifford B. Hing, Mrs. James K. Ito, Manuel Pasco, Walter D. Tsuda.

751, Santa Rosa, Ca.—John Lefor.

756, Bellingham, Wash.—Joseph R. Maroe, Mrs. Harold R. Robinson.

764, Shreveport, La.—Charles E. Johnston, Alfred H. Williams, Cecil Marion Williams.

767, Ottumwa, Ia.—Mrs. Robert M. Beem.

768, Kingston, Pa.—Thomas Shaffer.

769, Pasadena, Ca.—Oscar E. Olson.

770, Yakima, Wa.—Martin Dahl, Guy W. Garland.

772, Clinton, Iowa—Mrs. L. Fay Hudson, Theresa E. Rigby.

780, Ostoria, Or.—Ernest L. Albert, William A. Bjornsgard.

783, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—Helmer O. Rislov, William Schroeder.

787, N.Y., N.Y.—Knut B. Alexander, Sigbjorn Nedland, Dominick Solitario.

801, Woonsocket, R.I.—Mrs. Lester Landry, Urban Peck.

803, Metropolis, Ill.—William T. Jackson, Joseph P. Williams, Murlie A. Worthen.

815, Beverly, Ma.—George W. Ayers.

819, W. Palm Bch., Fla.—Mrs. Allen A. Cameron, Mrs. Ira Cox, Barnabas B. Huff, Sr.

821, Springfield, N.J.—Chester Piecyk.

824, Muskegon, Mi.—Frank Kwiecien.

829, Santa Cruz, Ca.—Orion Hopping.

845, Norwood, Pa.—Joseph F. Verzella.

857, Tucson, Az.—Robert C. Oldfather.

865, Brunswick, Ga.—Columbus E. Arnold, Mrs. Ben Gulley, Russell Lee Rowell.

871, Battle Creek, Mi.—Mrs. Harry Leins.

889, Hopkins, Mn.—Marvin Campbell.

891, Hot Springs, Ark.—Mrs. Nobel R. Wells.

898, Benton Harbor, Mi.—Ernest Schmidt, Dan Stanard.

900, Altoona, Pa.—Joseph Kubica.

902, Brooklyn, N.Y.—Albert Andreassen.

925, Salinas, Ca.—George Duke, George Jones, Ralph McKie.

929, Los Angeles, Ca.—Ansel H. P. Ball, Augustus Boomhower, Robert McCarthy.

937, Dubuque, Iowa—Mike J. Schmit.

943, Tulsa, Ok.—Donald M. Breeland, Norman W. Leazer.

944, San Bernardino, Ca.—Alfred William Huddleston, Sr., Kenneth Ryan, Mrs. Robert Somers.

953, Lake Charles, La.—Thomas Fontenot.

954, Mt. Vernon, Wa.—Olav Albin Nilson.

958, Marquette, Mi.—Louis Leardi.

964, Rockland Co. & Vic., N.Y.—Theodore E. Fogelin.

971, Reno, Nev.—John D. Giossi.

974, Baltimore, Md.—James Greenidge.

978, Springfield, Mo.—Marvin H. Ronning.

993, Miami, Fla.—Harold Dalland, Mahlon S. Gerard, Grant E. Gravitt, Harry V. Hurlock, Ralph Shuman.

998, Royal Oak, Mi.—Hollie A. Monnie.

1001, North Bend, Ore.—Edward Goldbloom.

1005, Merrillville, Ind.—Charles Titus.

1020, Portland, Ore.—Dean R. Hanson.

1022, Parsons, Ks.—Mrs. Walter D. Lee.

1025, Medford, Wisc.—Walter H. Schaefer.

1036, Longview-Kelso, Wash.—Raymond G. Bruner.

1042, Plattsburg, N.Y.—Walter P. Light.

1050, Philadelphia, Pa.—Salvatore Giglio, James Menzano, Joseph J. Sullivan.

1051, Sacramento, Ca.—Lee Roy McKee.

1052, Hollywood, Ca.—Arthur G. Burhans.

1053, Milwaukee, Wisc.—John J. Rolbiecki, Sr.

1054, Everett, Wash.—Harry A. Walden.

1062, Santa Barbara, Ca.—Wilford T. Dickerson.

1072, Muskogee, Ok.—Wilburn H. Smoot.

1073, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles M. Garfinkel, Morris Sibulkin, Benjamin R. Wilson, Sr.

1089, Phoenix, Az.—Edward E. Mernagh.

1093, Glen Cove, N.Y.—Erling J. Johansen, Mrs. John Lombardi.

1098, Baton Rouge, La.—George H. Decuir, Joseph S. Dubroc, Adam Farrell, Norman Thornton, Cinclair H. York.

1099, Clinton, Ok.—Jewel Fred Taylor.

1102, Detroit, Mi.—Vernon R. Howe.

1104, Tyler, Tx.—Benjamin F. Acker, Floyd L. Martin.

1108, Cleveland, Oh.—Mrs. Leonard O. Muttick, William Smallwood.

1109, Visalia, Ca.—Wilbur Purdin.

1126, Annapolis, Md.—John E. Saulit.

1128, LaGrange, Ill.—Robert W. Tunning.

1138, Toledo, Oh.—Ralph Beck, Mrs. Wesley D. Favorite, Lester H. Peterson.

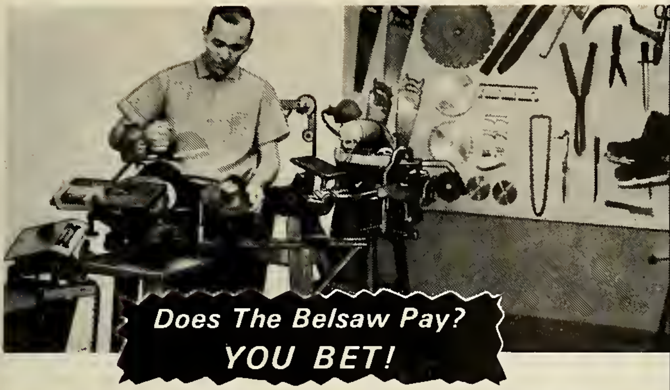
1146, Green Bay, Wisc.—Daniel L. Letourneau.

1148, Olympia, Wa.—Kesten P. Jaeger, Gilbert E. Lawrence.

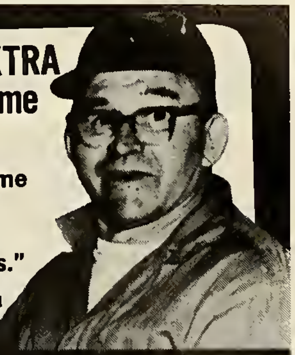
1149, San Francisco, Ca.—John H. R. Kiser.

1150, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.—Mrs. Martin Kreisel.

Continued on Page 38



Does The Belsaw Pay?
YOU BET!



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■"I was disabled by an accident while employed as an iron worker. They declared me 100% disabled and said I'd never work again. I don't think I could work for anyone else but I started my sharpening business part-time and now it's turned into a full-time job with more work than I can do."
Tampa, Florida 33614

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■"I had dreamed of retiring for years, but was afraid to quit my salaried job. I had never used this type of equipment, but the SHARP-ALL was real easy to learn. I sharpened 30 blades my first week — without advertising at all. Now, for the first time in my life, I can say that I am content."
Farris Cornelius *Wellington, Texas 79095*

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IN MEMORIAM

Continued from Page 36

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2425, Glendive, Mt.—Clarence H. Knapp.
2430, Charleston, W.Va.—Floyd W. Joseph.
2456, Washington, D.C.—Earl G. Straub.
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2693, Thunder Bay, Ont., Canada—Lloyd K. Johnston, Gary Rossiter, Hans J. Sharpe.
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3161, Maywood, Ca.—Mrs. Carlos M. Murillo.
3182, Portland, Ore.—Martin A. Epps.
3206, Pompano Beach, Fla.—Allen L. Harris.
3210, Madison, Ind.—Parker Knox.

Parkinson's Disease Effort Continues

The Brotherhood continues its active support of the American Parkinson's Disease Association's vital work. Please mail your contributions to the APDA campaign as follows: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, Attention: Parkinson's Disease Drive. A list of recent contributors will appear in our March issue.

OTHER PEOPLE'S SMOKE

Continued from Page 34

bon monoxide in the blood starts to rise, the oxygen on board is bound more tightly to hemoglobin. So less oxygen is available to the body tissues and heart on at least two counts.

With over four thousand components of tobacco smoke, could any of the others be hard on a nonsmoker's heart? This should be studied, Aronow feels.

Meanwhile, he would like heart patients especially to take the following caution "to heart." You might breathe easier, and perhaps longer, if you *don't* breathe other people's smoke.

—Marion Wells, Research Director, American Physical Fitness Research Institute. Provided as a public service by the American Physical Fitness Research Institute (APFRI), 824 Moraga Drive, West Los Angeles, Calif. 90049.

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Workbench Magazine

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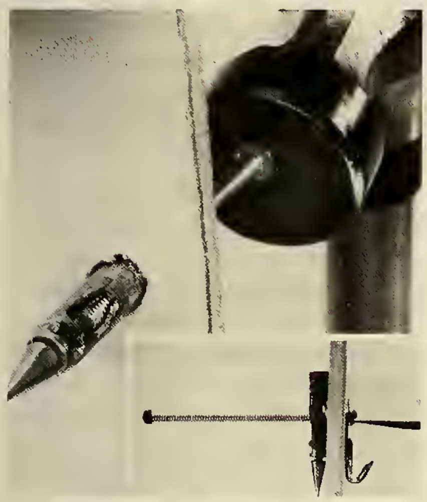

A new toggle bolt hollowall fastener from Homecraft division of Gries can be hammered directly into sheetrock walls. There is no need for a drill. The unique hardware features a one-piece pressure die cast zinc alloy bullet that pierces the wall and automatically flips on its tempered steel mounting screw to form a superstrong metal "T" behind the wall, requiring only a tap, turn and tighten installation. The ¼-inch diameter bullet toggle makes the smallest hole of any expansion type fastener. For more information contact: Homecraft Division; Gries; 400 Beechwood Avenue; New Rochelle, New York 10802.

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FINGER-JOINTED GUIDE

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IN CONCLUSION

THE JOB AHEAD REQUIRES HARD WORK AND SACRIFICE

The orderly transition of leadership in the Brotherhood is in the finest traditions of the labor movement

This is my first official message to you as your General President, and I approach it with humility and deep thought.

When one stops to realize that other men . . . in generations past . . . for almost a hundred years . . . have borne this title of General President, faced similar problems, answered the many letters, delivered the speeches, and made many of the decisions for three-quarters of a million people . . . the largest Building Trades organization in North America . . . one cannot help but be humble . . . and grateful to every fellow member of the Brotherhood for the honor bestowed.

These are truly big shoes which I must fill, starting with Gabriel Edmonston, our first president in 1881, and going down through the years to our much admired and able Bill Sidell, who retired a month ago.

I pledge to you as I take on these new responsibilities that I will do my utmost to carry out the full responsibilities of the office and that I will build for the future, with your help, on the stable foundation of our past.

Ours is a democratic organization which adapts to the times. We have weathered depressions and economic booms, wars, and anti-labor drives of all kinds through the years, and I know that we will bear up well under the challenges of the 1980s.

The orderly transition of leadership in the Brotherhood assures our continued success. Though Bill Sidell has put aside the daily responsibilities of this office, I know that I can call on him for advice and counsel, when it is needed. I know, too, that I will have your other General Officers, Pat Campbell, John Rogers, and Charlie Nichols working with me.

Meanwhile, we take on the tasks before us in the spirit of cooperation and trust which has guided us through the years, and I firmly believe that we will meet all challenges with firmness and understanding.

We are taking an aggressive stance in our organizing program, for example. There are still thousands of unorganized workers in our crafts and industries, and our 33rd General Convention at St. Louis took resolute action to expand our organizing activities. Under convention mandate, we have established an Industrial Department at the General Office, and, last month, our councils of industrial locals across the country held their first joint conference to plan the work ahead. Our

VOC program, under which volunteer organizing committees go out and personally contact other industrial workers, is being "reborn," and you will hear much of VOC in the months ahead.

CHOP, too, will be renewed, as the housing industry struggles to recover from the exhorbitant interest rates and land costs which keep it in check. The US and Canadian housing industries are suffering from the shoddy workmanship of thousands of unskilled, "scab" workers who have drifted into the trade. We once had a dominant position in the housing industry. A union-built house was the rule and not the exception. Since World War II, and the great increase in commercial construction, we have let this dominant position slip away from us, and we must get it back.

Your former general president, Bill Sidell, fought hard to assist the ailing housing industry and to bring craft skills back into home building, and I intend to continue to expand his efforts.

About the time you read this, we will have launched a program of promotion and public relations — which was also authorized by the 33rd General Convention. You will find elsewhere in this issue of *The Carpenter* a report on our first television commercial, designed to acquaint the US and Canadian public with the fact that we are an experienced, social conscious trade union, aware of its public responsibilities. We will continue such promotional work up to and through our centennial year of 1981.

We are proud of the fact that we are approaching our 100th birthday, next year, and we want to demonstrate to the public that we are a labor union in the best sense of the term.

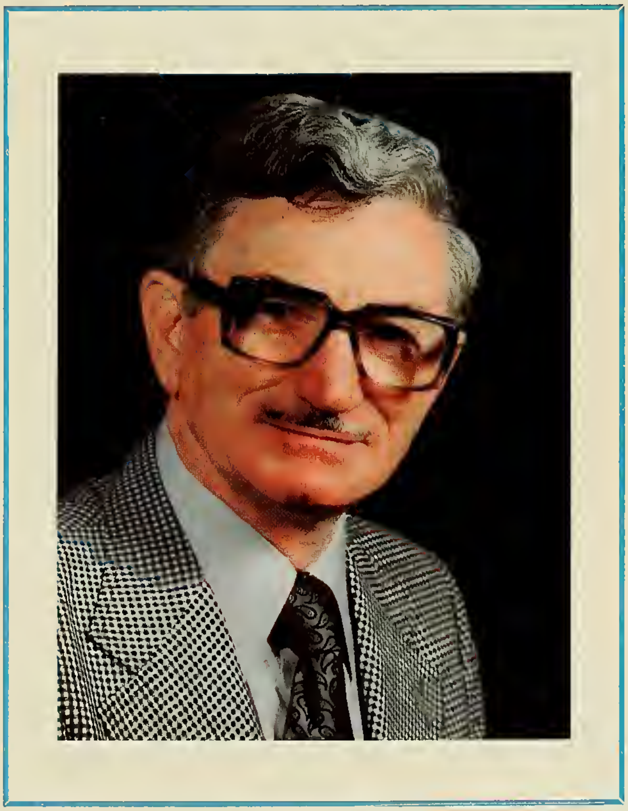
We ask every member to join in our coming observance of the first century milestone. We urge every local union, district council, and state and provincial council to plan some commemoration of our 100th birthday, next year.

There is still another timely action which must be taken by the membership in the months immediately ahead. This is an election year in the United States and an election year, by circumstance, in Canada as well. We must be prepared to vote in 1980 for the candidates for public office who support our efforts and our long-range goals.

Every member of the Brotherhood must be registered and qualified to vote, no matter what the party affiliation. We must have bargaining strength at the ballot box as well as at the contract-negotiating table. Our own political action group — CLIC, the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee — will be seeking your continued support. I urge you to join in this activity.

This is only a brief summary of what's ahead of us in 1980, and we will discuss these and other matters in future issues. I am confident that nothing can stop us from growing, prospering and increasing our effectiveness, if we practice true fellowship, perform our work, and make the necessary sacrifices to achieve the better life in the decade ahead.

A final note: The fund-raising drive of the American Parkinson's Disease Assn. is our special undertaking. APDA needs your continued support. I can think of no better tribute to our retired General President, who headed up this campaign, than to make this year's effort a huge success.



William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

The big Rivergate Auditorium in New Orleans as carpentry contestants worked on their manipulative test. Right: The three top winners.

13th Annual International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest

The National Joint Carpenter Apprenticeship and Train-
ıg Committee in session in New Orleans. From left,
round the conference table, members include: Fred Hum-
hreys, Home Builders (NAHB); Peter Johnson, Associated
ieneral Contractors (AGC); Marlin Grant, NAHB; Hans
Vachsmuth, AGC; William Pemberton, AGC; Ernest
ones, AGC, committee secretary; R. W. Schwertner,
GC, co-chairman; Gen. Pres. William Konyha, Brother-
ood (UBC), co-chairman; James E. Tinkcom, technical
irector, UBC; George E. Vest, Jr., UBC; Louis Basich,
IBC; Joseph Pinto, UBC; Ollie Langhorst, UBC; First
ien. Vice Pres. Patrick Campbell, UBC, who succeeds
res. Konyha to the co-chairmanship; and Bradford M.
'Brien, U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training;
dvisory member. Preston Haglin, NAHB, and Advisory
Member Jean Berube, BAT, were not present.

March 1980

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881

BLUEPRINTS FOR THE 80'S

Beginning a series of articles by national and international leaders on problems of the new decade

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Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 100 No. 3 MARCH, 1980

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $7.50 per year, single copies 75¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVERS

FRONT COVER: A craftsman works best with blueprints and precise specifications. But there are no blueprints to guide us as workers and breadwinners in the uncertain years of the 1980s . . . and, perhaps, it is best that there aren't.

We have the mandates of the 33rd General Convention, and, next year, as we mark our 100th birthday at the 34th General Convention, we will have additional resolutions and mandates. Aside from these, we must call upon our national and international leaders to analyze and describe what's ahead.

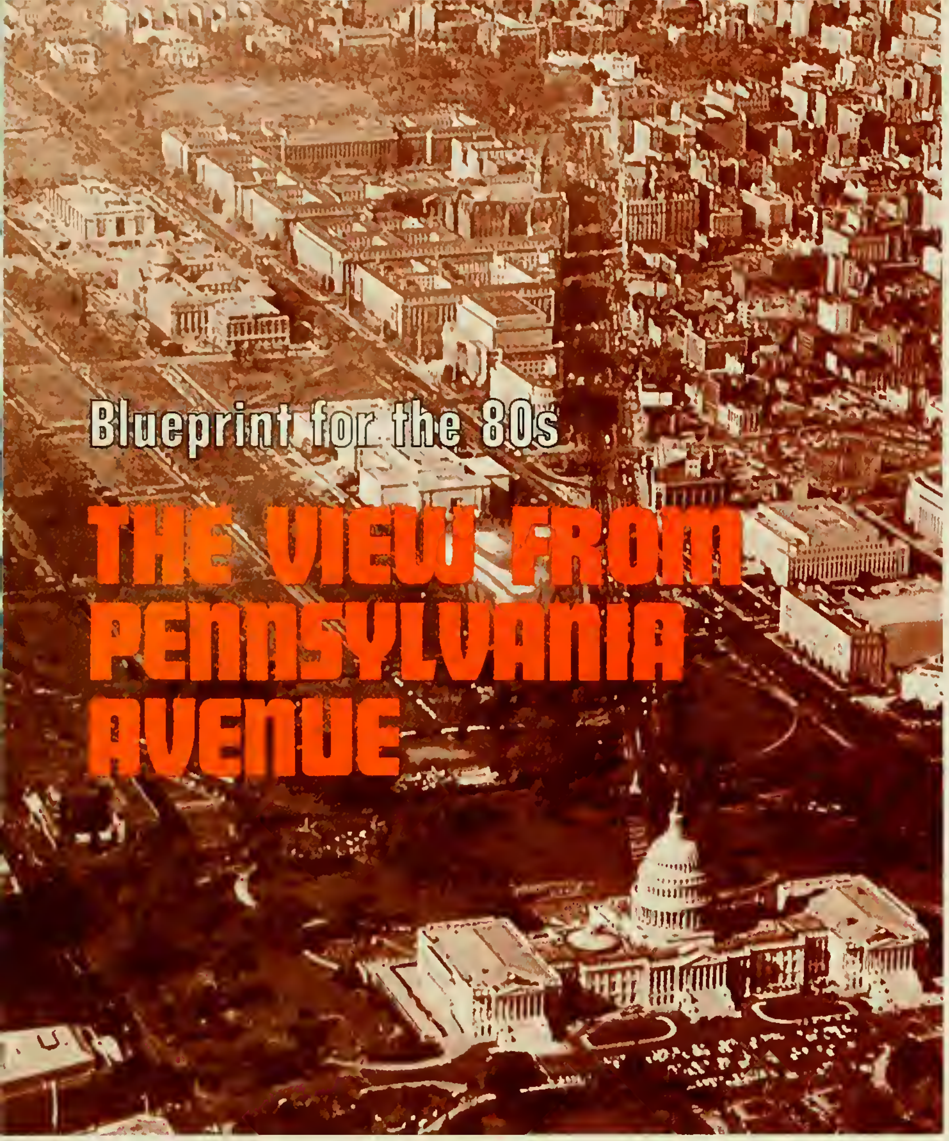
In this issue, we begin a series of articles written especially for *The Carpenter* called "Blueprints for the 80s". Watch for additional articles in this series in the April and May issues of your Brotherhood magazine. *Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts*

•

BACK COVER: The response to our June, 1979, cover — displaying tools, a tool box, and a quotation by R. G. Collingwood — was so good that we soon ran out of copies. To meet the continuing requests from our readers, we are reprinting the June cover on our March, 1980, back cover. There is no mailing label to mar its appearance, and it should reach you suitable for framing.

The author of the quotation, R. G. Collingwood, was a British historian who died in 1943. He is best known for his book, *The Idea of History*, published by Oxford University Press. —*Art by Ray Neely*

March 1980
CARPENTER
...RINTS
...HE 80'S



Blueprint for the 80s

THE VIEW FROM PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

'We have asked for 325,000 Federally-assisted housing units—25% more than in the current budget.'

'When President Carter unveiled his 1981 budget, its largest new domestic program was for youth employment and training. By 1982, we expect to spend $6 billion to give our poorest young people the boost they need.'

VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE

Vice President Walter F. Mondale is a native of Minnesota. He served as State Attorney General from 1960 to 1964, then was appointed to the Senate to fill the seat vacated by Hubert Humphrey's election as Vice President. During his twelve years in the Senate, Mondale was instrumental in drafting civil rights, housing, labor, and education legislation. In 1976, he was elected Vice President of the United States.

By WALTER MONDALE

Vice President
of the United States

Pennsylvania Avenue angles southeast across Washington toward the White House, jogs around the Treasury, and makes a beeline for the Capitol.

As Vice President, I probably travel that route more often than any other member of the Federal Government. It's my job not only to report to the President, but also to preside over the Senate. And just as my office links the Executive and Legislative Branches, I feel it should serve as a corridor between the President and the people as well.

That's why, just over a year ago, I reported to your 33rd General Convention on the progress we were making in this Administration. Now, as the American people again face the crucial decision of who should lead our nation for the next four years, it's time to re-examine the record and look at the tasks ahead.

Three years ago, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was the first Building Trades union to endorse Jimmy Carter for President. You endorsed him because he understood the importance of jobs, decent housing, a stronger economy, and help for our poor, our elderly, and our children.

When we ran for office, the housing industry was depressed, and ten million Americans were out of work.

In three years, we've turned that situation around. We raised the minimum wage to $3.15 an hour. Today, over 9 million more people are on the job than on the day we took office. More than a million of those are construction workers, and 206,000 are carpenters.

Housing starts have averaged nearly 2 million a year for the three years we've been in office. This Administration is committed to a strong housing industry. President Carter has asked Congress for authority to buy mortgages quickly in times of distress. In our new budget we have asked for 325,000 Federally-assisted housing units—25% more than in the current budget.

We're committed not only to opening new jobs, but to protecting the rights of American workers already on the job. President Carter was the first President in our history to fight with you for common situs picketing and labor law reform—and together we'll keep up the fight. We protected the Davis-Bacon Act against all attacks, and you can count on our protection in the future.

Let no one underestimate the importance of employment, housing, and worker rights to our people. But we also recognize that one overriding problem threatens our jobs, our homes, our very way of life—and that is inflation. Last year's inflation rate rose to 13%—and over 5% of that was caused by soaring energy costs.

The single most effective way to fight inflation is to reduce our dependence on foreign-controlled oil. Energy prices should reflect the costs of production. Instead, we find ourselves at the mercy of a few nations that hold most of the energy cards. For too long, they have set the price—an artificially high price—and the rest of the world has paid it.

America cannot afford to keep paying that price. We must put Americans to work developing our own sources of energy—sources that can't be cut off by any nation on earth.

We can develop cleaner ways of burning coal, and methods to transform it into liquids and gas.

We can use grain and other forms of biomass to produce gasohol. By 1981, we expect to produce enough gasohol to replace 10% of the unleaded gasoline used in this country.

We can tap the oil found in shale and tar sands, vast deposits of natural gas locked beneath the Gulf of Mexico, and our boundless wind and geothermal and solar power.

America has abundant natural resources, and—just as crucial—the highly-trained workforce needed to develop those resources. We can do it. But we must be willing to invest the money needed to build new industries, and we must get on with the job.

That's why President Carter sent Congress this country's first comprehensive energy program neary three years ago, and why we're encouraged by its progress. Soon we will have a windfall profits tax that will take the unearned profits reaped by American oil companies, and invest that money in developing new sources of energy here at home.

We will have an Energy Mobilization Board, that will get fast decisions on whether to build crucial energy projects.

And we will provide new measures to help Americans conserve energy by insulating their homes, to build better mass transit systems, and to help low-income Americans pay their fuel bills.

No one should deceive the American people that energy prices will go down. But we *can* promise that every time you pay your electric bill, or fill your car with gas, or buy heating oil for your home, you will be investing in *America's* energy future. Together we can build a future in which we once again control our own energy supplies. We can secure that future because President Carter looked ahead and understood the energy crisis; because he rallied our nation to face it, and enacted the programs needed to build true energy security.

We are fighting inflation on other fronts as well. We forged an historic National Accord, in which labor and business and government leaders join forces to battle inflation.

We have steadily reduced the federal budget deficit. The 1981 budget that President Carter sent to Congress in January reduced the deficit we inherited by 75%—from $66 billion to $16 billion.

At the same time, we have maintained the commitment to progressive, compassionate government for which you elected us. Hubert Humphrey once said, "The moral test of government is how it treats those who are in the dawn of life: the children; those who are in the twilight of life: the elderly; and those in the shadows of life: the sick, the needy, and the unemployed."

This Administration meets that moral test. We have worked with you, through programs like Job Corps and CETA, to help train our young people so that they can enjoy the dignity and reward of work.

The first requirement for a good job is a good education. President Carter raised Federal support for education by 75%. He doubled the amount of financial assistance available to students who want to go on to technical school or college. When we took office, one out of three high school seniors in this country wasn't even eligible to apply for a government grant or loan to continue his education. Today, every student in America can apply for Federal aid.

After a young person crosses the threshold from school to the world, he faces another obstacle: work experience. Whether he has graduated from school or dropped out, the first job is the hardest to get. And the less education and training that young person has, the harder it is to find a job with a future.

For that reason, President Carter launched the most massive youth employment program in history, and more than doubled the number of CETA jobs that help young people gain job experience.

Even so, as head of the Administration's Youth Employment Task Force, I found that there are still some two million youngsters in school today who are at least two years behind in their basic skills. Some cannot read and write nor add and subtract. Another two million are out of school and unable to get a job, or keep one. After an exhaustive study of how education and skills and jobs are linked, I recommended to the President a major new effort to help the kids most in need of training and experience.

More than a million construction workers are back to work, and 206,000 are carpenters, the Vice President reports.

In January, when President Carter unveiled his 1981 budget, its largest new domestic program was for youth employment and training. By 1982, we expect to spend $6 billion to give our poorest young people the boost they need — an increase of 150% since we took office.

We will target funds for 3,000 of the nation's most needy school districts, both urban and rural.

We will concentrate on teaching basic literacy skills to one million disadvantaged youths.

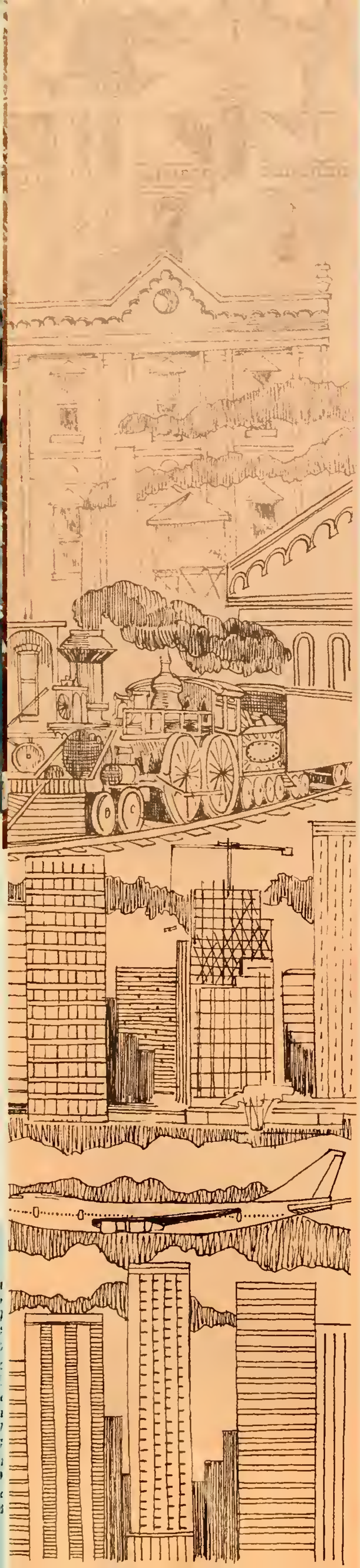
We will work to match the needs of employers with the opportunities for young people.

And through programs that are already working, we will help provide some 450,000 job opportunities to young people in and out of school. Our children are our most precious resource, and we are determined to preserve their future.

Vital to that future are decent, safe neighborhoods for our families. When we came to office, our urban centers were crumbling, their people discouraged, and the Federal Government not lifting a finger to help them.

We reversed that trend. President Carter created America's first urban policy and increased economic development funding for our cities by an amazing 4,000% — from $60 million to $2.4 billion. As a result, construction in our cities is on the rise, and new jobs are opening in the building trades.

Continued on Page 33



Blueprint for the 80s

THE COMING OF A NEW ERA FOR OUR CITIES

BY MOON LANDRIEU

U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

'There is a greater amount of interplay between the private and public sectors than ever before.'

'Land and materials will be more expensive, financing will be more costly, and there will be greater competition for investment capital.'

LANDRIEU

On July 27, 1979, President Carter nominated Moon Landrieu as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. The Senate confirmed the nomination on September 12, and Landrieu, a native of New Orleans, took the oath of office on September 24, 1979.

A graduate of Loyola University College of Business Administration in 1952 and School of Law in 1954, Landrieu opened his own law office in New Orleans in 1957 and maintained his private practice until 1970.

From 1960 to 1966, Landrieu served in the Louisiana Legislature, and from 1966 to 1970, he served as Councilman-at-Large on the New Orleans City Council. He was elected Mayor of the city of New Orleans in 1970, and he was reelected in 1974. Prior to his nomination as secretary of HUD, Landrieu was president of Joseph C. Canizaro Interests, a New Orleans urban development firm.

We have arrived at a significant moment in our nation's history. We are closing out a decade marked by turmoil and crisis.

But we are not simply ending a decade. We are also closing out an entire era. One which began with the New Deal. It was an era characterized by expanding government at every level, by large categorical governmental programs and by an increased dependence, at every level, on the institutions of government.

The old era has drawn to a close, the 1980's signal the coming of a new era for cities, for urban administrators, for representatives of government at all levels, and for citizens.

I see many encouraging signs ahead. I believe our cities are making strides to solve their problems themselves, there is a greater amount of interplay between the private and public sectors than ever before.

Granted, there are unhealthy pockets in every urban area, but I believe our cities today are fundamentally healthy. They are sound: they will prevail.

Since we now know some of the factors we will have to consider during this time of transition, we are ready to confront the realities which will have to be faced and dealt with.

The major questions we face are:

What will our communities look like in twenty years?

What new factors are affecting them?

How can we shape future development to cope with changing times and to help conserve our cities?

To some extent the face of change is clear. The next two decades will virtually parallel the postwar period in their potential for shaping the cities of the future. There has been, and will continue to be, a dramatic increase in the number of new households. We anticipate that as many as 1.9 million households will be formed annually over the next five years. At the same time, households will decrease in size. It is clear that at least 40% of the housing which will be needed in the Year 2000 will have to be built between now and then.

The mix of resources to support this expected growth will be different: land and materials will be more expensive, financing will be more costly, and there will be greater competition for investment capital. Gains in productivity and real income will almost surely be smaller and governmental expenditures will be limited.

Most importantly, energy use—in housing, transportation and development projects—will be a pervasive consideration.

'We are now paying for the priority given in the past to new development over reuse and rehabilitation.'

These developments will lead to some predictable consequences, besides an increased demand for housing with greater pressure on the private sector to provide streets, sewers and other land improvements. There also will be a greater need for energy conservation.

Our past faith in limitless energy and unlimited land have produced some costly problems which become more acute each day. These will intensify in their visibility and their effects in the new area.

We are now paying for the priority given in the past to new development over reuse and rehabilitation. We are paying for the encouragement of farmland conversion over redevelopment and in-fill.

Our cities are auto-dependent—they are vulnerable to gasoline shortages and contribute to our national reliance on imported oil.

To position ourselves properly as we enter the new era, we must take a fresh look at the current condition and future direction of our urban areas in terms of:

- energy costs and supply,
- inflation and slow gains in real income,
- slower economic growth and reduced productivity,
- inevitable growth—we will have 282 million people by the year 2000,
- slower growth of large metropolitan areas: more rapid growth in smaller metropolitan and nonmetro areas, and
- continued dispersion of blue collar jobs

We will have to adopt a bolder, broader approach that is based on the interdependence of cities, suburbs and rural areas. We will need consistent, predictable policies—not the stop and start patchwork of the past.

We will have to focus our efforts on providing attractive communities that are good for the residents, business and government. We must look for additional opportunities to direct development into energy-efficient communities—new and old.

We must continue to build the workable, innovative partnerships between the public and private sectors that have characterized the relationships between government and citizens during the past three years. Government, acting alone, cannot carry our country into the new era that awaits us, nor can business do this alone. Together, however, government and business can push back the limits and find new opportunities for desirable and profitable growth.

In the brief time I have been at HUD I have become aware of a wealth of good ideas that can be factored into intelligent planning for our urban future.

I have found the president's urban policy to be a treasure trove of such ideas. And I have been encouraged by urban conservation ideas of industry, the urban counties approach to the solution of problems, the negotiated investment strategy, and the new private sector involvement presaged by the success of the urban development action grant program.

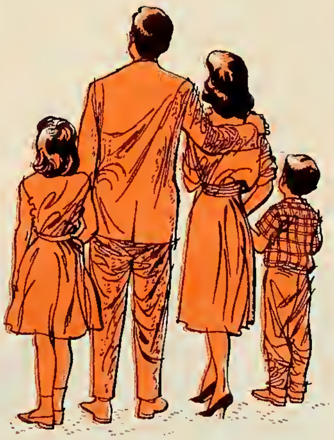
We need to examine these ideas—and others like them—to find what potential they hold for helping us to coordinate future urban development. And when I say we, I mean you, and your colleagues, and representatives of the private sector—working with representatives of federal, state and local government.

President Carter recently established a national commission on the 1980's to help us chart a national agenda for the coming decade.

As our contribution to that effort, we will ask a prestigious organization to bring together a diverse group of local and state officials, housing industry leaders and developers to focus on those emerging urban development issues which have direct local importance. This process will help us examine ways in which we can and should shape development during the 1980's.

I believe that we have—in large measure—the programs and policies we need to carry us through the next two decades and the accompanying transition period. For the immediate future, I think we will have to fine-tune these programs, and work to assure coordination among the federal agencies that administer programs which bear on our urban areas.

We must work to eliminate conflicting aims and conflicting requirements among federal programs and assure that these programs can be applied in a coherent manner to the housing and community development circumstances of the communities you and your colleagues represent.



'We anticipate that as many as 1.9 million households will be formed annually over the next five years. At the same time, households will decrease in size.'

The Fighting Spirit of George Meany Is Laid to Rest

George Meany, who led the AFL-CIO as president for nearly a quarter-century from the merged federation's inception in 1955 until his recent retirement, died at the age of 85 on January 10. Less than two months earlier, he had presided for the last time at an AFL-CIO convention.

Trade unionists from many parts of North America and the world attended funeral services at Washington's Cathedral of St. Matthew the Apostle. The President and Vice President of the United States were among many notables who shared the deeply moving occasion.

The Legacy of GEORGE MEANY

George Meany, our leader and our friend, has been taken from us. But what he did, what he said, what he meant shall always be with us.

He left us with much more than memories of a strong, warm, compassionate man. His legacy is the AFL-CIO itself.

George Meany constructed this house of labor out of the same granite that his Maker used in creating him. He forged the strongest, most independent, most democratic labor movement in the world.

American workers, whether they carried a union card or not, considered George Meany their spokesman. In forum after forum, his voice was their voice; expressing their hopes, fears, needs and aspirations with clarity and wisdom.

But George Meany was much more than an American trade union leader. Throughout the world, workers in other countries have established their own free, democratic movements with the help, guidance and inspiration of George Meany.

Behind the Iron Curtain and in all countries ruled by dictators, George Meany was hated by the oppressors because he was a beacon of hope for the oppressed. He was their spokesman, too—sounding a message of freedom, of free men and women living their lives as they wished.

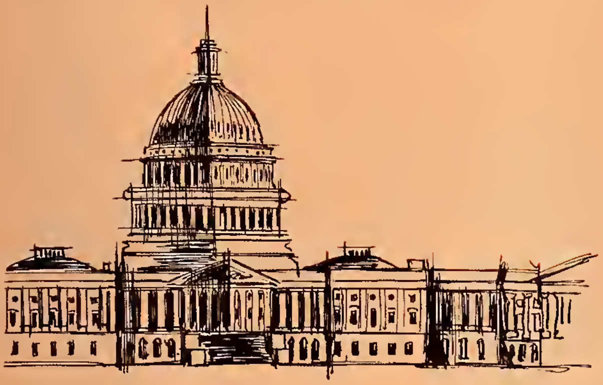
We thank God for giving us George Meany. We thank his family for sharing him with us and with all who love liberty.

But, most of all, we thank him and pledge to carry out his final admonition to us: "Yours is a good labor movement. Now go out and make it better."

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland delivered the eulogy, which we reproduce above, at the funeral services. In the picture at left, President Carter can be seen among the mourners. —AFL-CIO Photo.

Brotherhood leaders joined in paying their last respects. In the picture at the top of the page, Gen. Sec. John Rogers and Gen. Treas. Charles Nichols can be seen among the host of labor leaders. Pictures above are of Gen. Pres. William Konyha, First Gen. Vice Pres. Patrick Campbell, Gen. Pres. Emeritus William Sidell, and Gen. Sec. Rogers beside the bier in the AFL-CIO Headquarters lobby.—Photos by Merkle Press.

Washington Report



LABOR AND THE OLYMPICS

Once again the U.S. labor movement has proven to be one very big step ahead of the White House. When President Carter announced his proposal for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, he was just 17 months behind the AFL-CIO. On Aug. 8, 1978, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the U.S. Olympic Committee "to take the lead among nations in moving the 1980 Moscow Games to a country which respects human rights and the true Olympic spirit."

But this wasn't the first time that labor's foresight was far ahead of the U.S. Government. It happened on another occasion when the International Olympic Committee insisted on taking this great celebration of sportsmanship and fair play into a country oppressed by a brutal totalitarian regime—Hitler's Germany of 1936. The AFL in October of 1935 asked that the U.S. withdraw from the games, but the IOC pooh-poohed the idea. However, American labor's stand was fully verified when Propaganda Minister Herman Goebels boasted gleefully that "the Olympic games were worth 20 divisions."

GRANT TO GOODWILL

The Labor Department has awarded Goodwill Industries of America a grant of $541,000 to provide job training and placement for about 500 handicapped persons in 12 cities. Goodwill has labor and business advisory councils in the cities to identify three or four major occupational areas, such as computer programming, secretarial, clerical or electronics assembly for which training is feasible and handicapped individuals are available.

WAGE LIMITS CITED FOR 1980

President Carter's Pay Advisory Committee has formally recommended that wage and fringe benefit increases this year be held within a range of 7.5% to 9.5%.

The recommendation is a relaxation of and a departure from the anti-inflation program's first year, when the Council on Wage and Price Stability had sought adherence to a single figure of little more than 7%.

Inflation last year averaged close to 13%, bringing the complaint from union leaders that workers were being asked to shoulder an unacceptably heavy burden in the fight against inflation.

Reacting to those complaints and others, President Carter last fall appointed the advisory committee, comprised of six labor representatives, six business representatives and six from the public. The committee was to thrash out a new wage and benefit standard on which the three sectors might agree.

BUYING-POWER WARNING

Although some economic figures are showing mixed signs, the sharp decline of workers' buying power is a clear warning that rising unemployment, production cutbacks and a full-blown recession may develop quickly, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald declared recently.

Pointing out that present economic conditions—particularly the rapid inflation rate—are much the same as those just prior to the very severe recession of 1974-75, Oswald noted that the heaviest price increases were in such areas as oil and food. That period of rapid inflation, he noted, "triggered a big decline of workers' purchasing power," which was "a major contributing factor to the very severe recession of 1975" when unemployment shot up to 9%.

Oswald said a key counter move would be Federal Reserve Board action to lower interest rates, which would "show a commitment to provide for expansion of the economy that would cushion rising unemployment."

Oswald renewed the call for more emphasis on targeted jobs programs aimed at areas where high levels of unemployment develop. He stressed that lower interest rates and stepped-up job creation in hard-hit areas would help mitigate some of the price-pressure increases, which would have a deflationary effect.

Industrial Conference Talks Coordination, Data Distribution

General President William Konyha reminded local and council leaders attending the Industrial Conference of the great potential for organizing in the allied industries. With him on the platform during the opening session were, from left, Organizing Director James Parker, First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell and General Treasurer Charles E. Nichols.

Alan Kistler, director of organization and field services for the AFL-CIO, offered the full support of his office and staff to the Brotherhood's Industrial Department.

Alan Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), discussed the Federation's political support program to combat anti-union activity.

John E. Higgins, Jr., deputy general counsel of the NLRB, discussed the role of non-lawyer advocates in NLRB representation proceedings and their rights and responsibilities.

Basil Whiting, deputy assistant secretary of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, talked of OSHA's "New Directors" training program and how the Brotherhood might participate.

The Brotherhood's young and vigorous Industrial Department—established by the 33rd General Convention in 1978—held its first major conference since its formal establishment, last year, January 8 and 9, in Washington, D.C.

Attending were 140 representatives from industrial locals and councils from throughout North America, including eight from Canada.

Participants worked intensely for two days firming up general plans for gathering and distributing economic and legal information of value to industrial unions. The structure of the new department and its general functions were explained by General President William Konyha, with further background provided by Organizing Director Jim Parker and Associate General Counsel Bob Pleasure.

"We must use this conference as a means of arming ourselves with some of the information and training we need to put ideas into practice," Konyha said. "We don't have all the answers . . . a substantial portion of the conference is built around your participation, comments, and advice."

There were discussion sessions with representatives of the National Labor Relations Board and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Legislative problems confronting the forest products industry were discussed by Congressman Donald Bonker of Washington State, Joe McGrath of the National Forest Products Assn., and Clarey Adamson, secretary of the Brotherhood's Willamette Valley, Ore., District Council—providing views from government, industry, and labor.

The need for coordinated bargaining and collective bargaining standards within the UBC on a national basis was emphasized by General President William Konyha in his keynote speech to the conference. President Konyha explained how education of the Brotherhood's industrial membership—which now represents approximately one out of every four members of the Brotherhood—is essential to success, in coordinated bargaining.

Much emphasis was placed upon training of local leaders as to their

Above: *Organizing Director Jim Parker described the operation and functions of the Brotherhood's Industrial Department to a full house of local union and council representatives.*

Right: *Washington State Congressman Donald Bonker, above, and Joe McGrath, legislative representative of the National Forest Products Assn., below, discussed recent developments in the forest products industry.*

Far Right: *Associate General Counsel Bob Pleasure introduces two NLRB leaders—seated from left, Robert Volger, acting executive secretary, and William A. Lubbers, general counsel.*

Lower Right: *Brotherhood Legislative Advocate Jay Power describes activity in the Congress of vital interest to industrial members. Seated from left are Associate General Counsel Pleasure, Assistant General Counsel Kathy Krieger; and Clarey Adamson, secretary of the Willamette Valley, Ore., District Council.*

duties in office and the preparation of shop stewards for in-plant representation.

There was a meeting of shipbuilding locals and councils concurrent with other sessions on the second day. Representatives attending this meeting discussed the need for an improved system of communication between shipbuilding locals concerning provisions of contracts with major shipbuilders.

Industrial unions were urged to participate in the Carpenter Labor-Management Pension Plan. A session on pension and welfare benefits was conducted by Ken Camisa, senior vice-president of the Martin E. Segal Company.

A training film explaining formal representation procedures of the NLRB was shown to delegates, and there were workshops on bargaining on the final afternoon.

Ottawa Report

FULL-EMPLOYMENT ACT URGED

A Federal Government Full Employment Act is urgently required to deal with the chronically high levels of unemployment in Canada, NDP leader Ed Broadbent said recently.

Speaking to the Halifax Board of Trade, Broadbent referred to the recently released unemployment statistics.

"The latest figures show that, in real terms, more than one million Canadian men and women are looking for work in this country and can't find it," he said.

Broadbent estimated that current unemployment rates mean a loss of about $5-billion annually in lost production of goods and services.

"Unemployment rates like these mean the federal government revenues are about $1-billion a year lower than they should be. In addition, the federal government pays out $5-billion annually in unemployment insurance and welfare costs."

The NDP leader accused both Liberals and Conservatives of not giving a high enough priority to reducing "such scandalous unemployment figures."

The NDP leader said the Full Employment Act would have the same purpose as the Humphrey Hawkins bill passed last year by the United States Congress.

SLIGHT JOBLESS DROP IN '79

Canada's unemployment rate dropped to 7.1% in December from 8.1% a year earlier and the annual average unemployment during 1979 was 7.5%, a drop from 1978's 8.3%, Statistics Canada reported recently.

MANY CONTRACTS EXPIRE IN '80

Major agreements covering 410 bargaining situations involving 694,435 employees in industries other than construction will expire in 1980, according to information contained in the Labour Canada publication "1980 Calendar of Expiring Collective Bargaining Agreements." Each bargaining situation covers 500 or more employees.

The Calendar also contains a listing of 197 major construction agreements that expire in 1980.

NEW BRUNSWICK AGE ACTION

Mandatory retirement due to age has been wiped out in New Brunswick.

In a precedent decision by the NB Human Rights Commission about 70% of the provinces' work force can choose their own retirement age.

Michael O'Brien, Human Rights director also said the decision underscores a recent report of a Senate committee on retirement which recommended abolition of mandatory retirement in five years.

O'Brien said the orders applied only to non-pension employees because company pension plans usually stipulate retirement age.

PRICE HIKES HIGHEST

Canada had the sharpest increase in consumer prices in November among the six leading non-communist industrialized countries, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported recently.

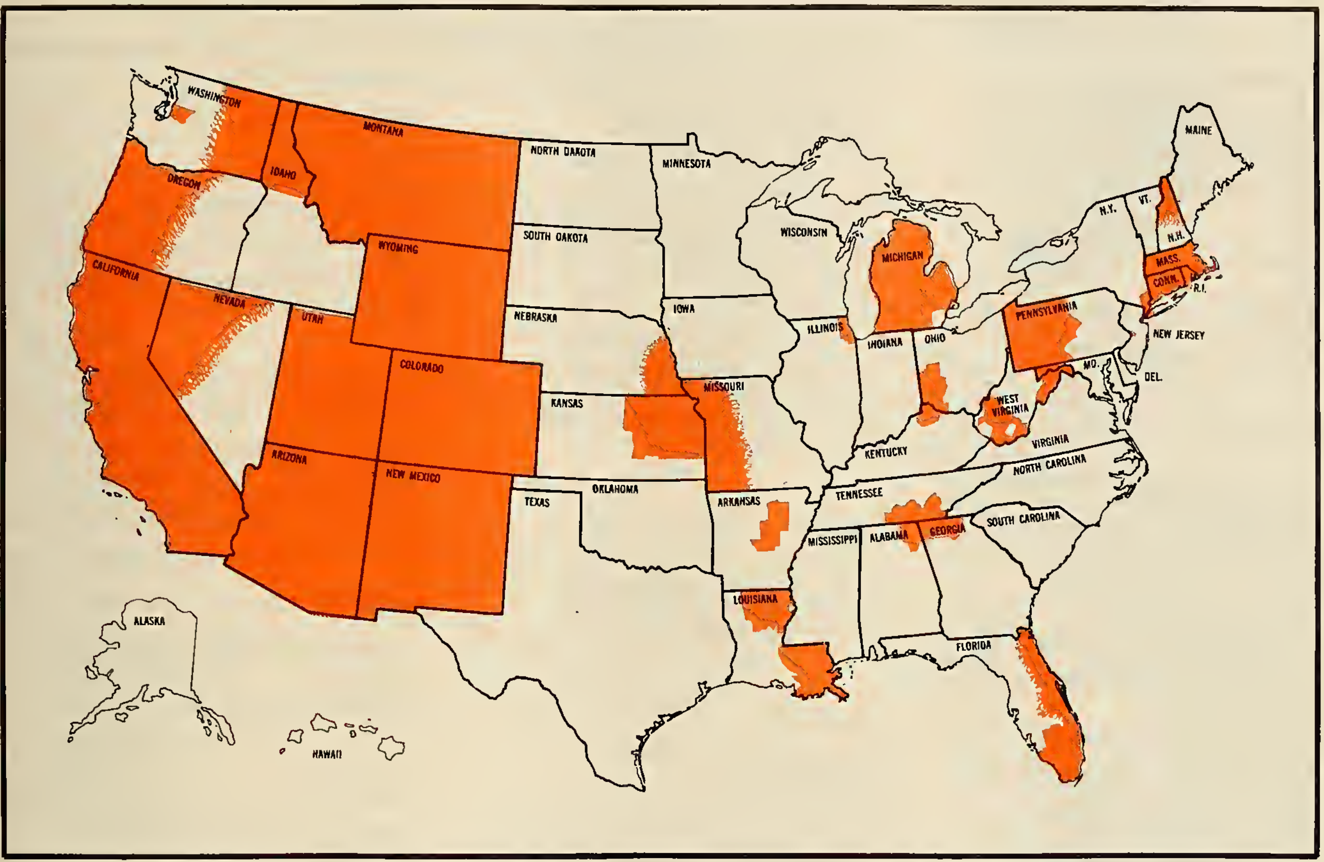
The report by the organization said prices in Canada rose by 1.0% compared with 0.9% in the U.S. and Britain. Prices rose by 0.4% in West Germany and 0.7% in France. In Japan, prices declined in November by 0.4%.

In the 12 months ended in November, the annual rate of increase was: Britain 17.4, U.S. 12.6, France 11.5, Canada 9.4, West Germany 5.3 and Japan 4.9%.

ONTARIO'S LABOR LAWS

Thousands of workers are forced to strike each year in Ontario over such fundamental issues as union security and mandatory dues check-off, says Ontario Federation of Labor President Cliff Pilkey.

"Public attention has focused in recent months on such bitter labor struggles as Boise Cascade, Butcher Engineering and Radio Shack -- all disputes triggered by an anti-union management over matters we once thought had been resolved 20, 30 and 40 years ago," Pilkey said.


WASHINGTON
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
MAINE
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IDAHO
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VT.
N.H.
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
MICHIGAN
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
NEBRASKA
IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
MD.
DEL.
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
NORTH CAROLINA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
SOUTH CAROLINA
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA
ALASKA
HAWAII

Areas in color are those in which Brotherhood members are covered by pension reciprocity agreements.

Reciprocal Agreements of the PRO-RATA Pension Plan

A major step forward in bringing lifelong pension coverage to Brotherhood members was taken in 1971 when the Pro-Rata Pension Agreement was established.

The agreement is a basic document which permits members to move from one pension plan to another as their work assignments change while working in various areas, drawing pro-rata benefits from each of the various plans upon retirement . . . and not losing benefits in any. It is a form of "portability" long sought in the building and construction trades. It means that a member can, with certain limitations, change jobs and maintain his pension protection at the same time.

The plan is simple. Local Union or District Council Pension Plans A, B, C, and D, for example, will notify the General Office in Washington, D.C., that they want to participate in the Pro-Rata Pension Plan. Reciprocal agreements are signed by the trustees of each plan, and, in so doing, the various plans become a part of the international reciprocal program.

A member of the Brotherhood does not achieve pro-rata pension protection merely by being a member in good standing. His local union or district council has to negotiate a pension plan with employers, if it has not already done so. Then the trustees of that plan have to enter into reciprocal pro-rata agreement with other plans. This is done by signing the International Pro-Rata Agreement.

In addition to the pro-rata reciprocal pension agreement, there was also established in 1971 the nationwide Carpenters Labor-Management Pension Fund. This pension plan, which is primarily for groups not covered by local union and district council plans, is administered in Wilmington, Del., by American Benefit Plan Administrators, Inc. (For information about this nationwide plan, write to the address listed at the bottom of Page 13 or telephone (302) 478-5950.) It is broken down into two categories — an Industrial Pension Plan and a Construction Industry Pension Plan. A member in the Labor-Management Plan is automatically covered by the Pro-Rata Reciprocal Plan.

This program, coupled with the pro-rata reciprocal plan, offers a national program which enables local unions and district councils to negotiate their own pension plans under a basic pattern of benefits and standards, and, as the volume and number of plans increase, expenses will be lowered, and more and more members will be able to move freely from job to job without fear of pension loss.

Local unions and district councils can obtain more information about the reciprocal pension program by writing to the General Office. *(See next two pages.)*

The Carpenter magazine publishes the following list, periodically, so that Pro-Rata Pension Plan participants and administrators may have the most recent list of plans which offer reciprocity.

ARIZONA

Arizona State Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
5125 North 16th Street, Suite A104
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

ARKANSAS

Carpenters Pension Fund of Arkansas
504 Victory Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

CALIFORNIA

Carpenters Pension Trust Fund for
Northern California
995 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94103

Carpenters Pension Trust for
Southern California
520 South Virgil Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90020

Mill Cabinet Pension Fund for
Northern California
995 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94103

San Diego County Carpenters
Pension Fund
3659 India Street, Room 100
San Diego, California 92103

Southern California Lumber Industry
Retirement Fund
650 South Spring Street, Room 1028
Los Angeles, California 90014

COLORADO

Centennial State Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
789 Sherman Street, Suite 560
Denver, Colorado 80203

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut State Council of Carpenters
State-Wide Pension Plan
860 Silas Deane Highway
Wethersfield, Connecticut 06109

FLORIDA

Broward County Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
7300 North Kendall Drive—
P.O. Box 695
Miami (Kendall), Florida 33156

Local Union 1685 Pension Fund
P.O. Box 956
Melbourne, Florida 32901

Mid-Florida Carpenters Pension Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
3203 Lawton Road—P.O. Box 20173
Orlando, Florida 32814

Palm Beach County Carpenters District
Council Pension Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
1655 Palm Beach Lakes Blvd., Suite 413
West Palm Beach, Florida 33401

South Florida Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
7300 North Kendall Drive—
P.O. Box 695
Miami (Kendall), Florida 33156

Carpenters District Council of Jacksonville
and Vicinity Pension Fund
c/o Florida Administrators, Inc.
P.O. Box 16845
2050 Art Museum Drive, Suite 106
Jacksonville, Florida 32216

IDAHO

Idaho Branch, Inc.
A.G.C.-Carpenters Pension Trust
1662 Shoreline Drive, Suite No 200
Boise, Idaho 83706

ILLINOIS

Carpenters Pension Fund of Illinois
P.O. Box 470
28 North First Street
Geneva, Illinois 60134

Chicago District Council of Carpenters
Pension Fund
12 East Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

KANSAS

Kansas Construction Trades Open End
Pension Trust Fund
c/o Fringe Benefit Funds
202 West Thirty-Third Street
P.O. Box 5096
Topeka, Kansas 66605

LOUISIANA

Local Union 1098 Pension Trust
6755 Airline Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805

District Council of New Orleans and
Vicinity Pension Trust
315 Broad Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Northeast Louisiana District Council of
Carpenters Pension Plan
c/o Southwest Administrators
P.O. Box 4617
Monroe, Louisiana 70805

MARYLAND

Cumberland Maryland and Vicinity Building
and Construction Employees' Trust Fund
125 South Liberty Street
Cumberland, Maryland 21502

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts State Carpenters
Pension Fund
Heritage Building
One Militia Drive
Lexington, Massachusetts 02173

Western Massachusetts Carpenters
Pension Fund
26 Willow Street, Room 24
Springfield, Massachusetts 01103

MICHIGAN

Michigan Carpenters' Council
Pension Fund
241 East Saginaw Street
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

MISSOURI

Carpenters District Council of
Kansas City
3114 Paseo
Kansas City, Missouri 64109

NEBRASKA

Lincoln Building and Construction
Industry Pension Plan
Suite 211 — First National Bank Building
100 North 56th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68504
Attention, Ronald L. Miller, Adm.

Omaha Construction Industry
Health, Welfare and Pension Plans
3929 Harney Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68131

NEVADA

Carpenters Pension Trust Fund for
Northern Nevada
33 St. Lawrence Avenue
Reno, Nevada 89501

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Northern New England Carpenters
Pension Fund
472 Chestnut Street
Manchester, New Hampshire 03101

NEW JERSEY

Carpenters & Millwrights Local No. 31
Pension Fund
41 Ryan Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08610

E. C. Carpenters' Fund
76 South Orange Avenue
South Orange, New Jersey 07079

Continued on next page

WE URGE YOUR SUPPORT OF PENSION RECIPROCITY

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

Continued from page 12

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico District Council of
Carpenters Pension Fund
Trust Fund Administrator of Compu-Sys. Inc.
P.O. Box 11104
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112

NEW YORK

Nassau County Carpenters Pension Fund
1065 Old Country Road
Westbury, New York 11590

New York City District Council of
Carpenters Pension Fund
204-8 East Twenty-Third Street
New York, New York 10010

Suffolk County Carpenters Pension Fund
Box "F"
Medford, New York 11763

Westchester County New York
Carpenters' Pension Fund
10 Saw Mill River Road
Hawthorne, New York 10532

Carpenters Local Union 964
Pension Fund "B"
130 North Main Street
New City, New York 10956

OHIO

Miami Valley Carpenters' District
Pension Fund
Far Oaks Building
2801 Far Hills Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45419

Ohio Valley Carpenters District
Council Benefit Funds
c/o Pension and Group Consultants, Inc.
Administrator
Room 902—6 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

OREGON

Oregon-Washington Carpenters
Employers Trust Fund
321 S. W. Sixth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97208

PENNSYLVANIA

Carpenters' Pension Fund of
Western Pennsylvania
One Allegheny Square—Suite 310
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15212

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Carpenters Pension Fund
14 Jefferson Park Road
Warwick, Rhode Island 02888

TENNESSEE

Middle Tennessee District Council
of Carpenters Pension Fund
200 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

Tri State Carpenters and Joiner District
Council of Chattanooga, Tennessee
and Vicinity Pension Trust Fund
P.O. Box 6035
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401

UTAH

Utah Carpenters', Cement Masons' and
Laborers' Trust Fund
849 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

WASHINGTON

Carpenters Retirement Trust
of Western Washington
P.O. Box 1929
Seattle, Washington 98111

Millmen's Retirement Trust of
Washington
c/o Local Union 338
2512 Second Avenue, Room 206
Seattle, Washington 98121

Washington-Idaho-Montana Carpenters-
Employers Retirement Trust Fund
East 123 Indiana—P.O. Box 5434
Spokane, Washington 99205

WEST VIRGINIA

Chemical Valley Pension Fund of
West Virginia
Raymond Hage and Company, Inc.
Employee Benefit Plan Consultants
1050 Fifth Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia 25701

WYOMING

Wyoming Carpenters Pension Plan
141 South Center—Suite 505
Casper, Wyoming 82601

NATIONWIDE

Carpenters Labor-Management Pension
Fund
American Benefit Plan Administrators, Inc.
3906 Concord Pike, P.O. Box 7018
Wilmington, Delaware 19803

Work in Broward County?

CARPENTERS

IF you worked in the jurisdiction of the Broward County Carpenters' District Council (Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, Pompano Beach, Boca Raton, Florida, and adjoining areas) from October 1969 to April 1975, and

IF your employer deducted money from your pay for Vacation Fund contributions, and

IF you believe you may still be due some benefits from the Broward County Carpenters Vacation Trust Fund,

THEN contact the Board of Trustees of the Fund and they will determine if any benefits are still due to you. When writing, include your full name, current address and social security number.

BROWARD COUNTY
CARPENTERS
VACATION TRUST FUND
P.O. BOX 560695
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33156

Buckle Up

The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is now emblazoned on special belt buckles for carpenters and millwrights, and you can order such buckles now from the General Offices in Washington.

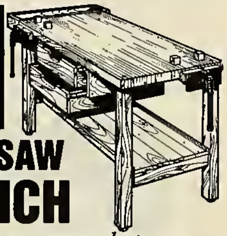
Manufactured of sturdy metal, the buckle is 3⅛ inches wide by 2 inches deep and will accommodate all modern snap-on belts. It comes in a gift box.

$5.50 each

Mail in your order now. Print or type your order plainly, and be sure the name and address is correct, and indicate which buckle you want — Carpenter or Millwright. Please indicate the local union number of the member for whom the buckle is purchased.

Send order and remittance to:
GEN. SEC. JOHN S. ROGERS
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20001

Buy direct from factory and SAVE—



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Whether it's wood or metalworking, carpentry, cabinet-making, clock building, furniture or appliance repair, you'll do a better, faster, more accurate job with this remarkable all-around bench . . . you'll wonder how you ever got along without it.

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- Butcher-Block style construction throughout.
- 100% USA-built of kiln dried Northern Hardwood.
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- Two sturdy vises for wood with retractable dogs for metal-to-metal applications.
- Available with 1 or 2 Storage Drawers and Tool Well as desired.
- Huge lower shelf holds power tools, plans, projects or supplies.
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- Great Low Price . . . and MORE!

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Kansas City, Missouri 64111
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CARPENTERS
UNITED BROTHERHOOD
JOINERS OF AMERICA
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

Did You Know?

SEVENTH OF A SERIES

Our Ties With the Rest of the North American Labor Movement

In federation there is strength and understanding. The Brotherhood has been an active participant in the work of the national federations since their establishment decades ago.

The United Brotherhood and 105 other national and international labor unions in the U.S. voluntarily constitute the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, more commonly called the AFL-CIO. In addition, the Brotherhood is affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress, or the CLC, in Canada.

Established in 1955, the AFL-CIO is a union of unions. It serves as a collective spokesman for the entire American labor movement both nationally and abroad, representing approximately 13,600,000 workers. Specifically, it represents labor before Congress, and, through its participation in international labor bodies, it represents American labor in world affairs. Additionally, it helps to organize the unorganized, advises workers on political issues, and is involved with voter registration and community services.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR & CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
AFL
CIO

Seals of the AFL-CIO and CLC

CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS
CONGRÈS DU TRAVAIL DU CANADA

Every member union of the AFL-CIO, including the Brotherhood, is an autonomous body which conducts its own affairs, decides its own economic policies, negotiates its own contracts, determines its own dues, and provides its own membership services. Each member union is free to withdraw from the AFL-CIO at any time. Yet, it is through voluntary participation with the AFL-CIO that labor unions play a role in establishing overall policies for the American labor movement.

In order to remain affiliated with the AFL-CIO, every member union must comply with the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes which establish basic standards of union democracy and financial integrity.

The organizational structure of the AFL-CIO insures the preservation of the democratic process within the Federation. The United Brotherhood is a full-scale participant in all activities.

The supreme governing body of the AFL-CIO is the national convention. As delegates to the national convention, which are held every two years, our General Officers and other elected delegates represent our entire membership. The convention elects the AFL-CIO president, secretary-treasurer, and 33 vice presidents. Thse officers constitute the AFL-CIO Executive Council, a body which governs Federation affairs between conventions, supplements convention policies, and keeps them up to date. At the last national convention, held in November, former Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland succeeded George Meany as president. One of the Brotherhood's General Officers has always served as a vice president on the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Our Affiliations

The AFL-CIO also has nine trade and industrial departments. As separate organizations, they seek to promote the interests of closely related groups of workers in different unions. These departments have their own executive bodies, hold their own conventions, and manage and finance their own affairs within the framework of the AFL-CIO Constitution. They have representation at AFL-CIO conventions, and, in addition, they function on the state and local level.

Most of the national and international unions within the AFL-CIO are affiliated with one or more of these nine departments, depending on the type of workers in their jurisdictions. The Brotherhood is affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department, the Maritime Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department, and the Union Label and Service Trades Departments.

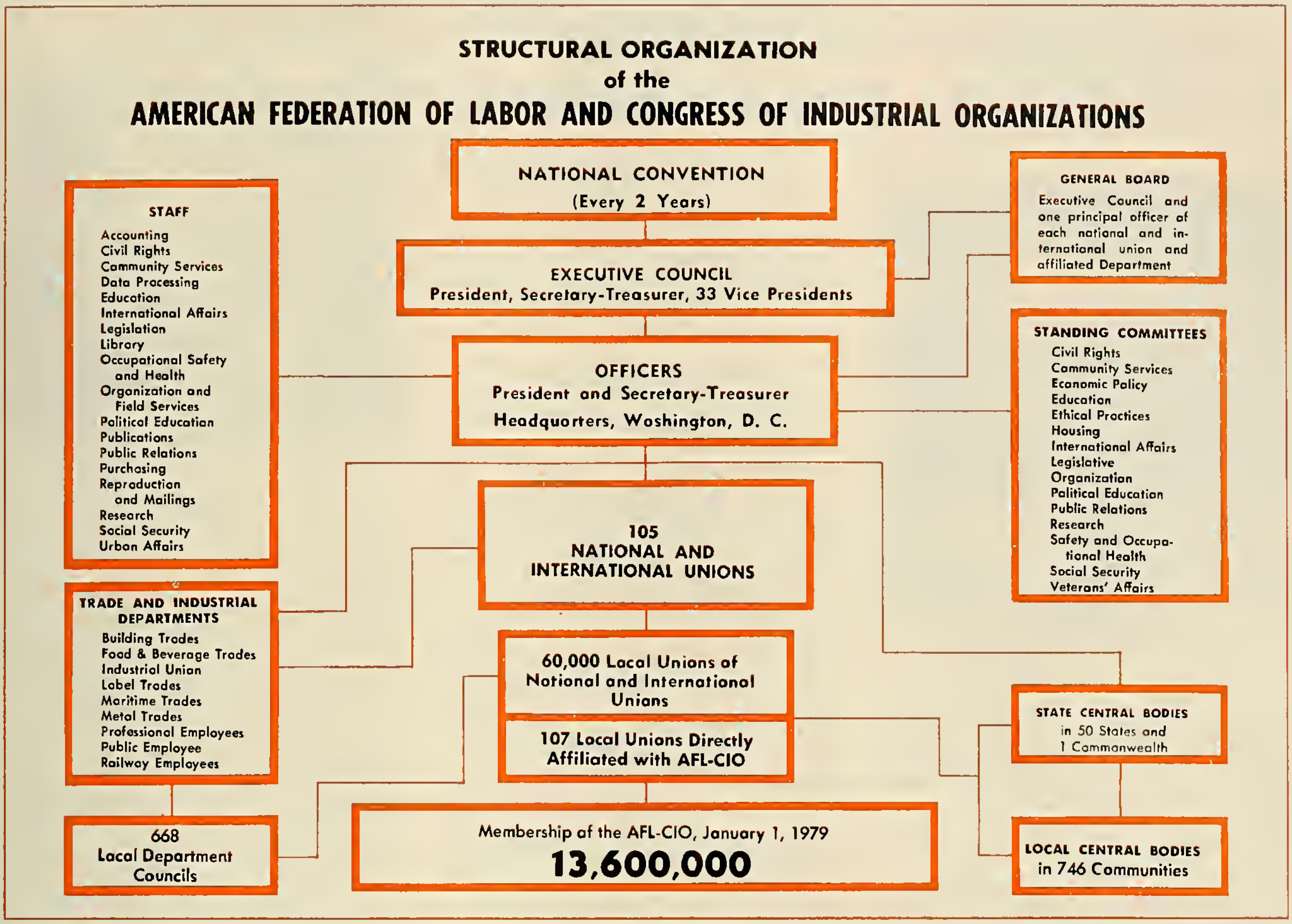
There are "central bodies" in most major cities of North America, where representatives of various unions meet periodically to tackle mutual problems and serve the general purposes of organized labor. The Building Trades, the Union Label and Service Trades, and other groups also work together at the state and local level.

The Building and Construction Trades Department is one of the oldest departments in the AFL-CIO. It is concerned with those members of its 17 affiliated unions who work in building, highway, marine, and heavy construction, or in sand, gravel, and rock mining. In addition, it includes certain types of construction material manufacturing employees.

The Metal Trades Department was organized in 1908. It deals with the members of its 22 affiliated unions who work in the metal trades industries. Its greatest strength lies in the shipbuilding industry and in heavy manufacturing.

The Maritime Trades Department, organized in 1943, has 43 international unions with members working in the maritime industry in the U.S. and Canada.

The Union Label and Service Trades Department is the largest department in the AFL-CIO. Organized in 1909, it has 87 international union affiliates. The Brotherhood's First General Vice President traditionally has been our representative to this department as he is in charge of the Union Label, according to the Constitution and Laws. The Union Label Department seeks to promote consumer interest in union made and serv-


STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION
of the
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
NATIONAL CONVENTION
(Every 2 Years)
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
President, Secretary-Treasurer, 33 Vice Presidents
OFFICERS
President and Secretary-Treasurer
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
105
NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL UNIONS
60,000 Local Unions of
National and International
Unions
107 Local Unions Directly
Affiliated with AFL-CIO
Membership of the AFL-CIO, January 1, 1979
13,600,000
STAFF
Accounting
Civil Rights
Community Services
Data Processing
Education
International Affairs
Legislation
Library
Occupational Safety and Health
Organization and Field Services
Political Education
Publications
Public Relations
Purchasing
Reproduction and Mailings
Research
Social Security
Urban Affairs
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS
Building Trades
Food & Beverage Trades
Industrial Union
Label Trades
Maritime Trades
Metal Trades
Professional Employees
Public Employee
Railway Employees
668
Local Department
Councils
GENERAL BOARD
Executive Council and one principal officer of each national and international union and affiliated Department
STANDING COMMITTEES
Civil Rights
Community Services
Economic Policy
Education
Ethical Practices
Housing
International Affairs
Legislative
Organization
Political Education
Public Relations
Research
Safety and Occupational Health
Social Security
Veterans' Affairs
STATE CENTRAL BODIES
in 50 States and
1 Commonwealth
LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES
in 746 Communities

THE ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE AFL-CIO

iced products and urges the purchase of products which bear the union label. The United Brotherhood, one of the founders of this department, has always been a leader in union label promotion. Our label has been used ever since it was first presented to the Brotherhood's General Convention in 1900. Found on wood, plastic, and metal products, it symbolizes high standards of workmanship and fair and respectable working conditions.

Each year, the Union Label Department sponsors a Union-Industries show to display the products and skills of union workers. The Brotherhood participates in this show which is held in a different city each year, and the district council in the designated area, in cooperation with the First General Vice President's office, arranges an exhibit for the show.

Standing Committees

There are many standing committees of the AFL-CIO which carry out specific goals established at the national convention. The Brotherhood is involved with many of these committees. Former General President Sidell was chairman of the Housing Committee. In addition, General Treasurer Nichols works closely with COPE, the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education, although the Brotherhood has its own, independent legislative committee, CLIC.

Recently, the Brotherhood worked with the Community Services Committee in the consumer price watch monitoring effort. Finally, the CARPENTER magazine is a member of the International Labor Press Association, which is supported by the AFL-CIO.

The Canadian Ties

In Canada, the Brotherhood is affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress. As with the AFL-CIO, the CLC holds a convention every two years, with Brotherhood delegates in attendance. It is through the central body of the CLC that labor is represented on the national level to the Canadian federal government.

Within each of Canada's provinces there are provincial federations of labor. Every union is affiliated with a provincial federation, and the federation, in turn, acts as labor's spokesman before the provincial government.

Finally, on the local level, local labor councils exist for local union affiliation in specifically designated geographic areas. These councils make the unions' positions known to local governments, and, in addition, they coordinate community activities and elections.

In the U.S. and in Canada, the AFL-CIO and the CLC represent the voice of labor as a whole. George Meany fought for "strength in unity," and he firmly believed that "the united strength of labor is greater than all the wealth of the employers . . ." As Samuel Gompers put it, "No great fortune has been amassed through the efforts of one individual. The combined minds of all associated together in the industry, their labor, their cooperation and service are necessary to the success of the undertaking."

Sigurd Lucassen Becomes Second Gen'l Vice President

LUCASSEN

Sigurd Lucassen, Second District Board Member from Springfield, N.J., has been named Second General Vice President of the Brotherhood, filling the vacancy created by the recent elevation of Patrick J. Campbell to First General Vice President.

Lucassen's appointment was announced by General President William Konyha at the winter meeting of the Brotherhood's General Executive Board in Bal Harbour, Fla., last month.

Lucassen completes the slate of five resident officers who govern the affairs of the Brotherhood between conventions. The line-up now consists of General President William Konyha, First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell, Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen, General Secretary John S. Rogers, and General Treasurer Charles Nichols. Konyha and Campbell moved into their new positions in January, following the retirement of William Sidell as General President on December 31.

Lucassen has served as Second District Board Member since March, 1978, when he replaced Raleigh Rajoppi upon Rajoppi's retirement. Prior to that, Lucassen had served as a General Representative since 1972.

Lucassen, 52, is a member of Local 2250, Red Bank, N.J. He joined the local union in 1952 and was elected a business representative in 1960. In 1963 he was elected to the general executive board of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, and he became president of the state council in 1975, succeeding Rajoppi.

Lucassen comes from a truly union family. The son of a Norwegian immigrant, he was born in Brooklyn, N.Y. His late father was a carpenter and a member of Local 1162, College Point, N.Y. His mother retired at the age of 82 after working for many years as a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Lucassen's son, Harold, 28, is a member of Local 2250, like his father. A 26-year-old daughter belongs to the Laborers union as an employee of the Garden State and Monmouth Race Tracks. The daughter, Carol, married the Laborers business agent on March 4, 1978, the same day that her father's appointment to the General Executive Board became effective. Lucassen and his wife, Audrey, will be 32 years married in September.

Union Job for Energy Savings

A total of 184 window units were recently replaced on three floors of the Brotherhood's General Offices in Washington, D.C.

A crew of four men from Local 132 of the District of Columbia installed the windows for the window distributor and contractor, R. L. Hott, Inc., of Silver Spring, Md. The units, which were installed on the upper office floors, were manufactured aluminum units from De-Vac, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn.

The installation is an effort to make the building more energy efficient in the years ahead. The headquarters staff will make a comparison of energy consumption and cost evaluation—before and after the installation.

Brotherhood Replaces Gavel for AFL-CIO

Many years ago, a Brotherhood craftsman produced the wooden gavel and sounding block used by the late AFL-CIO President George Meany to call conventions and meetings of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to order. (It has been a tradition for almost a century that the Carpenters produce the official AFL, and, later, AFL-CIO, gavel.)

At the recent convention of the AFL-CIO in Washington, D.C., Meany rapped the gavel upon the sounding board to confirm the unanimous election of Lane Kirkland as his successor and, strange as it seems, the sounding board split in two.

Last month, in brief ceremonies, Brotherhood Gen. Pres. William Konyha presented to AFL-CIO Pres. Kirkland a new gavel and sounding board, created of black walnut by Brotherhood Member Jimmie Payne of the District of Columbia, first place cabinetmaker at the International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1968.

COPE Conferences

COPE—the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education—has announced area conferences kicking off the 1980 US political campaign. Anti-labor forces will be working to defeat labor's friends in the Congress and in state legislatures, this year, and leaders of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC) are urged to join forces with COPE wherever possible in this crucial election year.

The COPE conference schedule is as follows:

Portland, Ore., Portland Hilton, March 11-12—Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington.

Los Angeles, Calif., The Biltmore, March 14-15—Arizona, California, Nevada.

Denver, Colo., Denver Hilton, March 18-19—Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Dearborn, Mich., Hyatt Regency Dearborn, March 24-25—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio.

Minneapolis, Minn., Radisson Downtown, March 28-29—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

Travel Expenses Deductions for Building Tradesmen in 1979 US Tax Returns

Editor's Note: A detailed report on US Internal Revenue Service travel-expense deductions for Carpenters and other Building Tradesmen was prepared recently by George C. Hank, certified public accountant, for the Western Pennsylvania District Council of Carpenters.

The report is of value to all Brotherhood members in the construction trades, and we have obtained permission to reprint excerpts from it below.

By George C. Hank, CPA

If you're a Brotherhood member who's on the road a lot, you should know about income tax deductions which may be available to you.

WHAT'S CALLED 'HOME'

The first item for consideration must be the taxpayer's "home" for travel expense purposes. IRS, with substantial court backing, has long held that a person's "home" for tax purposes, is his place of business, employment, station or post of duty, even though his family residence is located in a different place . . . maybe even a different city or different state. The job, and not the taxpayer's pattern of living, must require the traveling expenses. Or, put differently, for the expense to be deductible, it must be shown that the expenses were incurred as a result of employment necessity, not personal convenience.

For example, if an employee's place of employment is permanently in Pittsburgh, Pa., and he lives in Greensburg, Pa., such travel expense is not deductible. However, if the employee is permanently employed in Pittsburgh, Pa., and his home is also there, travel expense for a **temporary** job assignment in Greensburg, Pa., would be deductible.

WORK AWAY FROM HOME

In commuting to a temporary or minor assignment with no overnight stay, the IRS has allowed a deduction of the expenses of the daily round-trip transportation where the taxpayer has a temporary or minor assignment beyond the general area of his tax home and returns home each evening. However, the Tax Court has held that whether or not a job is temporary or indefinite relates to the issue of whether the taxpayer is "away from home" and, accordingly, whether it is reasonable for a taxpayer to move his residence. The Tax Court has said that the fact that a job is temporary will not necessarily convert commuting expenses into ordinary deductible expenses.

The issue to be decided in such a case is whether the temporary assignment is beyond the general area of his place of regular employment. The Tax Court has also held that a position could cease to be temporary at a time that there was a change in the job status. Such a change could occur where an employee was assigned **temporarily** to a job site beyond the general area of his regular employment and later was assigned **permanently** to the job site. The commuting expenses while the assignment was a **temporary** one would be deductible, those after the **permanent** assignment would not be deductible.

TRAVELING WITH BULKY TOOLS

The cost of driving to and from work with bulky tools, etc., is deductible only if it is an additional expense, such as renting a trailer, etc. This replaces the pre-1976 more liberal IRS "but for" deduction rule. The Supreme Court has stated that if "additional expenses" are incurred to transport tools, etc., to work, these additional expenses "may be deductible." IRS says that it considers the Supreme Court's "additional expense" test as a repudiation of its "but for" test. IRS, therefore, revoked its ruling that contained the "but for" test and said that a taxpayer may deduct only additional expenses incurred because of the need to transport tools, etc., to work and only if the amount of these additional expenses can be determined accurately. If the transportation meets this test of

Continued on page 18

CLIC Tax Credit

Contributions to the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC) can earn you a tax break in your 1979 US federal tax returns. Under current Internal Revenue rules, you may take a tax credit on Line 38 of the "long form" for contributions to candidates for public office, political committees, and newsletter funds of candidates and elected public officials. CLIC is in the "political committees" category.

To figure your credit, add up the amounts you gave (and be sure to keep your receipts for proof). Enter half of this amount on Line 38, but do not enter more than $50 ($100 if you are married and filing a joint return).

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

RECALLS

Consumer Product Safety Alert

Under laws administered by the US Consumer Product Safety Commission, an estimated 117 million potentially hazardous products have been called back from the marketplace and consumers since 1973 (when CPSC was created). Most of these were voluntarily recalled by manufacturers who established programs to repair or replace the products, or to refund the purchase price. Recent actions include the following:

Coffee Percolators

Millions of owners of potentially defective Corning Ware coffee percolators have not yet responded to the company's offer to compensate consumers for taking the coffeemakers out of use.

CPSC and Corning warned consumers last September that virtually all Corning glass/ceramic percolators manufactured since 1960 should be considered potentially hazardous and that consumers should immediately stop using them. The handle assembly may separate without warning from the white pot, possibly subjecting consumers to burns from hot liquid.

Corning has established a compensation program to persuade consumers to stop using the coffeemakers (both electric and stove-top white glass/ceramic models). More than 18 million such coffee percolators have been sold since 1960.

Consumers are urged **not** to return the coffeemakers to Corning or to retailers, but instead to write to the company for details on the compensation program. The address is: Corning Glass Works, P.O. Box 5750, Corning, New York, 14830. At least six weeks should be allowed for the company's response.

TRAVEL DEDUCTIONS

Continued from page 17

accurately determinable additional expenses, the taxpayer can deduct this amount even if he couldn't meet the "but for" test. Where a taxpayer shows that he incurred additional expenses to transport tools, etc., to and from work, he gets a deductible expense only for that portion of the cost of transporting the tools, etc., which exceeds the cost of commuting by the same mode of transportation without the tools, etc. It's immaterial that he might or would have used a less expensive mode of transportation if he didn't have to carry the tools, etc.

Meals, lodging and other away-from-home travel expenses can qualify for deductible expenses provided they are incurred in an overnight or period of time away from home expenses.

Hiring in the heavy construction industry is usually on a single project basis and lasts no longer than the project needs the skill of the particular employee. Consequently, construction workers often keep a residence in one place and live away from their families during periods of work at various locations.

NO DEDUCTION FOR BOOMER

A construction worker who usually works in and around one city and has his home there can deduct his away-from-home expenses when he has to take temporary work elsewhere.

A "boomer" or itinerant construction worker who moves from job to job and takes his family and residence with him can't deduct any away-from-home expenses.

A worker who maintains his abode and makes his job contacts through his union or otherwise in a city in which he rarely works, may nevertheless be able to deduct away-from-home expenses for the jobs in various other places away from that city. He can if his residence is relatively fixed and he uses it as a "business headquarters" from which to operate in getting and going to the jobs, but not if he keeps it there for purely personal reasons.

If the anticipated or actual duration for a job is about a year or longer it generally won't be considered a temporary job for which the travel expenses will be allowed.

IN PURSUIT OF BUSINESS

Though legally an employee, a wage earner whose livelihood is regularly gained from a series of relatively short employments for various employers because of the necessities of a regular trade, such as a carpenter, is deemed to have a trade or business. As a result he can deduct expenses incurred "in pursuit of business" instead of being limited to expenses required by the employer. This means that his travel expenses to a temporary job are deductible business expenses rather than non-deductible personal expenses. For example, it has been held that a carpenter who worked away-from-home for three months at one job site and 15 months at another was on a temporary assignment and that therefore, his travel expenses were deductible. The trend seems to be away from the mechanical time test (one year or more). It appears that if the taxpayer can point to strong home ties and to facts that indicate that he will return to his home as soon as a job opportunity presents itself that his claim will be viewed more favorably.

Reasonable transportation allowances to its employees who work on a construction project located at a distance from the principal or regular place of business are not wages if the job is a temporary one. The payments are reimbursement for bona fide ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in the employer's business. They are, therefore, not subject to withholding or Social Security taxes.

To establish the fact that the employee is entitled not to have tax withheld on allowances paid to him for meals and lodging, IRS says that the employer cannot rely solely on the employee's certification that he is working away from his "permanent residence." The employee must be working for a temporary period on a project located at a distance from his principal or regular place of employment.

TEMPORARY VS. PERMANENT

IRS has laid down rules for determining whether a job is temporary or permanent. Under those rules, withholding is required on any allowance if:

(1) the employee has actually worked for a substantially continuous period of one year in any particular project area; or,

(2) at the time of hiring, it is expected that the employee may be employed in a particular project area for more than one year; or,

(3) it becomes apparent at any time that the employee's services in a particular project area may reasonably be expected to continue for more than one year.

IRS has postponed "indefinitely" tough rules on local transportation. Back in 1976 IRS issued Rev. Rul. 76-453, revoking Rev. Rul. 190 which ruled that reasonable transportation allowances to employees who work on a construction project located at a distance from the principal or regular place of business are not wages subject to withholding or Social Security taxes if the job is a temporary one.

Under the latest announcement, the effective date of the ruling, has been suspended indefinitely. Instead, IRS says that it will shortly issue proposed regs dealing with this area.

Under Rev. Rul. 76-453 the transportation expenses incurred by a taxpayer in going between his residence and place of work even though temporary, would be non-deductible commuting expenses regardless of the nature of the work, the distance traveled, the mode of transportation or the degree of necessity. Hence, reimbursement would be subject to withholding. It is expected that the new regs will be considerably different from the postponed ruling originally proposed in Rev. Rul. 76-453.

With the ever-apparent trend to make the deductibility of travel expenses more stringent, it is necessary for the taxpayer to be kept informed of the exer-changing requirements for travel expense to assist in minimizing his tax liabilities.

All members should maintain a log of the distances traveled and an itemized account of the expenses involved.

Are You Tired At the End of Day?

- Your heart beats 103,689 times;
- Your blood travels 168,000 miles;
- You breathe 23,040 times;
- You inhale 438 cubic feet of air;
- You eat 3½ pounds of food;
- You drink 2.9 pounds of liquid;
- You lose 5.8 pounds of waste;
- You give off 85.6° of heat;
- You perspire 1.43 pints;
- You generate in energy 45 ft/tons;
- You speak 4,800 words (women more);
- You move 750 major muscles;
- Your nails grow .000046 inches;
- Your hair grows .01714 inches; and . . .
- You exercise 7,000,000 brain cells (some people less).

Is it any wonder you feel tired? Your body is, indeed marvelously made so that you can accomplish this and everything else you do every day of your life. The big question is, what are you attempting to achieve with this opportunity? This energy? Is it being lived selfishly and without purpose? Is this an aimless drifting, not caring nor desiring to put our lives to good purpose? If the motto, "Today is the first day of the rest of your life" is worth thinking about at all, it's worth putting into practice. If you do, you may find that you won't feel as though you're pulling *all* the load.

—*From St. John's Hospital's Emphasis,*
Anderson, Indiana.

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AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

FRIENDS IN TV LAND

A cabinetmaker took his son into a Hollywood cafe. The boy spotted a prominent television cowboy at a nearby table.

After he stared for a time, the cowboy nodded a "hello," prompting the boy to say to his father:

"Gee, I've seen him in so many television shows, I think he knows me."

—Union Tabloid

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

FRIENDS! ROMANS!

PSYCHIATRIST: Let me congratulate you on the progress you've made lately.

PATIENT: What progress! Six months ago I was Julius Caesar, now I'm a nobody. You call that progress?

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

SOFTENING THE BLOW?

Little girl to her parents:

"Well, here's my report card—and I'm tired of watching television anyway."

LONG AND SHORT OF IT

One day a man came into a lumber yard. He asked for a 4 x 2.

Lumber Man: "You mean a 2 x 4?"

Man: "No, a 4 x 2."

Lumber Man: "Are you sure?"

Man: "Wait, I will ask my brother."

Minutes Later . . .

Man: "You're right. I want a 2 x 4."

Lumber Man: "How long do you want it?"

Man: "A long time. We're building a house."

—Rich Voss
Grandview, Wash.

BE READY TO VOTE IN '80

OPEN AND CLOSED SHOP

An apprentice greeted his new boss on his first day at work in the shipyard:

"Good morning, sir," said the young man.

"Welcome aboard, Smith," said the boss. "Always remember our motto: 'If at first you don't succeed—you're fired.' "

* * *

DON'T GET BEHIND IN '80

UP AT SUNRISE

City Slicker: What time do you go to work?

Farmer: I don't go to work; I'm surrounded by it.

—UTU News

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There once was a lonesome
baboon,
That bedded down beside a
lagoon,
Every night about nine,
On a banana he would dine,
And proceed to growl low at the
moon.

— Howard Downer
Lebanon, Ore.

O, MOTHER MINE!

The carpenter and his wife were having a discussion.

"Now look, Alice," he said, careful to keep his voice down so the little old lady sitting in the living room wouldn't hear him. "I don't want to be harsh, but your mother has been living with us for 20 years now. Don't you think it's about time she got a place of her own?"

Alice gasped in astonishment. "My mother!" she said. "I thought it was your mother!"

—Emil Buehler
Local 1251
New Westminster, B.C.

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

BARGAINING POWER

A millwright bought a parrot at an auction after some spirited bidding.

"I suppose this bird talks," he said to the auctioneer.

"He's been bidding against you for the past 10 minutes," came the reply.

—Union Tabloid

BE IN GOOD STANDING

SMART DEDUCTION

TEACHER: Johnny, name two documents that have contributed heavily to our government.

JOHNNY: Form 1040 and 1040A.

—UTU News

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

ALL IN THE FAMILY

FRIEND: It is hard indeed to lose one's relatives.

FREDDY: Hard? It's impossible.

WATERED DOWN

TOM: Does this pen write underwater?

CLERK: Yes, and other words too.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Carpenters' District Council Wins Stock In Repayment Of $254,000 Wages, Benefits

In a unique, perhaps history-setting quarter-of-a-million-dollar back wage settlement, the District Council of Greater St. Louis, may have established a legal precedent in a case recently settled in Oregon.

As a result of the diligent efforts, financial backing and suggestion of a class action suit by the Council, 350 former Brotherhood members are now stockholders in Spartan Manufacturing Co., a firm which emerged as the successor to Permaneer Corporation under Chapter X of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Permaneer was declared bankrupt in 1977, owing its employees (who were then members of the Brotherhood) $63,000 in back wages and $105,000 in accrued vacation pay. The company also was $80,000 in arrears to the employees' health and welfare trust fund and owed the union $6,000 in dues and initiation fees it had collected under a payroll dues checkoff system. In all, $254,000 was owed the workers and their benefit funds when Permaneer finally closed its doors.

The awarding of stock in the successor company, rather than the usual few-cents-on-the-dollar-owed cash settlement, was an innovative idea of the bankruptcy court, said Jess Ullom, an attorney with the St. Louis firm of Harris and Ullom, who handled the claims for the union. Had the court not made provision for the awarding of stock in lieu of cash, he said, the claims could have been wiped out altogether, since there were a number of large claims and an extremely small amount of funds to settle them all. However, Spartan Manufacturing showed signs of doing well, and the court decided that a stock settlement would serve the best interests of all claimants.

Displaying the results of the unique court settlement won by the district council—6,402 shares of stock—are Council Exec. Sec.-Treas. Ollie Langhorst, right, Asst. Exec. Sec.-Treas. Larry Daniels, left, and attorney Jess Ullom.

A significant aspect of the case was the fact that throughout the two-and-a-half-year battle, the workers involved were no longer members of the union. "It's a simple case of doing what's right for the workers," Carpenters' District Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst said. "Our union had an obligation to our former members, regardless of their present union membership status. We've never run out on a member and we're not about to do so under these conditions."

As a result of the union's dedication to serving its members, despite the fact that they were no longer affiliated with the union, the former Permaneer employees who joined the union's class claim against the company now own 6,402 shares of common stock in Spartan Manufacturing.

In December, 1979, more than two years late, the District Council received 229 shares of stock for unpaid dues and initiation fees and the Health and Welfare Trust Fund was awarded 4,140 shares for its claim.

At one time, Permaneer Corp. was the world's largest manufacturer of do-it-yourself assembly furniture. The company had plants throughout the nation, with two plants in Missouri, at Union and Wright City. Permaneer was, in fact, founded in the St. Louis area by Abe Portnoy, a member of the Brotherhood who proudly carried his union card—and kept it current—until his recent death.

Fortunately for the former employees, Langhorst conceived the idea of filing a class claim on their behalf. Ullom is convinced that the class claim was the deciding factor in achieving an award for the unpaid wages.

"The employees were in a position where they had a lot of valid claims. Had they fought for those claims individually, they would most probably have been challenged. The claimants would have been forced to go to Oregon to appear before the court to establish their claims—at their own expense. The trip alone would have cost each of them more than they stood to gain from the proceedings," Ullom said.

"By filing a class claim, however, the union added considerable weight to the individual worker's position. Together they had enough clout that the court didn't even challenge the accuracy or the amounts of the claims. Also, by the Carpenters' Council filing a class claim, all the former employees had the legal representation provided by the union. No attorney's fees have been paid by the claimants. The move even helped those who chose to file individual claims, since the court once it had acknowledged the class claim, couldn't ignore the others," the attorney added.

TVA Council Service

The Tennessee Valley Council of Carpenters, which negotiates with the Tennessee Valley Authority, held its 45th Annual Wage Brief last August 3 and 4 in Jackson, Tennessee.

A banquet was held in honor of Doyle Williams, who recently retired after 24 years as business representative of Local 259, Jackson, Tenn.

Shown above: General Executive Board Member Harold Lewis, right, and Bill Sims, left, presenting Williams a plaque for his outstanding service.

Three Generations

A father and son were recently installed in the two top elective offices of a New York City local. Denis R. Sheil, right, became president of Local 1536 and his son, Denis III, left, was installed as secretary-treasurer. The man in the middle is the grandfather of the younger Sheil and father-in-law of the elder. He is Bill Johnson of Local 1456, a veteran of more than 60 years in the Brotherhood. Johnson's father, the late Charles Johnson, Sr., was at one time treasurer of Local 1456, so there are actually four generations of Brotherhood members represented here.

Texas Local Donates Welcome-Sign Work

Members of Local 1804, Angleton, Tex., pitched in and erected four signs for their hometown of Angleton, Tex., which display the words "Welcome to Angleton." The signs were donated as part of a Beautify Angleton Today Campaign.

Millwrights Meet In St. Louis Area

In December, 1979, the Brotherhood sponsored a regional meeting in St. Louis, Mo., of union millwright representatives from 11 states around Missouri. General Secretary John Rogers and First General Vice President Patrick Campbell attended the meeting and addressed the group.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and solve problems and to outline various programs in the millwright trade.

After group sessions in the morning, union representatives talked with their industry counterparts who were also convening in St. Louis, and they too reviewed mutual problems and ideas. Discussions were held with representatives of the Crane and Rigging Assn. of the Heavy Specialized Carriers Conference.

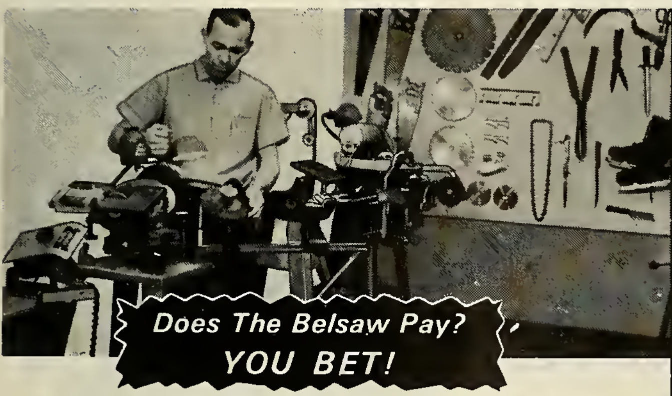
General Secretary Rogers, standing, and First General Vice President Campbell, seated, at the meeting of millwright representatives held in St. Louis in December. The Brotherhood sponsored the meeting for millwrights to discuss problems in the trade.

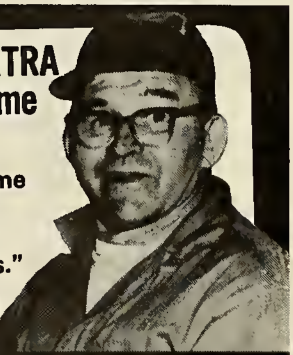
General Secretary Rogers and First General Vice President Campbell discussed the agenda prior to the meeting. From left to right are: Madison County, Ill., D C Sec.-Treas. John Ubaudi, St. Louis D C Exec. Sec.-Treas. Ollie Langhorst, Rogers, and Campbell.

Secretary Rogers and First Vice President Campbell met with Donald Sanders and John Johnson, president and director, respectively, of the Crane and Rigging Assn., to discuss areas of mutual concern. From left to right are: Rogers, Sanders, Johnson, and Campbell.

•

Attend your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.





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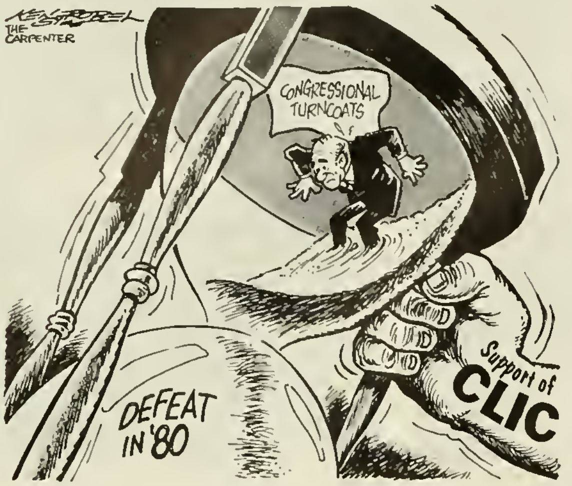

HELPS START 'EM ON THEIR WAY

Help your candidates to win . . . by making your membership contribution to CLIC—the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee.

Merged In Newfoundland

Here is the newly-elected executive of merged Local 579, St. Johns, Newfoundland. Heretofore, there were three construction locals in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, which have now merged into one provincial local union. The executive of the local union was elected from a convention of delegates that met in Grand Falls on June 16, 1979. Attending the convention were General Executive Board Member John Carruthers, Director of Organizing James Parker, and staff members of the Ninth District, as well as Director of Organizing for Canada, Rene Brixhe.

Local 579 officers from left to right in the picture are: Tom Perry, financial secretary; Vincent Burton, vice president; John Hickey, Pat Healey, Carson Burt, and Ben Knee, trustees; Eric Lane, recording secretary; Cyril Parsons, conductor; Cyril Troke, president; and Howard Fudge, warden.

Editor's Note: In a mix-up with our printers, we recently published a picture of the officers of Local 284, Queens Village, N.Y., to illustrate the caption above. We now, belatedly, correct the error.

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BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

In our November and December, 1979, issues we distributed postage-paid return envelopes, asking members to contribute generously to the current fund-raising drive of the American Parkinsons Disease Association. The response has been gratifying. Contributions are arriving daily at the General Office. We urge you to continue your support. Keep the envelopes coming! Mail them to: Parkinson's Disease Drive, c/o United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

MORE DONORS *to the Parkinson's Disease Drive*

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Local 1100—Glenn D. Davis, III.
Local 1120—Carey A. Pond.
Local 1138—Donald L. Phillips.
Local 1142—Hubert Oneal, Paul Binder.
Local 1145—L. G. Jim Hudgins.
Local 1149—Ted L. Knudson, Oscar Bergene, Emmett J. Fischer.
Local 1159—Carl Hall.
Local 1162—Collins Wilson.
Local 1164—Marcy Montagna, Max J. Spitznagel, Alexander Honzer.
Local 1171—Donald C. Schieck.
Local 1172—Ed Morgan.
Local 1182—E. Louis Heath.
Local 1184—Eric Christenson.
Local 1204—Carmine M. Vespa, Benjamin Slaff, Joseph Pianpiano, Harvey F. Hahn.
Local 1207—Roy S. Martin.
Local 1222—Andrew Shulha.
Local 1243—Hiram L. Okhtokiyuk.
Local 1276—Paul W. Hensel.
Local 1296—Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Abbott.
Local 1303—Carl Leskinovitch, Hjalmar C. Thorp.
Local 1305—Edward Chistolini.
Local 1308—Marcus Hertel, William O. Martin.
Local 1319—Ora M. Brown, Malcolm Ward.
Local 1323—Al Melder.
Local 1325—Jean Fortin.
Local 1335—Jack M. Vigil.
Local 1342—Ralph Aversa, John Specian, H. J. Rudolph Nelson, Gustav Kall, Rocco Branca, Philip A. Calabrese.
Local 1359—James Johnoff.
Local 1394—R. Burleson.
Local 1397—George E. Corcoran.
Local 1400—John C. Little, Arthur W. Phillips, George Zurow.
Local 1407—Francis E. Heisterman.
Local 1408—Bill Wright, Barbara May, Manuel Soto.
Local 1426—Levi A. Wilder.
Local 1453—Charles J. Peters.
Local 1456—Everett McNulty, Gargvar Nilsen, Trygve Stange, August Nelson, Emil F. Dantes, Raul D. Surerus, Julio Mobilo, George Warford.
Local 1462—Leonard G. Contino, Francis M. Kreider.
Local 1478—Arthur J. Risch.
Local 1485—Melvin E. Spears.
Local 1487—James A. Lyman.
Local 1497—John H. West, Joe Boardman, Jovenal Rosales.
Local 1506—Doug McCarron.
Local 1507—Wayne E. Wood, Lyle A. Parks, Sr.
Local 1509—Michael Lyons.
Local 1536—Thomas E. Cartledge.
Local 1539—Frank Lozar, Leo J. Janicki.
Local 1548—Carl R. Doster.
Local 1564—Hilmer Hansen.
Local 1565—R. L. Vicars.
Local 1570—Charles J. Peters.
Local 1571—Harold Asch.
Local 1577—John J. Kent.
Local 1582—Emil A. Baseler.
Local 1583—Paul J. Skizinski, Frederick J. Ruble.
Local 1590—Thomas DeWitt.
Local 1607—George C. Mannameyer.
Local 1609—Robert M. Schmid.
Local 1622—Albin Herbert.
Local 1632—Horace Strong, Adam R. Heinbaugh, Harold Flood.
Local 1635—H. F. Shoemake.
Local 1648—Heinz Pikarek.
Local 1665—James P. Hicks.
Local 1693—Jack W. Broseau, John Lucas, William Ritchie.
Local 1708—Don Ed Martin.
Local 1715—Arben W. Thompson.
Local 1741—Darryl Pleuak.

Continued on Page 38

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

San Francisco, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Millmen's Local 42 held a dinner dance on October 27, 1979 to honor its 25-year members and their wives.

Members who received pins are pictured in the accompanying photograph:

Front row, left to right: Donaciano M. Munis, Julio S. Allazetta, Howard C. Thompsen, Orlando Pascoa, Guenter E. Wolff, Egar Vonsteht.

Second row, left to right: Louis Evanglisti, Victor Ciappara, Egidio Muscat, Albert G. Gruetzner, Carlos M. Jimenez, Holger C. Andersen, Moises Mayorga.

Third row, left to right: Don A. Ramacciotti, Rich A. Suarez, Rosendo Camacho, Mike Kuchinsky, Paul Agius, Ernest Lenarcic.

Fourth row, left to right: Harold L. Bushaw, Jose Cobo, James Cornwell, Augustine-Sanchez.

Members who received 25-year pins but were not present for the picture include: Edward R. Ballardo, Justo Centeno, Leone Cesca, Kermit Elledge, Raul M. Guadamuz, Jack D. Holmes, Clifton F. Kenne, Roman Krauss, Max Liss, Richard H. Madsen, Henry J. Mello, Richard J. Nissen, Charles Olsen, Dan Santiago, Hans Sauerwald, Juan A. Schielzeth, Jacob X. Stone, Walter L. Tayler, George H. Theuser, Bernard Tohl, Giovoanni Torre, Robert J. Welch, Paul Wutsch, Henry J. Wynne, Robert M. Zeige.

PALATKA, FLA.

Local 1500 recently honored six of its long-term members with a ceremonial dinner. Pictured in the accompanying photograph are, from left to right: 35-year members George Bair, John R. Johnson; 30-year members R. H. Holcombe, J. R. Smith; 25-year member G. H. Copeland; and Alvin Howe, president, Local 1500.

25-year member Elzear Gionett also received a pin but was absent for the photograph.

Palatka, Fla.

San Mateo, Calif.—Photo No. 1

San Mateo, Calif.—Photo No. 2

SAN MATEO, CALIF.

On October 13, 1979, Local 162 held an "Old Timers Dance" in Dunfey Hotel, San Mateo, to celebrate its 80th anniversary and to honor its 45 and 50-year members. Over 400 people attended the dance and pin presentation ceremony. General Treasurer Charles Nichols presented pins to the following members:

Picture No. 1, left to right: 45-year members U.S. Simonds, Joe Gonsalves, K. Henry Johnson, and General Treasurer Charles Nichols.

Picture No. 2, left to right: 50-year members Ralph DiRenzo, E. R. Chenier, Algot Nelson, W. O. Christianson, and General Treasurer Charles Nichols.

Aurora, Ill.

AURORA, ILL.

Members of Local 916 were recently presented certificates of award by The Aurora Trades and Labor Assembly for their years of service to the labor movement. Some of the honored members are pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Front row, left to right: Pete Sliauter, 32-year member, past president, Local 916 and vice president, Aurora Trades and Labor Assembly; Ted Scheidecker, 57-year member, past president, Local 916 and delegate to the Aurora Trades and Labor Assembly.

Back row, left to right: Harl Ray, secretary-treasurer, Illinois State AFL-CIO; Art Moore, president, Aurora Trades and Labor Assembly; Henry Does, 25-year member, president, Local 916 and past president, Aurora Trades and Labor Assembly; Fred Burgess, business agent, Local 916.

23-year member John Kish also received an award but was not present for the photograph.

Lakewood, Colo.

Chicago, Ill.—Picture No. 2

LAKEWOOD, COLO.

Local 1396 held a pin awards dinner on June 19, 1979. The following members received service pins:

Front row, left to right: 30-year members John Bolchunos, Richard Lile, Lt. Governor Nancy Dick, and Allen Hansen; and 40-year member Thomas Wilking.

Back row, left to right: 25-year members Roger Noland and Richard Andrews; and 30-year members Llewllyn Halboth and Stephen Cross.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Local 434 held a pin presentation ceremony in July, 1979. George Vest, president of the Chicago District Council, presented four 60-year pins and twenty-seven 25-year pins to deserving members of the brotherhood.

Picture No. 1 shows, from left to right, 60-year members Jesher Reichert, Roland Dunand, and Harry Sikma.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members. Front row, left to right: Robert Mack, Hendrikus Putman, Fred Bruhn, Nicholas Veenstra, John Domiter, and Alvin Costa.

Second row, left to right: Lawrence Williams, Edward Isbell, Harry Nelson, William Hurt, Edward Grabowski, and Robert Scholtens.

Back row, left to right: Guenther Frank, LeRoy Schwertfeger, Thomas Hoogland, and Edward Hedstrom.

60-year member Carl Echman was unable to attend the ceremony.

Chicago, Ill.—Picture No. 1

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Bloomfield, N.J.—45-Year Members

BLOOMFIELD, N.J.

Last July 14, Local 1342, Essex County, presented 909 membership pins. Of the 909 eligible, 575 attended a special awards breakfast at the Town and Campus in West Orange, N.J.

The breakdown of those eligible was as follows: 160 25-year pins, 330 30-year pins, 130 35-year pins, 112 40-year pins, 15 45-year pins, 55 50-year pins, 55 55-year pins, 35 60-year pins, 12 65-year pins, and 5 70-year pins.

The accompanying pictures show members who received pins from 45 years on up to 65 years. Those in the pictures are partially identified as follows:

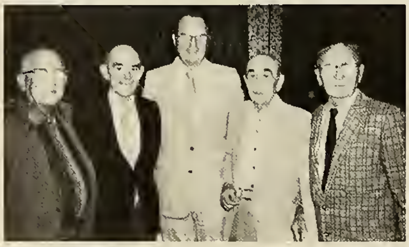
45-YEAR PINS—Left to right, front row Thomas Skoie, Eilert Tonnesseon, Samuel Tamburello, Sol Halem, Ralph Bellomo, Roy Turner, Eric Lindberg, Joseph Baldyga, Andrew Olson, Michael Potuto, Fred Pomerleau, and Pere Lage Peterson.

50-YEAR PINS (No. 1)—Left to right, Charles Campbell, Irwin Day, Henry Frostland, Nathan Chodakowsky, William Umbreit, Eric Lindberg, Thomas Pataky, Allen Ashley, Frank Apgar, Harold Bishof, Carlo Picchiello, Eugene O'Horo, Frank Houck, and William Koenig.

50-YEAR PINS (No. 2)—Left to right, Stewart F. Kumfert, Rudolf Steiner, Anthony Chiarvalloti, Paul Zacher, George D. Meikle, Kurst Kirste, Simon Simonsen, Joseph Baudi, Ralph Aversa, Emil Zbuska, Liberatore Mautone, and Joseph Lynch.

60-YEAR PINS—Left to right, Joseph Carrara, Bror Olson, Joseph Florczak, Engvald Hansen, Leander Hansen, Edward Redmond, Frank Farrell, and Alexander Swanson.

65-YEAR PINS—Left to right, James Hoatson, Lawrence Conroy, General Executive Board Member Sigurd Lucassen, Charles Levine, and Joseph Baldyga, Sr.



65-Year Members

Above: 50-Year Members, No. 1

Right: 50-Year Members, No. 2

60-Year Members

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VALLEJO, CALIF.

On July 5, 1979, Local 180 held a ceremony for the installation of officers and the awarding of membership pins. Anthony L. Ramos, executive secretary of the California State Council of Carpenters, swore in the new officers. The following members received service pins:

Picture No. 1—Left to right: 25-year members William Trader, Karl Spangler, and Pete Zorn.

Picture No. 2—Left to right: 30-year members Moses Tyson, Walter P. Gardiner, Roy Creager, and Stanley Johnston.

Picture No. 3—Left to right: 35-year members George Anderson, Robert Adams, Martin Lenzi, Gordon McKinley, and Robert Sanders.

Picture No. 4—Front row, left to right: Elias Holland, and Robert Bitcon. Back row, left to right: Charles Ayers, Dan Boatwright, and Fred Eichner.

Picture No. 5—45-year member Mehlsen Jensen.

Other members who received pins were: 15-year members Roosvelt Ross, Elroy Krueger, Meyer Featherston, Neil Serr, J. W. Strohmeyer, and Carl Jones; 20-year members Dewey Jones, Friedrich Buhler, Leon McGill, Emidio Fonseca, Joe Nicholson, Pete Rubio, Larry Sandberg, Darwin Healy, Roger Williams, and Andy Oyervides.

Vallejo, Calif.—Picture No. 1

Vallejo, Calif.—Picture No. 4

Vallejo, Calif.—Picture No. 2

Picture
No. 5

Mehisen Jensen

Vallejo, Calif.—Picture No. 3

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Carlsbad, N.M.

CARLSBAD, N.M.

On July 15, 1978, Local 1245 held a pin presentation ceremony at the Sally Port Inn in Roswell, N.M. to honor its members with 20 to 50 years of service to the brotherhood.

Some of the members who received pins are pictured in the accompanying photograph. The recipients in the front row include, from left to right, 40-year members J. H. McBride (dark suit), and Harry Hamby; 50-year member Gene Burgoon; Mrs. Cecil Garcia, receiving a 25-year pin for her deceased husband; and 40-year member Ernie Brown.

The following members also received their service awards: 40-year members Arnold Arndt, W. C. Bass, Claude Cunningham, R. E. Dick, Forest Guthrie; 35-year members B. K. Bruce, O. M. Call, Everett Crow, Omer Daniel, Leon Dick, Johnny Dick, Lucas Fletcher, Gerald Hand, Paul Heath, Inocente Leyva, Wayne Mabry, Walter Means, Manford Moore, C. B. Porter, Ervin Porter, D. J. Reeves, Jack Russell, J. C. Setters, M. E. Singleterry, Walter Smith, W. T. Smith, Paul Stout, M. J. Sullivan, Ralph Thornton, Harvey Tidwell, William Trammel, Ira Waldrop, T. J. Walker;

30-year members Charles Corder, J. O. Davis, Ross Delaney, Raymond Foreman, Leonard Gillespie, Robert Griesemer, George Hendren, C. C. Hill, Arthur Huggins, Julio Juarez, E. F. Kornegay, Bruce Larrick, David Long, Santiago Lopez, Adan Munoz, J. K. McCurdy, Birger Olin, W. H. Orton, Horace D. Price, James Read, Archie Rogers, M. D. Segura, William Tucker;

25-year members D. R. Allen, R. M. Call, Joe Fitzgerald, Ed Franco, J. D. Gibbs, B. C. Goodman, Edgar Ham, Gene Harvey, Weldon Hawk, P. O. Hawkins, Rudie Kneese, Neal Rasco, Robert Richards, H. M. Roark, Claude Roork, A. R. Sabean, Leonard Stephenson, Jim Tabor, Howard Walker, Jay Whisenhunt, R. L. Whitehurst;

20-year members Daniel Armijo, Charles Baker, Martin Calderon, H. A. Cogdill, Henry Haney, Marvin Harris, Leon Harvey, Frankie Joy, William Locklear, Seaburn Locklear, Pedro Najera, Ruben Najera, Irenio Ortega, O. H. Palmer, Cecil Pistole, William Primrose, John Sulser, John Summergill, James Thompson.

GRAND FALLS, NFLD.

Loggers Local 2564 recently honored three of its members with service pins. Business Representative Everett Boyd presented the pins.

Picture No. 1 shows Chesley Batten, second from left, receiving his 25-year pin.

Picture No. 2 shows Andrew Delaney receiving his 20-year pin.

Picture No. 3 shows John Walsh receiving his 20-year pin.

Grand Falls, No. 1

Grand Falls, No. 2

Grand Falls, No. 3

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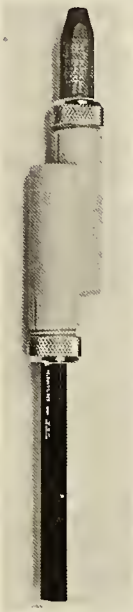

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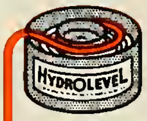

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BUZZARDS BAY, MASS.

At a recent meeting of Local 1331, the following members received longevity pins:

25-year members—Essio J. Lanza, Thomas E. Milne, Edward W. Preston, Earl Raymond, Frank Rowe, Charles Whitney, and Russell Wing.

30-year members—Paul Alleborn, Roy Anderson, James Bradley, Ira Comeau, Richard Curry, James J. Doyle, Edward Dunford, Henry Erickson, George Fernandez, George Geoffrion, Fred Hughes, Hollis Jennings, Percy Lang, Paul Machnik, and Luigi Picciuolo.

35-year members—Fred Benttinen, Francis Doherty, John Gonsalves, Warren Harrington, Joseph Lombard, Carlton Moody, Willy K. Oehme, Kusti O'Jala, Joseph Peters, Mathias Palawski, Joseph Teixeira, Moses Tokee, and George Wilson.

40-year members—Ray Leafer, and Karl Stranius.

45-year member—Olof. B. West.

55-year member—Eric Lindfors.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 1

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 2

Phoenix, Ariz.—Picture No. 3

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

On September 17, 1979, Local 1089 had a pin presentation ceremony for 25-year members, 50-year members, and past officers.

Picture No. 1 shows from left to right: 50-year members Henry Schoof and John Pivoda.

Picture No. 2 shows from left to right: retired Warden Walt Williams, and retired Business Representatives Ed Martin and Bill Stiles.

Picture No. 3 shows, front row, left to right: 25-year members Vince Normile, Michael Wynnyczok, Joe Mailnzak, D. C. Stacey, Reno Menegon, James W. Porter, Donald Carlson, Henry Cruz, Joseph Earll, Albin Humble, Vernon White, Jack McNabb.

Second row, left to right: 25-year members John E. Guerra, Marvin Barnes, Robert McClure, Maurice King, Sam Fleming, George Cornwell, Charles D. Gibson, Jack W. Brown, Edward Pederson.

Third row, left to right: 25-year members Frank L. Dalton, G. C. Borders, John Doolin, Leslie E. McKee, Paul R. Peterson, Richard Hoffman.

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Workbench Magazine

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Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

On April 28, 1979, at an afternoon buffet, Local 944 awarded pins to 467 members with 25 or more years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood. Some of the deserving members are pictured in the accompanying set of photographs.

Picture No. 1—**65-Year Member** Donald Thompson.

Picture No. 2—**50-Year Members** Paul Mayer and Alfred Withers.

Picture No. 3—**45-Year Member** Raymond Shuldberg.

Picture No. 4—**40-Year Members** Otis Burrows; Coy W. Duke; Homer Ford; Herbert R. Heston; J. Milton Johnsen; Charles R. Pearce; Morley Scott; S. L. Steffensen.

The following members also received service awards:

55-Year Member—C. S. Stowe.

50-Year Member—G. Avert Carlson.

45-Year Member—John Writer.

40-Year Members—F. B. Bryant, D. E. Crabtree, L. J. Craig, Clark R. Griffin, Edwin D. Hoover, Frank L. R. Hunt, Edward C. Koelzer, Ed F. Manning, Howard H. Morrison, Robert L. Nelson, Chester J. Rogers, Ben Walston, J. J. Wiens.

35-Year Members—Charles J. Abele, Frederick Adolphi, Paul Alton, Joseph Ando, William W. Andrews, Ira C. Ayers, John A. Bentley, George Bovee, Charles L. Campbell, Clarence Dahlsied, Henry Daros, Earl E. Depeugh, John De Lange, John J. Duke, H. W. Dulaney, John Eder, Victor Emanuelson, Ray Flansburg, Otis W. Fosmo, Merrill D. Funk, John Gallentine, Henry Garland, Martin Gaustad, John C. Griffin, J. W. Hicks, A. G. Huddleston, E. R. Hunter, Sam Igyarto, Richard L. Jennings, Roland J. Jennings, Charles W. Jobes, Jack Kaczor, W. H. Keil, Orval J. Kiefer, Frank M. Landes, Raymond D. Landon, James H. Lyon, F. B. Miller, Emil S. Mintz, George W. Moore, Chester Munroe, Kenneth B. Nelson, R. J. Ohlund, Leo L. Owens, Thomas Owens, Jr., F. W. Rickerson, Charles Rodocker, Herman C. Rogers, Wilbert O. Sands, Edward J. Sawinski, Elmer J. Senk, Theodore N. Schaff, William L. Simcox, Earl E. Smith, Frank Spriet, Cecil Starkey, Ted St. Pierre, Robert B. Thurman, Garrett Vandien, E. A. Ware, G. L. Whitacre, Allen F. Williams, Ray E. Wolaver, Harvey L. Wood, Earl Young, Melvin L. Zolber; James R. Arnold; D. C. Bakerink; William H. Baucom; Frank Boyer; V. E. Burkett; Cornelius Button; William Carleton; Med Choate; Winton Cowell; Arthur Dahl; James C. Darling; Francis DeClerck; Charles B. Duncan; Donald Dunning; Fred W. Forcht; Weldon Gibson; Troy Goss; Dan E. Grant; A. L. Griffin; William H. Griffin; Gilbert Halterman; B. J. Hayden; Kenneth H. Hayden; Elmer Herd; George Hood; Grover Howell; Joe W. Hudson; Robert S. Huss; N. E. Ingle; Cecil James; Kenneth B. Marquiss; Maurice M. McCoy; Carl L. McCraw; D. W. McEuen; Dale McKee; Eugene A. McKray; Granville A. Miller; John W. Painter; A. S. Palmquist; Hollis Parrish; Charles D. Prograce; L. E. Randolph; Wallace Clawson; James C. Darling; William J. Roberts; Precilino Orona; Leslie M. Robbins; Bert Rogers; William E. Ryan, Jr.; Harry M. Saffel; Louis Sandkamp; Alex Scialabba; H. B. Stowe; Alf Tusberg; Roland B. Upham; Cary Vaughn; Jack H. Walker; Luther M. Walker; Gilbert Wilcox; Frank M. Wilson; Yerxa T. Watson.

30-Year Members—Otis M. Ammons, Walter Ansel, Paul Arivett, George D. Atchison, Lonnie S. Barrier, Joe E. Barry, Paul L. Betancourt, Loyd Boatright, J. C. Bourns, Frank Brasier, Semion B. Buchanan, Pasquale Buglino, Francis Byrd, James S. Canoles, A. D. Cheek, Grant Cohick, C. M. Conaway, Harold Cosner, John D. Cox, Phillip Cruz, Alex M. Dailey, Claude Dixon, George J. Ferguson, Margil Flores, Joseph Frank, Carroll Furgerson, Arthur Garon, T. L. Graham, Leard Hagans, R. E. Haggard, John H. Hancock, Clifton R. Harrison, Werdie Helie, A. G. Hernandez, Kenneth F. Herring, Howard B. Hewitt, Benjamin R. Hill, A. W. Huddleston, James Hunter, William V. Jacob, Raymond B. Johnson, W. W. Jolly, A. R. Keehnel, Richard C. Klaus, Gustave A. Lutz, Samuel Macon, Willie W. Macon, Manuel R. Madrid, Fred J. Maier, Finley J. McKay, Clinton S. McNeely, Harry E. Miller, Merle C. Miller, James W. Morris, P. L. Nesbitt, Ira K. Nevling, Zack T. Norris, Karl H. Oesterblad, Herman J. Olson, Robert E. Patrick, Harley L. Pearce, Loren T. Perce, W. F. Perkins, Jesus Reyes, Ernest M. Richards, Charles E. Roberts, C. C. Romson, Gustave A. Rosengren, Alfred M. Rushton, Edward A. Salvini, Melvin H. Schamma, Jim Schauer, Robert L. Shough, Eddie Skipper, W. T. Smith, Woodrow W. Smith, William P. Stewart, Dale E. Tarr, Ray L. Thompson, Robert Trarbaugh, Earl W. Van Metre, Joe P. Walker, Ralph C. Worden, Billy J. Zastrow; Leonard DeLange; Elias Abacherli; Cecil R. Anderson; Louis Bensen; James E. Berry; Charles Borowski; Shelby Bourns; Deemal S. Brooks; Bezearilu Brown; Robert M. Carbajal; Vernon H. Clemons; Jesse D. Crawford; Joseph A. Duperron; Sam Edmondson; L. R. Enslow; C. O. Evans; James Farris; John E. Farthing; Sam N. Finch; E. C. Gorden; Theodore R. Fisher; Raymond E. Fry; Cecil C. Furney; Elum Gray; Max W. Harmon; James T. Hawkins, Jr.; Floyd A. Herns; Edwin L. Hornsby; R. G. Humphries; Andrew Johnson, Jr.; Robert H. Johnson; Max C. Jones; Elmer E. Hooks; George Hopkins; Victor Kanta; E. W. Kelley; James P. Kelly; Howey N. Kendall; John K. Kovaciny; Frank C. Kunzweiler; Paul Lopez; Seferino M. Lopez; John C. Martin; Reid C. McKee; John H. Miller; Harold E. Minikel; J. C. Morgan; Jack L. Names; Victor J. Pelchy; Jesse G. Pepper; Bernard Phillips; Hubert Phillips; Orley Philpott; C. R. Pinard; Emmett L. Polee; B. F. Reindel; George D. Reul; H. F. Reyes; Manuel Reyes; Gilbert Rios; William A. Satterfield; H. W. Saveland, Jr.; G. E. Rounsavall; James C. Shipley; Elmer Smith; Frank A. Smith; Leo Socha; Elden R. Stanton; William A. Stephens; John A. Toyer; Howard A. Trisler; W. C. Turner; Vincent Van Valer; John F. West; A. L. Whitworth; Leo O. Willhite; Howard Williams; James W. Wood.

25-Year Members—Verln Aiken, Robert H. Anderson, Lonnie Atkeson, Earl E. Aubrey, Jesse Barnhart, Howard R. Blum, L. M. Booth, Jess R. Briones, Herman Broome, Rosviell Brown, Fred E. Bullock, William E. Call, Don Campfield, Jackson Carter, Raymond Coccia, C. R. Cook, Ralph E. Cowan, Olin Leon Cordell, Andrew J. Dalquest, Elvin Delzell, Theodore M. Denmark, Frank Doll, Richard Fehrenbach, Carl Forbis, Samuel C. Frisby, Paul Gienger, James W. Gilliam, Ernest E. Griffin, John Grigsby, William A. Haggard, Arthur B. Hall, Claude L. Head, George W. Hover, Frank H. Imus, Joseph A. King, Ralph E. King, Elvest D. Knott, Lester Lauritzen, E. W. Littlepage, Charles G. Love, W. W. Mackey, Roy J. Malone, Carl L. Miller, A. D. Mitchell, Bert E. Morgan, Harley L. Muldrow, Charles E. Myers, David Orona, Adolph Orrantia, Carl J. Owens, Arnold S. Palhegyi, Louis A. Palhegyi, Sam Perea, James M. Phillippi, Charles D. Prather, Phillip Redondo, Hilliard E. Rhoades, James T. Rose, Carl A. Schafer, L. F. Schelin, James D. Smith, Barney M. Spranger, Daniel F. Stegall, Gregory Stevens, Lawrence E. Sublett, Paul Thibadeau, Sanford S. Thompson, Mike Treadwell, John Ulman, Henry Unsell, Bioggio Vaccarella, Danny T. Vraa, Robert Vitale, George Von Gruben, Aubrey R. West, Joe D. White, L. A. Whiteley, J. D. Wood, Ezra Wolter, L. R. Zieglmeier; Earl Williams; Richard L. Arias; John M. Bakker; John L. Basay; Herman C. Block; Harold E. Bogle; Cornelius Brinkman; Joseph Campeau; Leigh M. Cavanaugh; Luis A. Colunga; Ralph L. Creller; Oscar Deibert, Sr.; Delmar Dopler; Nicholas Durst; Robert B. Dryer; Gerald T. Edwards; Roland E. Ellingson; Arlie J. Files; Chester B. Franklin; Robert Fredrickson; Amos A. Gatlin; Roy E. Gatts; Frank E. Goodwater; Ivan Goodwin; Milliard Gream; Charles R. Greenup; Richard Gutierrez; Gordon Headlee; Loren M. Headly; Ben Hale; Ralph R. Johnson; T. E. Johnson; Wilhelm Kalmar; Paul Heldt; G. L. Lane; Paul H. Mackzum; Herbert A. Meek; Ernest Mendoza;

Continued on Page 38

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

SEATTLE, WASH.

Local 131 held a pin presentation on March 18, 1979 for those members with 25 years of continuous membership as of 1979. A buffet lunch was served and spouses were invited for the celebration. The following members were honored:

Picture No. 1—Front row, left to right: Einar A. Abelsen, William A. Albrecht, Oscar T. Anderson, A. P. Beaudoin, Bjorn Bjornson, Knut Brekne, and 40-year member Ralph Susort.

Back row, left to right: Clarence Capon, John A. Cochran, John Arrington, Gerald Costello, Walter A. Cooper, Tom A. Beck, Ray T. Collins, and Clifford Clements.

Picture No. 2—Front row, left to right: George Craggs, Richard Feaser, Olav D. Ferkingstad, Oscar C. Elduen, Forrest Freymuth, Leon Federici, and Leo R. Geiss.

Back row, left to right: Grover Edeburn, C. W. Fry, George W. Gerlach, Don Goldbrand, Don Groce, Ted Gustafson, Gunnar K. Hagen, and Jerry Halsen.

Picture No. 3—Front row, left to right: Frank Helina, Byron V. Hartley, Joseph D. Hanby, Gerhard Jaasund, Wm. Jackson, Emil Johnson, and Richard Johnson.

Back row, left to right: Robert Hamlin, Donald Hosking, Sverre Hatley, Orrun Hollum, Konrad Huus, Joe D. Johnson, Harold A. Johnson, and Ernest A. Keller.

Picture No. 4—Front row, left to right: Gerhard M. Kvernenes, Eugene Lahore, Frankie Kremel, Kenneth Loken, Monrad Kleppe, Elton F. Luschen, and Edwin O. Mathison.

Back row, left to right: Jim McNeill, Harry E. Marriott, Sidney Misner, Martin Messing, Eldun Morse, Nikoli Muchin, Irving Nickolas, and Robert Norton.

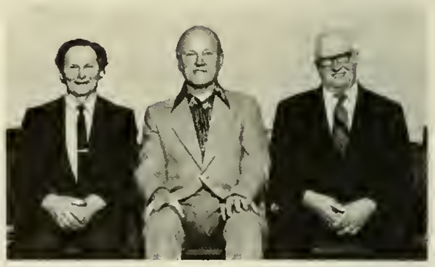
Picture No. 5—Front row, left to right: Orrin L. Olson, Karl Olsoy, Lowell D. Nyreen, Helmer Pedersen, Clifford Nyland, Ralph Bjur, and Jack Probst.

Back row, left to right: Wayne Recor, Roy Rasmussen, George Roberge, Richard Rosaia, Charles Salvatore, Fred J. Schneider, Selmer L. Sather, and John Schneider.

Picture No. 6—Front row, left to right: Floyd R. Shank, Richard C. Smith, Melvin B. Smith, Fred Ross, Fred Stark, Morris St. John, and Donald Stotts.

Back row, left to right: Leslie R. Smith, George Toupin, Ludvig Sortland, Karl Saglie, Charles Treat, Edward Tusty, Adolf Stroh, and Brady Waters.

Picture No. 7—Left to right: Conrad Westerlund, Jim Sutton, and J. Robert Winquist.



Picture No. 7

The following members received 25-year pins but were unable to attend the ceremony: Gelacio G. Ancheta, Richard L. Baber, George S. Belden, N. J. Bellchambers, Paul E. Berg, Montgomery Bowman, Alfred V. Boyd, Benford Brackeen, Jay J. Bradshaw, William M. Byan, Robert D. Buckingham, Elmer H. Burman, Robert L. Campbell, Cyrus W. Carlson, Lawrence B. Carlson, Sam Carson, Jack Cassell, Neil D. Clark, Maurice J. Claseman, Palmer N. Dahl, Stanley Dahlin, Wm. E. Dooley, Emil B. Fagerberg, Bruce P. Filbin, Eugene S. Fingarson, Casper S. Fischer, Robert M. Fjellman, James P. Foley, Robert W. French, Henry R. Gallacci, Dominick Gallina, E. Gambacorta, Llewellyn Gittins, William L. Gordon, Herbert E. Grace, Alvin B. Granberg, Donald B. Grothe, Roger D. Harnden, Obert P. Havdahl, Victor L. Heckman, Peter Heimdal, Lester E. Hill, Albert Jackson, Leo Jaeger, Donald B. Johnson, Oscar F. Johnson, John Kalheim, Alvin L. Kline, Victor E. Kortlever, Fred W. Kraft, S. J. Kristjanson, Eino E. Kumma, Arne Langloe, Kolbjorn Leed, Peter Majewski, Anders S. Marken, Thomas K. McGuire, Frank P. McNulty, Louis W. Milliken, Robert Miori, Irvine V. Mitchell, Melbourne Mitchell, Neils K. Moller, Edward Olsoe, Norwald J. Osnes, James L. Parsons, Paul R. Paulson, Peder Pedersen, Lawrence Pederson, Donald Philips, Robert J. Pittis, Fred M. Rask, Finn Rasmussen, Raymond Renas, Ralph E. Renstrom, William E. Roberts, Horace W. Robinson, Chester A. Schlee, Henry O. Severson, Claude O. Sherman, John R. Simons, Herbert W. Simonton, Jens M. Skare, Russell D. Sleister, Herb G. Steward, Tommy O. Svege, David L. Swanberg, John W. Sweazey, Edward J. Taratuta, Selmer R. Tellefson, Philip J. Thorne, Raymond T. Turner, Albert E. Ward, Grant E. Welden, Francis J. Werckman, George S. Werstiuk, Sorin F. West, Marvin L. Wickham, and Walter Yocum.

VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE

Continued from Page 3

In areas once blighted and abandoned to crime, new office buildings and shops and parks are coming to life. Every Federal dollar invested in revitalizing our inner cities through Urban Development Action Grants brings another $6 from business and industry.

Neighborhoods are able to repair their streets, rehabilitate old facilities and build new community projects with the help of Community Development Block Grants.

And today, the Economic Development Administration spends more to encourage private investment in our cities than ever before in its history.

In cities like Toledo and Detroit and Los Angeles and Atlanta businesses are returning to the inner city, new industries are moving in, and the people feel a new pride and optimism about their communities.

We're doing one thing more for the people of those cities. We're making sure that every one of them has an equal opportunity for earning a living, for a quality education, for equal justice under the law, and for full participation in government.

President Carter has appointed more women and members of minorities to his Administration than any other President in history. He has appointed more minority judges than all previous Presidents combined. He has increased funding and personnel for civil rights enforcement, to put some teeth into the law.

President Carter has done these things because, like you, he believes that America must live up to its promises: Promises of freedom, of social justice, of opportunity for all.

Those promises make America the beacon of freedom and compassion for the hungry and homeless and oppressed people of the world. That's one reason that the character of our President is so important. For in him, the world sees reflected the character of our nation.

Today we have a President of whom every American can be proud. We have an honest, caring, strong, and now experienced President, who risked his political future for peace in the Middle East. We have a President who is strengthening our national security, who has faced squarely the difficult problems of energy and inflation, and who has put in place sensible, long-term programs to solve them.

We have not yet perfectly fulfilled the promises of America, but we are working towards them. That is the job for which we elect our national leaders. That is the responsibility of the President. I believe that President Carter is living up to that responsibility, and fulfilling the trust you placed in him three years ago.

And, when you examine his record, I believe that you will agree.

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IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 640 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $779,139.60 in death claims paid for the month.

3, **Wheeling, W.Va.**—John L. Cox.
5, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Orville B. Kopp, Frank Kraus, Mrs. John C. Matern, Joseph A. Posek.
7, **Minneapolis, Mn.**—Mrs. Celestin Gast, Carl H. Hassel, Alfred Johnson, Edward Kieser, Mrs. Arthur Meyers, Vernon F. Morris, William B. Twaites.
8, **Philadelphia, Pa.**—Nicholas Smigo.
11, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Charles Dembek, Sr., Mrs. Edward Kilpatrick.
12, **Syracuse, N.Y.**—Peter M. Dilaj.
13, **Chicago, Ill.**—Anthony (Jarvis) Dziabas, Mrs. Frank A. Flynn, Christian H. Nielsen, Alfred Olsen.
14, **San Antonio, Tx.**—Lewis S. Ham.
15, **Hackensack, N.J.**—Mrs. Daniel Del Ben, August Semendinger, Theodore Vetter.
16, **Springfield, Ill.**—Mrs. Russell L. Shipley.
18, **Hamilton, Ont., Can.**—Donat J. Abut, Mrs. Jack Brockhill.
19, **Detroit, Mich.**—Louis Kogelschatz, Albert C. Olsen, Charles Storage, Mrs. Luther Swiney.
20, **New York, N.Y.**—Alfred Abbruzzese.
22, **San Francisco, Calif.**—John Hennessy, James Thorne.
24, **Central Conn.**—Raymond P. Andersen, Roy W. Dow, Mrs. Francis Dumark, Mrs. Frank Schaaf.
25, **Los Angeles, Calif.**—Charles O. Hall.
26, **E. Detroit, Mich.**—Mrs. Alex Pawluk.
27, **Toronto, Ont., Can.**—Peter Kowman.
28, **Missoula, Mont.**—John H. Schultz.
30, **New London, Conn.**—Kenneth R. Cilley, Fred Meyers, Theodore E. Pearson.
34, **Oakland, Ca.**—Mrs. Norman Bass, Hugh L. Erwin, Laurence H. Maxwell.
35, **San Rafael, Ca.**—Daniel Harry Franzel, Joseph R. Fredette, Harry Jensen, William H. Reynolds, Earl E. Usner.
36, **Oakland, Ca.**—William J. Wentling.
41, **Woborn, Mass.**—George E. Legge, Frank Sampieri.
48, **Fitchburg, Mass.**—Ellery D. Newhall, Linus Olson.
50, **Knoxville, Tn.**—Mrs. Robert E. McFalls.
53, **White Plains, N.Y.**—Mrs. Hans Schulz.
54, **Chicago, Ill.**—George A. Kubis, Sr., Joseph J. Reichert.
55, **Denver, Colo.**—Paul D. Fanning, Sr., Mrs. Karl Spengler, Alfred L. Wickman.
58, **Chicago, Ill.**—Mrs. Walter Hamer.
60, **Indianapolis, Ind.**—Hopeel C. Dearing, Arthur B. Felton, Daniel M. Phillippe.
61, **Kansas City, Mo.**—Robert L. Cunningham, Clarence C. Gamble, John L. Reedy, James T. Smith, Gilbert J. Taylor, Loye W. Wisdom.
62, **Chicago, Ill.**—Trygve Hansen.
63, **Bloomington, Ill.**—Paul Smallwood, Sr.
64, **Louisville, Ky.**—Woodrow W. Patterson.
65, **Perth Amboy, N.J.**—Louis J. Paone.
67, **Boston, Ma.**—Gasper Lakan, Philip E. Laplume, Sidney J. Ollerhead.
74, **Chattanooga, Tn.**—William R. Conley, William F. Underwood.
78, **Troy, N.Y.**—Mrs. Fred W. Cardany.
85, **Rochester, N.Y.**—Simon McCallum.
87, **St. Paul, Mn.**—William F. Brausen, Raymond A. Larson.
89, **Mobile, Ala.**—Mrs. J. F. Robertson.
93, **Ottawa, Ont., Can.**—Evangeliste Labelle.
94, **Providence, R.I.**—Pasco W. Albanese, Mrs. Edward M. Turnquist.
95, **Detroit, Mich.**—Gordon L. Sieloff, Henry L. Speckin, Robert E. Wallace.
101, **Baltimore, Md.**—Dennis K. Crist, John E. Zimnawoda.
104, **Dayton, Oh.**—Raymond F. Hull, Mrs. Richard E. Kline, Mrs. Eston C. Miller.
105, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Charles Robert Fitzpatrick, Arthur E. Hanus.
106, **Des Moines, Iowa**—Walter J. Rubel.
107, **Worcester, Mass.**—Joseph Mathewson.
110, **St. Joseph, Mo.**—Mrs. Jesse Weiberg.
112, **Butte, Mont.**—James V. Henderson.
117, **Albany, N.Y.**—William J. Murray, Leslie R. Zimmer, Sr.
122, **Philadelphia, Pa.**—Walter P. Smyth.
131, **Seattle, Wa.**—Kalle (Charles) Niemi.
132, **Washington, D.C.**—Harry H. Bryant.
133, **Terre Haute, Ind.**—Edgar French.
134, **Montreal, Que., Can.**—Mrs. Maurice Tremblay.
141, **Chicago, Ill.**—Victor T. Pearson.
142, **Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Joseph C. Gravant, Mrs. William Hilliard, Walter Malek.
149, **Tarrytown, N.Y.**—Robert Edgar.
150, **Plymouth, Pa.**—Frank J. Medura.
161, **Kenosha, Wisc.**—Ira Moran.
162, **San Mateo, Ca.**—Mrs. Howard N. White, Sr.
163, **Peekskill, N.Y.**—Karl Dorstewitz.
168, **Kansas City, Ks.**—Fred Burkard.
169, **E. St. Louis, Ill.**—Louis Zeisset.
171, **Youngstown, Oh.**—Frank Beckes, Mrs. Arthur A. Bolt, J. William Lewis, George A. Pisarsky.
176, **Newport, R.I.**—John M. Jessey.
180, **Vallejo, Ca.**—Benton Arthur Wright.
181, **Chicago, Ill.**—Dennis C. Casper, Emil Jacobsen, Herman Zoller.
182, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Mrs. Frank Hudecek, Stefan Mikulski, Thomas W. Rees.
183, **Peoria, Ill.**—Frank Lee Hibbs, Karl A. Schmidt, Delbert G. Slocum.
184, **Salt Lake City, Ut.**—Owen Busenbark, Morris Wade.
186, **Steubenville, Oh.**—Donald Davis, John T. Hannan.
188, **Yonkers, N.Y.**—Joseph Fetchko.
189, **Quincy, Ill.**—Mrs. Cyril H. Bollan.
190, **Klamath Falls, Ore.**—John V. Kerlin.
194, **Oakland, Ca.**—Harry B. Strand, Orville F. Tagge.
200, **Columbus, Oh.**—Harold R. Conrad, Mrs. Paul L. Keyser, Douglas Meaige.
203, **Poughkeepsie, N.Y.**—George Mallet.
206, **New Castle, Pa.**—George L. Mallinak.
210, **Stamford, Conn.**—Herman J. Beaudoin, Frederick R. Cogswell, Robert Gaugler, Clarence L. Hendrix.
213, **Houston, Tx.**—Mrs. Watson D. Allen, Robert Y. Boyer, Bobby R. Caston, Mrs. James S. Hickey, Thomas Tiner, Word H. Williams.
215, **Lafayette, Ind.**—William Schmidt.
222, **Washington, Ind.**—Thomas L. Caskey.
225, **Atlanta, Ga.**—Theodore G. Hunton, Milton M. Woody.
226, **Portland, Ore.**—Leslie B. Frizzell, Arthur Grimm, Guilford Raymond Hough.
235, **Riverside, Ca.**—Herman F. Aszman.
244, **Grand Junction, Co.**—Mervin L. Tims.
246, **N.Y., N.Y.**—Max Ackerman, Mrs. John Franco, Mrs. Angelo Tancredi, Albert W. Tempelhof.
255, **Bloomingburg, N.Y.**—Mrs. Oliver A. Keller, John R. Obermeier.
257, **N.Y., N.Y.**—Mrs. Gebhard Erler, Nicholas Fiore.
258, **Oneonta, N.Y.**—Edward Stillfors.
259, **Jackson, Tn.**—Nolan C. Wooley.
261, **Scranton, Pa.**—Gustav Walter.
262, **San Jose, Ca.**—Angelo Chirico.
265, **Saugerties, N.Y.**—Albert E. Koechel.
266, **Stockton, Ca.**—Horace E. Allen, Mrs. Lloyd E. Crawford, John Urbani.
275, **Newton, Ma.**—Donald O. Melanson.
278, **Watertown, N.Y.**—Claude Aldrich, Walter E. Mills.
280, **Niagara-Genesee & Vic., N.Y.**—John F. Maley.
284, **N.Y., N.Y.**—Gasper Schifano.
287, **Harrisburg, Pa.**—Jacob F. Clouser.
295, **Granite City, Ill.**—Melvin Cargnino, Herbert L. Vujtech.
298, **N.Y., N.Y.**—Frank Nostramo.
311, **Joplin, Mo.**—Claude L. Marsh, John Trimble.
314, **Madison, Wisc.**—Owen M. Owens.
316, **San Jose, Ca.**—John C. Pope, Mrs. Martin D. Reyes, Manuel R. Torres.
319, **Roanoke, Va.**—Mrs. Carl Gordon.
329, **Oklahoma City, Ok.**—John Fred Adams, Robert J. McRell.
335, **Grand Rapids, Mi.**—William J. Hamelink.
337, **Detroit, Mich.**—Mrs. John Knott.
338, **Seattle, Wa.**—Delmar D. Byas, Walter I. Graham.
340, **Hagerstown, Md.**—Ralph N. Myers.
347, **Mattoon, Ill.**—Mrs. Emit L. Allen, Mrs. Marion L. Fouts.
355, **Buffalo, N.Y.**—Joseph A. Gelz.
359, **Philadelphia, Pa.**—Vincent A. Corcoran, Joseph H. Ludwick.
360, **Galesburg, Ill.**—Mrs. Harry N. Stickle, Mrs. Ambrose P. Taylor.
361, **Duluth, Mn.**—Andrew G. Andersen, Mrs. Gust Jarvi.
365, **Marion, Ind.**—Mrs. Kenneth Ohler.
366, **N.Y., N.Y.**—Benjamin Miller, Jean Scarpelli, Mrs. Nick Sulich.
368, **Allentown, Pa.**—George F. Everett, Mrs. Lionel G. Keller, Louis A. Marin.
378, **Edwardsville, Ill.**—Leo P. Grebel, George A. Schwalb.
379, **Texarkana, Tx.**—Willie E. Sherrer.
393, **Camden, N.J.**—Mrs. Samuel C. Flynn.
396, **Newport News, Va.**—John P. Suitor.
398, **Lewiston, Idaho**—Howard L. Layman.
399, **Phillipsburg, N.J.**—Morris H. Williams.
400, **Omaha, Neb.**—William E. Kramer.
402, **Northampton/Greenfield, Ma.**—Mrs. Philip Kania.
406, **Bethlehem, Pa.**—Ray B. Nagle, Charles M. Schneider.
410, **Ft. Madison, Iowa**—Francis Kaas, Mrs. Daniel Marier.
413, **South Bend, Ind.**—Clark J. Dentler, John Maurice Wickizer.
416, **Chicago, Ill.**—Mrs. Christian Bredesen, Frank Skale.
425, **El Paso, Tx.**—Sevenstar Sachse.
430, **Wilkensburg, Pa.**—John W. Poslusney.
437, **Portsmouth, Oh.**—William M. Lowder.
446, **Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada**—Joseph Hillstrom.
450, **Ogden, Utah**—Carl J. Burkhart, Ormond Seibert.
453, **Auburn, N.Y.**—Stanleigh B. Fordyce, Arthur William Wenzel.
454, **Philadelphia, Pa.**—Mrs. Theodore Bright.
458, **Clarksville, Ind.**—Ray Annis.
468, **N.Y., N.Y.**—Theodore Puwalski, George Roswell.

470, Tacoma, Wa.—Mrs. Michael W. Dixon.

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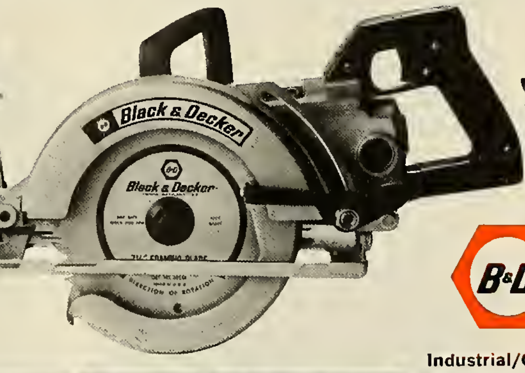

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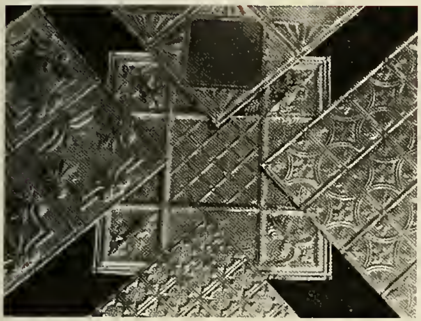

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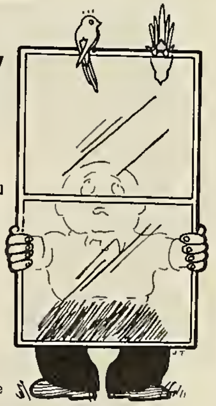

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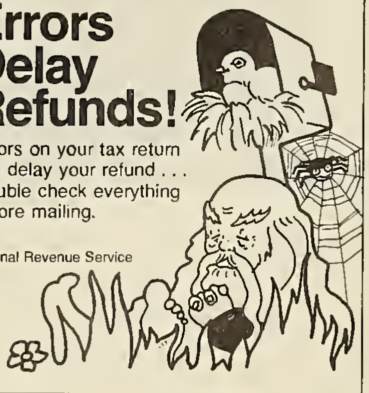


IN CONCLUSION

MANPOWER AND SKILLS TO SOLVE OUR ENERGY PROBLEMS

The energy equivalent of millions of barrels of oil can be saved every day, if new and existing buildings are made energy efficient.

The leadership of American labor recently entered into a National Accord with the Carter Administration. Its main purpose from the standpoint of the late George Meany and others who signed the document was "to provide for American labor's involvement and cooperation with the Administration on important national issues." Its ultimate purpose was to assure the wage earners, the breadwinners of the nation, that their voices would be heard above the tumult of the special interests constantly lambasting the White House.

Point No. 5 in this National Accord provides for our involvement and cooperation in solving the problems of energy. It reads, in part:

"In view of the availability, location and cost of oil and gas, our nation must reduce its dependence on petroleum as an energy source and particularly its dependence on imported petroleum.

"Toward that end, the President has proposed a comprehensive energy program, which includes conservation measures, limitations on oil imports and a windfall profits tax to capture some of the increased revenues from higher oil prices for public purposes. Proceeds from the windfall profits tax will be used to help finance the development of unconventional energy sources, such as synthetic fuels; to carry out projects which conserve overall energy requirements, such as expanded public transit facilities; to provide incentives for greater conservation; and to expand financial relief from higher energy costs for the poor and needy."

We heartily subscribe to the intent of this Accord. Former President William Sidell participated in its signing last September, and your present General Officers are pursuing its goals. The AFL-CIO's Executive Council has gone on record as agreeing with the President's call for conservation and a crash program to develop alternate sources of energy. It also is working for establishment of the windfall profits tax.

The American labor movement has demonstrated the ability to tackle critical national problems and overcome them. Canadian labor, likewise, has shown what free trade unionists can do in difficult times.

Many of us remember the days in the shipyards of World War II, the Levittowns of emergency housing in the 1940s, the rush to build army camps, the work of the Seabees in which I participated, and some can now tell of the super-secret Manhattan project when America was first able to harness nuclear energy.

The skilled manpower which accomplished these marvels of more than three decades ago is still available in another generation. American and Canadian Building Tradesmen have continued to support a four-year apprenticeship program which provides highly skilled craftsmen for today's industrial demands. It has been shown on many occasions that North America's "hard hats" are among the most patriotic in our society.

I am sure that every clear-headed American and Canadian must feel the frustration that I do when I see the OPEC nations add fuel to worldwide inflation by raising crude oil prices, almost every month. We see what is happening in our domestic energy-producing industry—tremendous profits from high gasoline and fuel oil prices and major companies buying into more and more related energy industries. The way things are going, a few major companies will eventually control every natural source of energy in North America and thereby control supply and demand.

It is imperative that we become more self sufficient and achieve energy independence. Alternate sources of energy must be developed, and skilled US and Canadian workers must be put to work building the coal degasification plants, the gasahol facilities, and other installations which our experts tell us can be logically developed. There is a tremendous amount of coal underground in North America which can be put to use by one means or another.

President Carter has indicated that more should be done to develop solar power. There are now solar-powered installations serving as demonstration projects all over the country. If the housing industry can be revitalized, I see no reason why we cannot create new homes which take full advantage of the sun's rays, of heat exchanges, and of insulation know-how.

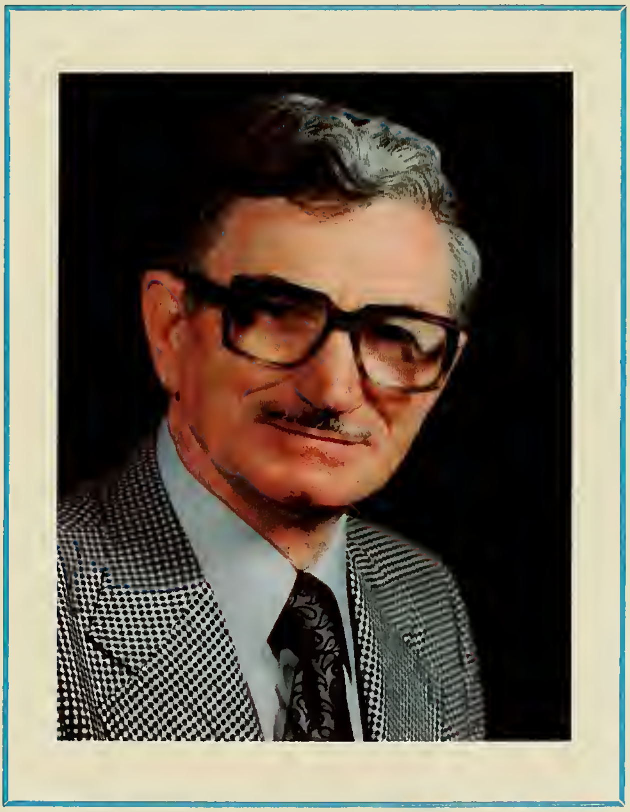
The American Institute of Architects made a study recently in which it found that energy consumption in America's buildings could be reduced by 50% to 75% by designing new buildings and redesigning existing buildings to be energy efficient. The energy equivalent of 12.5 million barrels of oil per day could be saved by 1990.

You can be sure that the real estate interests of North America are already adjusting their investments and sales to meet the changes brought on by the energy situation. Single family homes close to industry in the suburbs or on rail or bus lines will rise in price.

Housing in the central-city ghettos "will not benefit from the flow back to the central city unless whole sections are renovated or cleared and crime rate reduced," according to one real estate report. New towns will be built near suburban railroad or mass transit stations, according to another study.

On the surface, there appears to be discouragement in the business and investment community when an exploratory well is drilled for oil off our shores and only natural gas is discovered. Don't be fooled by this. The American Gas Assn. reported recently that 25 million Americans earn about $250 billion working in industries and commercial establishments relying on gas. That's a large segment of our working population.

There are so many other aspects to the energy problem, and I cannot go into all of them here, but suffice it to say that most solutions depend upon skilled manpower to develop them. And this is something which the US and Canada have in good supply. We're ready to meet the energy challenges presented to us.



William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

J.S.B.
Kay Neely

There is no truer and more abiding happiness than the knowledge that one is free to go on doing, day by day, the best work one can do, in the kind one likes best, and that this work is absorbed by a steady market and thus supports ones own life. Perfect freedom is reserved for the man who lives by his own work and in that work does what he wants to do.

—R.G. Collingwood

April 1980

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America Founded 1881

CONSUMER PROTECTION: PRIORITY FOR THE 80'S

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME 100 No. 4 APRIL, 1980

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $7.50 per year, single copies 75¢ in advance.

Printed in U.S.A.

THE COVER

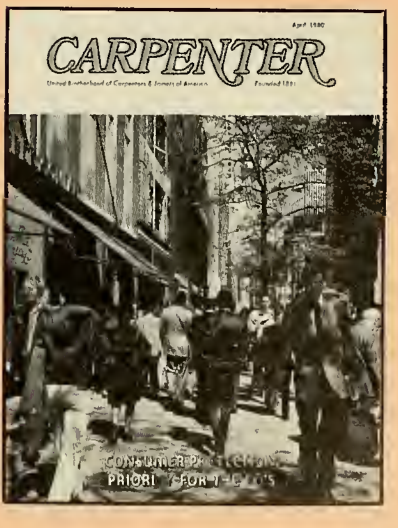
Spring, 1980 arrives in North America with many economic uncertainties. Though the people shown shopping on a New York City street on our April cover look prosperous and serene, many of them are probably like many other Americans and Canadians—living from payday to payday on extended credit.

More and more, North American consumers are falling behind in their earnings, as they strive to keep up with mounting living costs.

It is time, says organized labor, for decisive action. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent meetings, called for a revitalization of the American economy through the focusing of national policies "more clearly and decisively" to meet the dangers of inflation and recession.

In one of our major "Blueprint for the 80s" articles, this issue, Consumer Authority Esther Peterson says that consumers must assert more control over the marketplace, if they are ever to recover from the pits of inflation.—*Photo from H. Armstrong Roberts.*

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.



Unionized Industrial Workers Are More Productive Than Non-Union Industrial Workers

Studies Find That Unions In The Industrial Sector Actually Increase Productivity and Benefit Society By Providing Greater Voice To The Workers

Several recent academic studies have taken a close look at the effect industrial unions have in the workplace and their findings dispel many common misconceptions about unions.

Using newly available computerized U.S. data which distinguishes between union and non-union establishments, as well as interviews with management, union officials, and labor relations experts, plus in-depth observations of union and non-union plants in the cement industry, the studies find that:

- **Unionization causes a 15 to 20% increase in labor productivity in manufacturing plants, controlling for technology and other factors which may influence productivity;**
- **In the cement industry, unionization led to a 6 to 8% increase in labor productivity;**
- **In the *wood household furniture industry*, labor in unionized establishments was 15% more productive than in non-union establishments;**
- **By providing workers with a voice both in the workplace and in the political arena, unions can and do positively affect the functioning of the economic and social systems. Contrary to the image commonly portrayed in the press, unions are democratic political organizations which are responsive to the will of their members.**

These conclusions were reached in "The Two Faces of Unions" written by Richard B. Freeman and James L. Medoff, professors at Harvard University, Department of Economics, and by Kim B. Clark, in "Unionization, Management Adjustment and Productivity" and "Unionization and Productivity: Micro-Econometric Evidence" published by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Freeman and Medoff's study examines data on a wide variety of union and non-union manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments and summarizes much of the research conducted on unions' effects in the workplace. Clark studied 128 union and non-union cement plants over a three-year period and also took an in-depth look at the changes which took place at seven plants when they were unionized.

Professors Freeman and Medoff find that perhaps the most important contribution made by unions in increasing labor productivity is to establish a collective voice in the workplace through which workers can communicate with management. While an individual worker may be unwilling to voice grievances about wages and working conditions because of fear of punishment a union provides the means of making these grievances heard. Ninety-nine percent of major collective bargaining agreements contain grievance procedures and 95% provide for arbitration of disputes. In addition, collective bargaining offers an opportunity for workers to express preferences concerning contract provisions, compensation and fringes, and working conditions.

Freeman and Medoff found that because of the collective voice and due process that unions provide, unionized workers are more likely to grieve unfair conditions or change them through collective bargaining and less likely to leave their jobs. **The lower labor turnover among union workers which was identified by the study, is one factor in the increased productivity of unionized plants.** Training costs, inexperience and hiring costs are all reduced by lower turnover rates.

Another cause of increased productivity in unionized establishments is the organizational changes made by management when a plant is unionized. Clark, in her study of the cement industry, found that **unionization causes a fundamental change in the relation between labor and management and that, as a result of this change, management is forced to adopt "a more professional, business-like approach to labor relations." This in turn leads to greater productivity.**

Clark found that unionization caused the following changes in labor-management relations: procedures for settlement of workplace disputes and the filling of job vacancies, the training of in-plant workers for higher level jobs rather than hiring from the outside and an orderly procedure for layoffs and recalls. In addition, the probationary period was shortened from an indefinite period of time to a 30 to 90-day period when the plant was unionized.

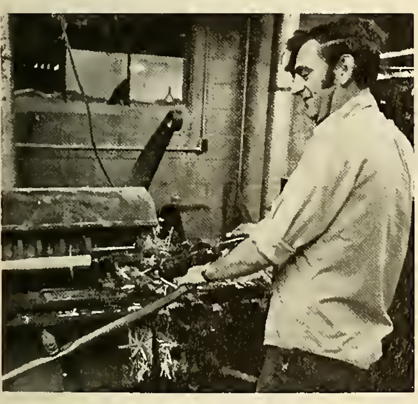
Management responds to these changes by replacing paternalism and favoritism with a greater degree of fairness in its operations. Set personnel procedures replace discriminatory decisions by front-line supervisors. In all six plants studied by Clark, the plant manager was replaced after the plant was unionized in order to carry out this new management approach.

The studies show, then, that the greater voice for workers made possible by unions and the changes this entails in the workplace actually makes a unionized establishment *more* productive. The studies show that the workplace changes caused by unionization also lead to the following beneficial results in society:

- **Unions reduce wage inequality because they emphasize equal pay for equal work, and they eliminate discretionary wage policies. Critics have argued that unions actually cause wage inequality because they force workers out of the union sector and into the low-wage, non-union sector. Non-union wages are lowered even more by the increased competition of workers who can't find union jobs. Freeman and Medoff found that not only do unions raise the wages of their members, but the net effect is to stabilize wages among all workers in a plant or industry.**
- **Discrimination against minorities is less in union plants than in non-union plants. In the union workplace, jobs are filled by seniority rather than favoritism, workers in the same job are paid equal rates and discipline is based on set procedures rather than the discretion of a foreman. There is thus less of an opportunity for discrimination against minorities in the union workplace.**

While the studies' conclusions will not come as a surprise to most union members, much of the public will find them to be contrary to the negative stereotypes about unions that increasingly are being printed in the popular and academic press. As Freeman and Medoff note about the treatment of unions in the press, "In recent years, unionism has become a more peripheral topic and unions have come to be viewed less positively. Less and less space in social science journals, magazines, and newspapers is devoted to unions. What is written is increasingly unfavorable."

Yet Freeman and Medoff's and Clark's studies show that under close scrutiny, the negative stereotypes about unions simply do not hold up.



Productivity Ideas on Assembly Line, Stanford Dean Tells Industrialists

Corporations should listen more closely to the people on the assembly line if they want ideas on how to improve the nation's productivity.

So says the man who recently became dean of Stanford University's Business School in Palo Alto, Calif.

"We had better start admitting that the most important people in an organization are those who actually provide a service or make and add value to products, not those who administer the activity," says Rene C. McPherson, chairman of the Dana Corporation, writing in a recent issue of **Leaders** magazine on "The People Principle."

McPherson says that in his experience, "many companies spend far more for them (people) than for any other category, yet human input ranks distressingly low as a feasible solution to the problem."

He says industry should "let our people 'get the job done.'" Expand rather than reduce the input side of productivity measurements. Look for something more than a unit of labor, or hard work, from people. Listen to them. Learn from experts.

"Until we believe that the expert in any particular job is most often the person performing it, we shall forever limit the potential of that person, in terms of both his contribution to the organization and his own personal development.

"Consider a manufacturing setting: Within their 25-square-foot area, nobody knows more about how to operate a machine, maximize its output, improve its quality, optimize the material flow and keep it operating efficiently than do the machine operators, material handlers and maintenance people responsible for it. Nobody.

"For years much of industry did not recognize, or refused to accept, that principle. People were reduced to the status of school children as soon as they stepped into the plant, their time ruled by an elaborate system of time clocks, bells, and buzzers, their work dictated by an enormous volume of procedures and production standards.

"Improving production efficiency was thought to be the sole province of management, and the people actually making the product were seldom asked for suggestions. Nor did they feel inclined to offer any. The big game was to beat the system, not change it.

"In today's setting that is a sure formula for disaster. People today work very hard, and we should not approach productivity only from the standpoint of working harder. There is another, more rewarding and exciting solution. The experience, perspective and basic operating intelligence possessed by our people represent a large asset that is still vastly underutilized.

"Our primary objective, therefore, must be to draw from our people the ideas, suggestions, solutions, and commitment to purpose necessary for the continued success of our organizations and our economic system."

McPherson suggests five ways organizations can maintain a climate for productivity:

1. **Face-to-face communication.** "Nothing more effectively involves people, sustains credibility or generates enthusiasm than face-to-face communication. As a total group, both within departments and on an individual basis, our people must meet regularly to discuss goals, objectives, financial performance, the status of suggestions, the future, or whatever else is on their minds."

Although he said he does not believe in corporate procedures, one corporate policy he is in favor of "is the one requiring managers and leaders to meet with all their people regularly—to talk, to explain, to listen."

2. **Discuss organizational performance figures with all employees.** "Bad news is as important as good news and candor is essential. If we are managing well, our people have tough goals to meet, and they must know how they are doing as judged against performance yardsticks."

3. **Provide training and opportunity for development for employees seeking improvement in skills, expanding career opportunities or furthering their general education.**

"Tailor the programs to their specific requirements and listen to their evaluations of those programs. Forget about trying to cost-justify education; rely instead on instinct. Smart companies during the last recession used the period as an opportunity to expand their education programs for people with reduced work loads."

4. **Provide job security.** "Concentrate on eliminating cyclicality and business fluctuations . . . and establish an environment where layoffs and work shortages are not inevitable. No matter how sheltered people are by supplemental unemployment benefits, layoffs are bad. They create an attitude of uncertainty, disrupt productive programs, undermine our credibility and erode the spirit of optimism and aggressiveness so important in our work areas."

5. **Create incentive programs that rely on ideas and suggestions, as well as on hard work, to establish a reward pool.** "Distribute this pool as a percentage of income to everyone in the particular operation, without respect to rank. Group cohesion is vital."

Blueprint for the 80s

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR CONSUMERS? IT DEPENDS ON THEIR POLITICAL CLOUT

By ESTHER PETERSON

Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs

ESTHER PETERSON

As Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, Ms. Peterson serves as consumer spokesperson and advocate on President Carter's personal staff. She held a similar post under President Lyndon Johnson. A native of Utah, she taught for a time there and in Boston, Mass. A longtime trade unionist with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, she later became legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department. Before going to the White House, she was consumer adviser for Giant Food, Inc., one of the nation's large supermarket chains.

Without the benefit of a crystal ball, no one can predict with certainty what the 1980's will be like for American consumers. The next decade's legislative, regulatory and economic framework, upon which consumer progress or regression will be built, will largely be decided by consumers themselves in three important ways.

First, will they elect candidates who believe in consumer protection, participation and representation?

Second, will consumers themselves play a more active role in the government decision-making process?

And third, will consumers assert more control over the marketplace by voting more responsively with their purchasing dollars and by creating more viable alternatives to the existing marketing system?

When consumers go to the polls next November, one of their main responsibilities will be to carefully examine the voting records and platforms of all who seek to represent them. In the past few years, because of changes in the campaign finance laws, special interest groups have enormously increased their clout with elected representatives, making many legislators beholden to one group or another when they vote. The promise of campaign contributions from Political Action Committees, or the threat of having these contributions withheld, has led many representatives to support narrow exemptions or special favors that benefit one narrow interest at the expense of all others. Consumers, because they are unorganized and unable to make large campaign contributions, have suffered as a result.

Perhaps the best example of this disturbing process is shown by the recent move in Congress to curtail many of the consumer protection activities of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). In essence, Congress is punishing the FTC for doing its mandated job all too well. The FTC is under fire for conducting aggressive and strong consumer protection initiatives against the anti-competitive practices of the oil and automobile industries and the unfair or deceptive tactics currently used by some members of industries such as funerals, used cars, hearing aids, advertising, home insulation, insurance, and over-the-counter drugs. Unfortunately and ironically, these are the very industries that consistently generate the largest number of consumer complaints.

By and large, all the FTC is proposing with regard to these industries are minimum rules of fairness and disclosure to give consumers enough information to enable them to make wise buying decisions and to assure that methods of redress are available if legitimate problems arise. Sounds reasonable, doesn't it? Nevertheless, one by one, well-organized lobbyists for these industries, using the almighty campaign contribution as incentive, have persuaded many Members of Congress that fairness to consumers was less important than special treatment for them.

The FTC experience is also symptomatic of how many representatives are treating essential health and safety laws and regulations. The halls of Congress ring out with cries of "the cost of regulation," but it is becoming increasingly difficult to hear a whisper by someone with enough courage to consider the cost of not regulating—the cost to our safety, our health, and the overall quality of our lives.

For example, federal auto and highway safety rules saved 100,000 lives

'Consumers will be able to effect positive change in the next decade by taking steps on their own to combat two of the most pressing issues of our time—inflation and energy shortages.'

An Executive Order would require every agency and department to 'establish regular procedures to bring consumers into agency deliberations early enough to make a difference . . .'

between 1966 and 1979. Product safety regulations are estimated to have reduced crib deaths by half, and the attainment of the Clean Air Act's goals is estimated to reduce our nation's overall mortality rate by 7%—saving 125,000 lives per day.

Of course, it is not always easy to put dollar amounts on these benefits. What value can be placed on the life of a two-year old child who did not die from swallowing a liquid drain cleaner because of a safety closure? How do we assign a benefit to a six-year old who suffers only superficial burns rather than grotesque and permanent disfigurement because she wore flame-retardant sleepwear? And how do we assign a value to economic costs which were not incurred as a result of improved on-the-job safety requirements; or the buildings which did not deteriorate because of cleaner air?

Consumers should ask candidates where they stand on these issues. These are the questions that separate consumer champions from those who march to the drums of the special interest lobbies. But, equally important are candidates' stands on the issue of public participation in the regulatory process.

Prior to the publication of Ralph Nader's *Unsafe at Any Speed*, which is sometimes cited as the dawn of the age of the consumer, government policy-makers were very rarely responsive to the needs of individual consumers. Regulators tended to talk only to the representatives of the affected industry before making their decision, but most of them made no attempt to bring consumers in or to evaluate what the effect of any given decision would be on the average citizen. Thus, when the Food and Drug Administration was deciding whether or not to allow a certain drug to be marketed or the Federal Aviation Administration was deciding whether or not to require a certain safety feature on a particular airplane, to a large degree, the only people consulted were representatives of the pharmaceutical and aircraft industries. The consumers who would swallow those drugs or fly in those airplanes were most often represented by an empty chair.

In the past few years, we have begun the arduous process of correcting this imbalance. Realizing that the major obstacles to meaningful citizen participation are a lack of technical expertise to prepare well-documented arguments and a lack of financial resources to sustain consumers over the long course of a regulatory proceeding, steps have been taken to break down these barriers.

Two of these steps are worth examining. The first is a move, strongly supported by President Carter, to reimburse citizens for the cost of their participation in federal regulatory proceedings. By all accounts, where citizens have participated, the result has been fairer, more balanced and more carefully evaluated policy. The second step is President Carter's issuance of Executive Order 12160 "Providing for Enhancement and Coordination of Federal Consumer Programs" which essentially will require every executive agency and department to establish regular procedures to bring consumers into agency deliberations early enough to make a difference and in a way that assures that consumers' views will be given serious attention and consideration. Under the Executive Order, each agency is required to formulate a plan that will detail how the agency will function with regard to consumer advocacy; consumer participation; consumer education information, and complaint handling; training of agency personnel in consumer affairs; and provision of technical assistance to consumer groups. These proposals were published in the *Federal Register* on December 10, 1979 and will be open for public comment until March 10, 1980. Copies of the plan are available free by writing Consumer Information Center, Department 645 H, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.

The agencies' plans, in and of themselves, will not, of course, be an overnight solution to the lack of consumer participation in government. Rather, they will give consumers the tools to gain access to individual agency structures and processes. Obviously, the plans will not work unless consumers make them work by commenting on the proposals and continuing to work with the agencies as issues of concern arise.

So we see that consumers can change the system and make it work more effectively, but only if they participate. This participation, of course, is not limited to the federal government, but is equally important at the state and local level as well, where such critical issues as utility and insurance rates are decided.

'Consumers can change the system and make it work more effectively, but only if they participate.'

The final way consumers will be able to effect positive change in the next decade is by taking steps on their own to combat two of the most pressing issues of the time—inflation and energy shortages. Each of us votes with our dollars every time we go to the store. Will we buy over-processed, over-advertised, over-packaged items or search for the best quality at the lowest prices? Will we push up the inflation rate by purchasing items in short supply or buying things we don't really need, or will we carefully comparison shop and learn to manage our money so we don't unnecessarily overextend ourselves? Will we let our precious energy dollars escape through the chimney or through cracks in walls, doors, windows and attics, or will we properly winterize and insulate our homes? Will we continue our expensive and all-consuming love affair with the automobile, or will we use more public transportation, car pools and alternate means of getting around like bicycles and even our feet? These are questions each of us must ask ourselves, but we can go even one step further. We can begin to work in our neighborhood and our communities to create real alternatives to traditional ways of doing things. We can plant and harvest community gardens, set up cooperative buying clubs for food and household items, barter our skills and talents for those of others, help each other with home repairs and neighborhood revitalization, and work with local planning agencies in such areas as avoiding duplication of health care services, monitoring the quality of auto and home repair services and providing information about how local goods and services compare in terms of quality and price. In essence, we can do a great deal to help ourselves.

I look to the 1980's for I believe in our people. I believe they will hold their elected representatives accountable to their needs and concerns. I believe they will demand and gain a larger role in determining the kinds of rules and regulations that will affect their lives. And I believe the marketplace will begin to reshape itself to meet the competition that consumers themselves will inject into the system.

EDWARD P. BEARD is a Democratic Congressman from Rhode Island and a trade unionist. He is a member of Painters Local 195, Providence, and was at one time assistant foreman for maintenance painters at the Rhode Island School of Design. He served in the Rhode Island House of Representatives before his election to Congress in 1974. He has been reelected by his constituents since that time.

'Most of the legislation we have seen in this area since 1976 smacks of union busting and regression . . .'

Blueprint for the 80s

Occupational Safety And Health Hazards To Get More Attention In The Coming Decade

By EDWARD P. BEARD

Democratic Representative, Rhode Island, Chairman, Subcommittee on Labor Standards

The jurisdiction of the House Subcommittee on Labor Standards in the U.S. Congress puts us squarely in the middle of some of the critical issues facing organized labor now and certainly in the foreseeable future. These issues include long-standing legislation such as the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Black Lung Benefits Act and, of course, the Fair Labor Standards Act. Many of these laws have recently come under fire from conservative elements of our society, and legislation has been introduced from time to time to severely amend the provisions of these Acts and, as in the case of the Davis-Bacon law, to repeal the law entirely. While there may be certain provisions that might lend themselves to amendment from the standpoint of modernization, inflation-fighting or clarity, most of the legislation we have seen in this area since 1976 smacks of union-busting and regression, generated by a variety of political and economic trends. I expect to see more of this kind of legislation in 1980.

COMPENSATION CHALLENGE

The major aspect of my work with the Subcommittee on Labor Standards has to do with compensation. It is this area of industry-government-labor relationships that I hope will be broadened to reflect the reality of our economic and social condition. The emergence in the 70's of solid evidence of an enormous variety of long-latent occupational diseases places a great responsibility upon government, industry and labor to meet the challenge of hazardous substances in the workplace. Our recent hearings into such serious problems as asbestosis, "brown lung," radiation, chemical agents, etc., clearly show that any consideration of workers' compensation must take account of the very nature of the places where work is performed by the labor force of the nation.

LOBBYING ACTIVITY

During the hearings on the effects of working in an asbestos environment, industrial representatives spent hours refuting medical testimony, attempting to shift causation to other agents, such as smoking cigarettes. This attitude still prevails while more and more cases of asbestosis and mesothelioma continue to show up in increasing numbers. This is just a sample of the occupational problems that continue to face our labor force. The recent cases of chemical effects on workers demonstrate starkly that our state compensation laws are woefully inadequate to cope with the emerging problems of occupational hazards. Gone are the usual yardsticks of traumatic injury: a broken leg, loss of an eye, a slipped disk. Workmen's compensation must reflect *ALL* the hazards that workers might face. To that end, I have introduced a bill in the Congress, the National Workers Compensation Standards Act, (H.R. 5482) which would implement all 19 of the "essential" recommendations of the National Commission of State Workers Compensation Laws. My bill parallels the legislation introduced in the Senate by Senators Harrison Williams of New Jersey and Jacob Javits of New York. These bills do not call for a Federal takeover of workers' compensation and they do not allow for Federal interference with the administration of state compensation laws. Under these bills, if a state did not meet Federal minimum standards and a worker was deprived of compensation due under Federal standards, he or she could file a claim for redress with the Benefits Review Board of the Department of Labor. However, the greatest effect of the passage of such legislation would be to galvanize the states to upgrade their administration and bring their standards up to par. In 20 of the states, a worker who is permanently and totally disabled can receive benefits as little as $25 per week. In some states, if a worker is killed on the job, his widow can receive no more than $90 per week, no matter what the size of her family and irrespective of her own ability to find work. In a number of states, whole classes of workers are totally excluded from receiving any compensation benefits from an occupational injury or disease.

Most importantly, we must recognize the disturbing fact that we do not know what the long-term health effects will be from worker exposure to many substances commonly used in the workplace. Such was the case only 40 years ago with regard to asbestos and our failure to act in that instance has not only spawned an occupational disease epidemic of major proportions but also threatens to bankrupt the companies responsible for its manufacture. Rather than repeating this mistake by simply waiting for another disaster in occupational health, we should act now to provide economic protection for both the worker and the employer.

UNION EXPERTISE

One of the most encouraging observations I made during our hearings last year was the extraordinary expertise and thorough grasp of the workplace realities of the Safety and Health representatives of a number of large unions. I think this augurs well for the 1980's, along with the recent accession to the presidency of the AFL-CIO of Lane Kirkland. As Mr. Kirkland himself said: ". . . organized labor is on the threshold of another major surge forward." I take this to reflect the swiftly-changing rank-and-file composition of our unions, younger people, better-educated, more women, minorities. A great opportunity lies ahead for organized labor to once and for all rid itself of the lunch-pail caricature that has been perpetuated by anti-labor forces that would attempt in the 1980's to continue the adversary relationship between industry and labor.

NORMAN HILL

New Insights on Black Trade Unionists

by NORMAN HILL
Executive Director,
A. Philip Randolph Institute

Economists and other scholars have always differed over the consequences of trade unionism for black workers. Some academics, especially conservative economists, have attempted to prove that unions harm blacks by restricting entry into skilled trades, by openly discriminating against nonwhites, by scaring off new businesses with high wages, and by provoking long and costly strikes. Under close scrutiny, however, none of these changes have much credibility.

A recently-published article, "The Two Faces of Unionism" by Richard L. Freeman and James L. Medoff offers some new insights into the black-labor relationship. The article, which appears in the Fall issue of *The Public Interest,* convincingly challenges the notion that unions are enemies of black people. Indeed, Freeman and Medoff, both of them faculty members at Harvard University, present some solid data indicating that union membership is a valuable asset for black workers.

Increased income and superior fringe benefits are the most important advantages enjoyed by black union members. For example, blacks who work in unionized plants earn approximately 35% more than their counterparts in non-union shops. **And, as Freeman and Medoff point out, the fringe benefits of union members are worth 14% more than the benefits offered to non-union workers. The biggest differences in fringe benefits are in life and health insurance coverage (48% more for union members), pensions (21% higher), and vacation pay (19% more).**

Trade unions also help to narrow the income gap between black and white workers. Whereas non-union blacks earned 15% less than non-union whites, the gap between black and white union members in blue-collar occupation was 9%.

Freeman and Medoff explain this lower black/white gap by pointing out that "unionization reduces discriminatory differences within organized firms through the standard-rate and promotion by seniority policies." In other words, union contracts which specify wage rates for each job, and which establish a clear seniority system for advancement effectively prevent employers from discriminating by race.

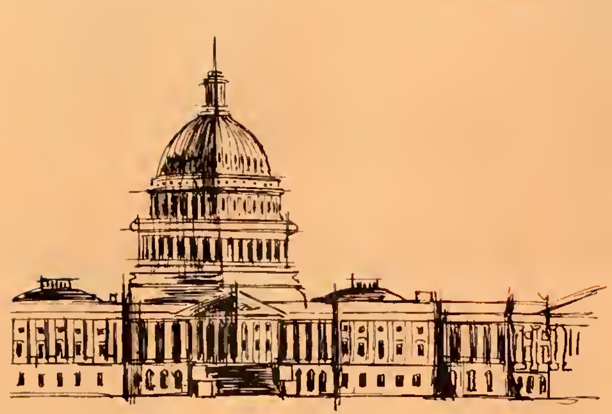
Moreover, black trade unionists who encounter racial discrimination at the hands of an employer can challenge their bosses through the grievance process outlined in the union contract. Blacks in non-union firms, however, must turn to outside legal action which can be both costly and slow.

As to the claim that unions attempt to restrict black membership, the Harvard economists present data showing that blacks are more likely than whites to be union members. At the present time, about 30% of all blacks are union members, while only about 24% of white workers hold union cards.

Even in the prestigious construction unions, blacks and other minority groups have made significant advances. According to Freeman and Medoff, 18.1% of apprenticeships in the skilled trades were held by minority workers in 1976.

In light of all this, it seems to me that the mutually beneficial relationship between blacks and trade unions will become stronger in the coming years as even more blacks enter unions with the hope of improving their economic position, and of protecting their jobs. After all, black workers, even without reading the statistics in the Freeman-Medoff article, have long understood trade unionism: they know that it pays—and pays handsomely—to have a union card.

Washington Report



HUMPHREY-HAWKINS ON HOLD

The Full Employment Action Council has assailed President Carter's decision to postpone the 4% unemployment goal called for under the Humphrey-Hawkins Act.

The Council—a coalition of labor, church and civil rights groups—has urged Carter to reconsider and the Congress to reaffirm the goals: a 4% jobless rate and a 3% inflation rate by 1983.

Carter, in sending his Fiscal 1981 budget and Economic Report to Congress, said last year's "huge OPEC oil price increases" made the economic outlook worse and the Humphrey-Hawkins goals "no longer practicable." Therefore, he added, he decided to extend the 4% jobless goal to 1985 and the 3% inflation goal to 1988.

Murray Finley, president of the Clothing and Textile Workers and co-chairperson of the Coalition, called Carter's action "economically wrong" and "morally wrong."

TWO LABOR MILESTONES

The U.S. Labor Department notes that 1980 marks the 140th anniversary of the establishment of the 10-hour day in the U.S. Union carpenters played a legendary role in achieving the 10-hour day, and they led the fight later for an 8-hour day.

It also will be the 100th anniversary of the first employee suggestion box. Lemuel Boulware, General Electric's union-hating labor management expert, once said that the only contribution that suggestion boxes ever turned up was to make workers "increasingly fluent in their obscene characterizations of management."

DAVIS-BACON MOVE REJECTED

The House of Representatives recently beat down a new attack on the Davis Bacon Act by a decisive 266-130 margin.

The test came on a proposed amendment to a labor-supported bill that would set up a $1.2 billion "counter-cyclical" program to help local and state governments maintain public services during a recession.

Rep. Robert S. Walker (R-Pa.) tried to delete the bill's requirement that any construction funded by the federal grants must comply with Davis-Bacon Act requirements for local prevailing wages and benefits.

Only a hardcore of the House conservative coalition voted with Walker on the issue. His amendment was supported by 93 Republicans and 37 Democrats. It was beaten by the votes of 215 Democrats and 51 Republicans.

PRODUCTIVITY UP, DOWN

The nation's productivity declined by 0.9% during 1979, marking only the second time since 1947 that such an annual decline occurred, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. However, factory productivity rose 1.8% last year.

The 0.9% fall in national productivity was the result of an increase in output of only 2.3% and a 3.3% rise in hours of all persons.

The 1.8% rise in manufacturing productivity last year resulted from a 4.0% gain in output and a 2.2% increase in hours worked. Unit labor costs rose 7.2% over the year.

Within the manufacturing sector, durable goods productivity was up 0.9% in 1979 while productivity of nondurable goods was up 3.1%.

AID TO AUTO WORKERS

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall has approved Michigan's request for a $280 million federal loan to cover unemployment insurance benefit payments to jobless workers through April. Spreading auto plant layoffs have worsened the state's situation.

The loan request came at a time when many states experience their highest benefit claim loads, according to the Labor Department. The loan will provide Michigan with immediate financial relief until sometime this month, when it is projected that tax receipts will begin to exceed benefit payments.

AFL-CIO Winter Meetings Tackle 1980 Issues

The highest governing body in the American labor movement, the AFL-CIO Executive Council, and the executive boards of various departments and affiliates convened in Bal Harbour, Fla., in February for their regular winter meetings.

A full agenda of domestic and foreign issues was debated and acted upon. Among the actions taken were the following:

- Congress was urged to act quickly to stem the sharp downturn in housing construction.
- The AFL-CIO reminded the Carter Administration of its participation in the program of voluntary wage and price restraints, but it warned that, if the voluntary program fails, labor continues to support a system of mandatory controls that will cover all sources of income.
- The AFL-CIO reiterated its support for a strong national defense program for the US.
- It called for a full inquiry into the vast and continuing abuse of corporate power, wealth and influence in legislative bodies and the marketplace.
- Five Building Trades unions—the United Brotherhood, the Ironworkers, the Asbestos Workers, the Marble Polishers, and the Plasterers—went on record as supporting the re-election of Jimmy Carter as President of the United States, bringing the total number of unions which have come out for Carter to 15.

The Brotherhood's General Executive Board assembled for business sessions in Florida prior to the AFL-CIO Executive Council meetings. Above, US Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, at the far end of the table, discusses domestic economic issues with board members.

General President William Konyha, at the left side of the table, participates in a meeting of the Governing Board of Presidents of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council in session. Again, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, center foreground, is a guest. Beside him are AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Donahue.

General President William Konyha participates in a meeting of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades executive board for the first time since his election to that body earlier this year.

The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) took up the political issues of 1980. Sitting in a session, from left, Milan Marsh, representing the Ohio State Federation of Labor; General Treasurer Charles Nichols; and General Secretary John Rogers.

A press conference was held with leaders of the Building Trades unions which have endorsed President Jimmy Carter for re-election. Among those participating were John Lyons of the Iron Workers, left; J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers; General President Konyha; and leaders of three other unions.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA

Did You Know?

EIGHTH OF A SERIES

State and Local Central Bodies Are Centers for Much Union Action

Your local union's ties with state and local central labor bodies strengthen your political action, aid in collective bargaining, and offer quick assistance in time of major disaster.

When you become a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America you become, though affiliations and dedication, a member of the entire North American labor movement.

In the opening paragraphs of the Brotherhood's Constitution and Laws, Section 3, "Our Principles," it states:

"We, as a body, pledge ourselves to give full support to the objects of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Canadian Labour Congress consistent with the objects and principles of the United Brotherhood and its Constitution and Laws."

Then, if you'll turn back to Section 62 and "Affiliations" you'll find it stated in part: "It is the duty of all local unions to affiliate with the appropriate central, state, and provincial bodies of the AFL-CIO and Canadian Labour Congress. . . . All local unions shall affiliate with all provincial, state and local Building and Construction Trades Councils where such bodies exist unless good and sufficient reason for not becoming so affiliated, or remaining so affiliated, is furnished to the General President, and the General President grants an exemption from such affiliation."

There are in the United States today 50 state central bodies, and in every province of Canada there are comparable provincial labor bodies.

There are also in the United States 744 local central bodies. The AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer reported to the recent AFL-CIO Biennial Convention in Washington, D.C., that six new central bodies were granted charters in the past two years and that eight central bodies were merged to form four central bodies. Two central bodies were reinstated, and five central bodies were disbanded.

The local central body is the grassroots command post and listening post of the labor movement. Each local union of Carpenters, Millwrights, Painters, Electricians, Clothing Workers, etc., sends delegates to each central body. Usually there is a single central labor body for a single city. It sometimes draws together not only the affiliates of the AFL-CIO and/or the CLC, but also representatives of unions outside the Federations—the Teamsters, the Auto Workers, and, sometimes, the Miners, for example.

Why join hands with other trade unions? Sometimes your union has disputes with some of these unions over jurisdictional matters. There are also times when you're organizing the same unorganized workers. Why let bygones be bygones at other times?

Because these differences among unions are eventually settled. The unorganized are organized. The question of who does what work will be resolved.

A typical phone bank of trade union volunteers, set up by an area labor federation during a recent election to push voter registration and get out the vote on election day.

What remains . . . and what always remains . . . are the mutually shared problems of organized labor: oppressive laws affecting wage earners, unfair competition in the marketplace from "scab" products and services, frequent calls from health and welfare agencies for help in time of public disaster.

In addition to the central labor body—sometimes called the CLC for central labor council, or by some other title—there are other central, citywide or areawide labor bodies. The Union Labor Trades have their local Union Label Councils. The Building and Construction Trades have their central bodies . . . which sometimes bargain on a citywide basis. The Maritime Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, with which the Brotherhood is affiliated, has its Port Councils. The AFL-CIO Community Services Department has Community Services groups at the local level working with the United Way, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, and scores of other volunteer groups.

A primary purpose of state and local central bodies is to combat oppressive legislation at the state and city level. Twenty states in the US have "Right to Work" laws which deny union shop protections. Many states do not have programs of workmens compensation or unemployment compensation which meet federal standards.

The central body's fight for good labor legislation through political action—pushing voter registration, getting the labor vote out on election days, making speakers available to public groups, promoting labor's cause through the media of communications.

The national US political arm of Labor is COPE—the Committee on

Political Education. COPE works with state and central COPE committees throughout the United States, and it joins forces with such international-union political groups as our own CLIC—the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee.

Some of the strongest support for the work of state, provincial and local central bodies comes from women members and ladies auxiliaries. Many of the Brotherhood auxiliaries have conducted letter-writing campaigns—addressing the grievances of the labor movement to state and federal legislators. They have been the most dependable workers in voter registration drives and in working phone banks, telephoning members and urging them to join them in political activities for the good of all wage earners and their families.

The annals of the Brotherhood are filled with instances of Brotherhood leadership in the work of central bodies. They are the first to respond when the Red Cross and state agencies ask for volunteers to rebuild after natural disasters like Hurricane Agnes, Camille, and Hazel. When tornadoes tore through the Southwest and Middle West, it was the Brotherhood locals who got the crews together and rehabilitated the devastated communities.

The AFL-CIO Department of Organization points out that many state bodies are headed by Brotherhood leaders serving as president or secretary-treasurer. They cite states like Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii, Ohio, and Missouri—where the head man carries a Brotherhood card.

Continued on page 14

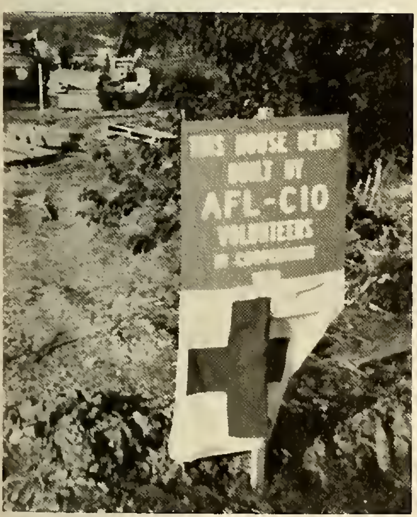
WE WANT WORK!

When the jobless rate reached 8% in New Jersey a few years ago it was the state labor federation and the state Building and Construction Trades Council which planned and coordinated this demonstration of 30,000 workers at the State House in Trenton.

WORK Not WORRY
ATTENTION CONSUMERS:
STOP
EXPORTING AMERICAN JOBS
PLEASE DON'T BUY IMPORTED MEN'S CLOTHING SOLD HERE

No local boycott is effective without the support of the members of other unions. The AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department tries to maintain local label councils to work with every central labor body—promoting union-made products and union services. They are most effective in consumer boycotts.

Brotherhood members join with other Buildings Tradesmen and the Red Cross to supply emergency housing for disaster victims. Here they build new homes for victims of Hurricane Camille.


THIS HOUSE BEING BUILT BY
AFL-CIO
VOLUNTEERS

LOUISIANA AFL CIO
American National RED CROSS
HURRICANE CAMILLE
BUILDING BEE 1969

Ottawa Report

LABOR'S ELECTION GAINS

This month, the Trudeau Administration begins to function at the federal level, and Canadian labour is taking a somewhat "wait and see" attitude, slowly but surely gaining legislative strength in the provinces with the New Democratic Party.

Joe Clark's Conservatives were able to do little to reduce the nation's high unemployment and continued inflation, and Prime Minister Trudeau returns to the same problems he left behind him last year.

Ed Broadbent and the NDP increased the party's standings by 5 seats in the Parliament, from 27 to 32, while increasing the popular vote from 17% to about 20%. Though the NDP lost some ground in the east, it picked up strength in the west--two additional seats in Manitoba and two more in Saskatchewan. In British Columbia, NDP took 12 of the 28 seats, increasing its seats by four.

Canadian Labour Congress President Dennis McDermott pledged continued support for the NDP, saying that "the steady gains made by the party in the past 12 months points to an encouraging future for the NDP."

CLC CONVENTION IN MAY

The Canadian Labour Congress assembles in convention on May 4 in Winnipeg, Man., and the Brotherhood expects to have a full contingent of delegates on hand for the deliberations.

CLC President Dennis McDermott indicates that the CLC expects to hammer out a strong and detailed slate of proposals to present to the Trudeau Administration and the Parliament later this year.

'80 BARGAINING HEAVY

Ministry of Labour report says collective bargaining heavy in 1980.

A report issued by the Research Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Labour indicates that collective bargaining will be heavier in 1980 than in 1979.

The Research Branch's thirteenth annual report of collective agreement expirations says that 3,270 agreements covering 587,000 employees will expire in 1980, compared to 2,210 agreements covering 398,000 employees in 1979.

The report notes that 89 of the agreements set to expire next year cover bargaining units of 1,000 or more employees totalling 45% of all employees who will be negotiating new contracts.

Key industries affected by contract expirations next year include construction, pulp and paper, rubber, food and beverage, retail trade, electrical products, health services, and government.

The report notes that negotiations in 1980 will take place in an economic climate marked by continuing high unemployment and increasing inflation.

Concerning the outlook for collective agreement settlements, the report states that adequate protection against inflation, improved pensions and job security will be among the key issues in 1980 negotiations.

QUEBEC HEALTH AND SAFETY

Quebec's new Health and Safety Act is being recognized as a major victory for workers everywhere.

The new law was adopted recently after months of extensive debate and public hearings in Quebec's National Assembly. It followed one of the strongest political campaigns in the Quebec Federation of Labour's history, a four year series of technical briefs, public conferences and industrial strikes.

One goal of the new law is to let Quebec catch up with recent legal improvements in other Canadian provinces. During the last five years in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, British Columbia and elsewhere there has been a trend towards better health and safety laws with stronger protection of worker rights. Quebec, and some other provinces such as Ontario and Nova Scotia, did not keep pace with this trend. The new Act, in one full sweep, brings Quebec's health and safety law up to date.

MEMBERS in the news

MEMBER'S 100th BIRTHDAY

As the Brotherhood makes plans for its big centennial anniversary, it realizes that a lot can happen in 100 years! C. A. Ingalls of Local 470, Tacoma, Wash., could probably vouch for that. On October 22, 1979, he celebrated his 100th birthday.

Ingalls was initiated into Local 470 on October 26, 1933, and he still remains an active and enthusiastic union member. He is a "young at heart" centenarian and keeps fit by bowling once a week.

As of June, 1978, there were approximately 11,900 people in the United States who were at least 100 years old. Of these, 72% were female, leaving only 3,332 who were male.

Perhaps longevity is a characteristic of union carpenters! We know of two other Brotherhood members who have witnessed the passage of a century. Knute Rye of Local 80, Chicago, Ill., reached the age of 100 on June 30, 1979. In 1978, John Nordstrom of Whispering Pines, Ind., celebrated his 101st birthday and became the oldest living carpenter known in his state!

BANJO WITH A HOLE

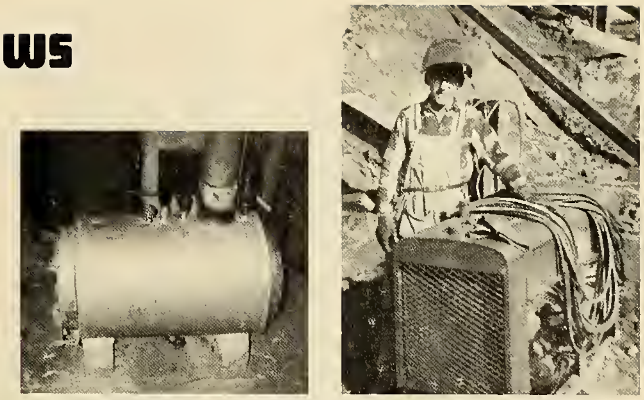
Mark S. Cox of Local 319, Roanoke, Va., has an invention which will open the eyes . . . and ears . . . of bluegrass music lovers. By cutting a hole into the head of a banjo, he has discovered a way to direct the clear sound of his music out to the audience rather than "out the back door."

The hole sits at a 60-degree angle from the center of the customized head, which he calls, after himself, the "Coxhead." Banjoes often do not project the higher pitched notes purely, but the Coxhead "works miracles . . . makes a banjo clear."

Several years ago, Cox discussed his invention with Don Reno, the "legendary king of the five-string banjo," and asked him for his support and professional opinion. At this time, the hole was in the center of the head, similar to a guitar. Reno played the banjo and liked the sound, but suggested that a hole in a different place might project an even clearer sound. Cox decided to move the hole off-center to its present position.

Don Reno was convinced enough of the "soundness" of Cox's invention to use it at a New York University concert, in front of a large audience. Upon breaking a string on his Coxhead, he was forced to resort to his own, expensive banjo for the remainder of the concert. Later, when playing a tape-recording of the concert, he was amazed at the difference in sounds of the two banjoes—the Coxhead projected a much stronger sound.

Mark Cox hesitates to describe the procedure he uses to cut the hole into the banjo head. He does admit that he uses an O-ring, but as for the rest, he says, "Well, I ain't going to tell nobody."



Jagodzinski's furnace completed, left above, and Jagodzinski himself, right, at his regular job.

WOOD-BURNING FURNACE

Ben Jagodzinski of Local 210, Stamford, Conn., has figured out a way to "beat the fuel crunch." He has built a "Super Wood Burning Furnace" which he states, will adequately heat a 12-room house and at the same time cut heating bills from 50% to 70% a year.

Jagodzinski's furnace is practically cost-free to operate, for it runs on scrap wood, a material easily obtainable by a carpenter. Says Jagodzinski, "This furnace is just what a man who works with wood needs to smash those high heating bills." In addition, it is good for all hot water systems, and it can either be operated alone or tied into another system.

Jagodzinski claims that his system can be easily installed "by a good carpenter mechanic who has had some welding and cutting torch experience." Working a few hours a day, it only took him a week to install his own furnace.

Any member interested in obtaining information or plans of this wood burning furnace (at a price) may write to: "The Super Wood Burning Furnace," P.O. Box 2056, Glenbrook, Conn. 06906.

LIFE SAVING ON THE JOB

On January 2, 1979, a frightening accident occurred on a construction site at 4555 North Pershing Avenue, Stockton, Calif. William Wilds of Local 266 fell to the ground while working on the roof of a building under construction. His breathing had stopped.

Jr. Tankersley, a fellow construction worker, surveyed the situation and, without hesitation, began to resuscitate the victim. His efforts were only momentarily successful, and he was forced to repeat the procedure. Finally, he was able to restore and sustain Wild's breathing.

Without a doubt, Tankersley's quick and skillful actions enabled him to save Wild's life. The Stockton City Fire Department and its paramedic personnel sent a letter of commendation to Jr. Tankersley, indicating that he was "an individual possessing a deep concern for his fellow man."

Tankersley received an award from his district council for his performance. Pictured in the photograph are, from left to right, Jr. Tankersley; Dennis Johnson, president of Local 266; and Norvell (Mack) McClellan, executive secretary, Delta-Yosemite District Council.

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

HANDICAP SHELTER

Several years ago, volunteers from the Kansas State Council of Carpenters donated their time and talent to prepare an outdoor recreation area in Sycamore Valley, Kans., with all facilities designed for the convenience of handicapped persons.

The Kansas State Federation of Labor raised the necessary funds for the project. Union carpenters voluntarily worked under the leadership of Kansas State Council Secretary-Treasurer Morris Eastland, Kaw Valley District Council President Lloyd Jenkins, and Local 1445, Topeka, Kans., Business Representative Dan Workman. They constructed a shelter house, built and stocked a lake, and erected a fishing dock.

The project has been very successful. In 1978, 36 handicapped people attended a Christmas party in the shelter, and in the summer of 1979, more than 75 went to a barbecue.

The shelter house is too small, however, to accommodate the growing number of individuals who want and deserve to enjoy the facilities. Kansas State Federation of Labor Executive Vice President James Yount recently indicated that the building for the handicapped will be expanded. The State Federation has begun a campaign to raise the necessary funds for the expansion project. Money and volunteers are welcome.

MAYOR, RETIREE

McKenna

A year ago, A. D. McKenna decided to retire with Mrs. McKenna to the little Colorado mountain community of Ridgway, population 300, when he put away his tools in Las Vegas, Nev., and became an inactive member of Local 1780. He had been recording secretary for 10 years, president and business agent for five years, and assistant business agent for two years. From 1965 to 1978 he headed up the apprenticeship training program in Las Vegas.

Retirement didn't last long. The elders of Ridgway decided to make him a town trustee and a building inspector. Recently, they went all the way, naming him mayor and putting him in full charge of the town administration.

LABOR TALK AT VMI

General Representative Richard Griffin, at right in the picture, recently delivered an evening lecture on labor-management relations at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. He spoke to a labor economics class taught by Col. A. H. Morrison, center. A student attending was his son, Pat Griffin, a cadet lieutenant, who is shown at left in the picture. A lively discussion among the students followed Griffin's talk.

GEORGE MEANY AWARD

Howard Carl, member of Local 1559, Muscatine, Ia., was recently presented the George Meany Award for his contributions to Scouting.

In a ceremony at the Muscatine Trades and Labor Assembly, Carl received a special medallion from the AFL-CIO citing him for his "outstanding service to youth."

Bro. Carl put in 43 years of service to youth through Scouting, and held many Scouting positions. Awards include Silver Beaver, District Merit Award, Nazareth Cross, Scouter's Key, Commissioner's Arrowhead, and the Eisenhower Award.

Carl retired in 1968 and has been a member of Local 1559 for 36 years.

In the picture from left to right are Jim Kramer, president, Muscatine Trades and Labor Assembly; Howard Carl; Chester Hank, financial secretary Local 1559, and Dwight Reichstein, president Local 1559.

ENOUGH FOR TWO

Ladies Auxiliaries 539 and 875 have an annual Las Vegas Night to raise money for a scholarship for the son or daughter of a member of locals in the Milwaukee area. The scholarship is for $300. This year they were able to give an extra scholarship amounting to $100.

The picture shows, from left, Virginia Berthelsen, chairman; Mrs. Risse, mother of Linda, who received the extra award of $100; Karen McShane, winner of the $300 scholarship; and Mrs. Hildegarde Gage, president of Ladies Aux. 875.

Did You Know?

Continued from page 11

When Missouri faced the threat of a "Right to Work" referendum, organized labor in that state banded together to defeat the union wreckers. In Kansas City, where the central body was not functioning, local Brotherhood leaders revived the central organization and went on to beat the referendum.

AFL-CIO organizers tell us that Carpenters have a "lot of talent" at the state and central level, and they appreciate their leadership.

Unfortunately, with hard times upon the industries we serve, and inflation making inroads, many local and district units of the Brotherhood are finding it hard to stay in good standing with their central bodies. Per capita dues, over and above those paid to the international union, are sometimes hard to come by.

Yet, state and central bodies are vital to the existence of the North American labor movement. Labor cannot match, dollar for dollar, all of the political and lobbying activities of the big corporations. Nor can it mount mobile task forces of workers to run all over the continent doing the things which local people do best at the local level.

In essence, labor has manpower and womanpower, and, when all is said and done, that strength lies at the state and local level.

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Pension-Hike Rally, Westinghouse Plant

Approximately 20 Westinghouse retirees and members of Local 3130 participated in a recent lunch-hour rally in front of the Westinghouse plant at Hampton, S.C. The demonstration was part of a coordinated national effort by Westinghouse local unions to get the company to negotiate on pension increases for its retired employees.

The retirees were asking for the 7% increase which General Electric retirees received in May, 1979. Some Westinghouse retirees receive as little as $90 a month retirement benefits because of the low wages they earned a decade ago when they retired.

The local union has a Christmas party for all retirees every year. In recent years the company has joined in the annual recognition.

Among those at the lunch-hour rally were Arthur Phillips, Marjorie McAlhaney, and Eunice Priester.

Displaying placards in Hampton were James DeLoach, Jake Freeman, and Gowan Tuten, business representative.

Members Warned: No Alaska Gas Line Work

A fraud is being perpetrated on construction workers seeking work in Alaska. Edward Perkowski, business representative of Local 1243, Fairbanks, Alaska, tells about it in a recent letter to the General Office:

"For the past several months, we have been beseiged with telephone calls and inquiries about work on an Alaska gas line," Perkowski writes.

"These inquiries are the result of false newspaper advertising. For $10 or $15, by writing to a box number, the unsuspecting applicant is promised a list of contractors to write to for high-paying jobs on the gas line 'available now.' Usually these addresses are nothing more than the addresses of the various local unions.

"We are asking you to inform the business agents and members of our Carpenters locals of this fraud." Needless money is being spent on long distance telephone calls and trips to Alaska.

"There is no gas line being built at this time. It is very much in the "talking" stage, no money is available for construction nor has the planning been done. If the line is built at all, it will be well into 1982 or 1983. The work on the gas line will not come close to employing the number of men that the oil pipeline did. Both Fairbanks and Anchorage are highly depressed areas with the result that some of our own members have gone elsewhere seeking employment."

Stamford Local 210 Digs Up Its History

In preparation for the Brotherhood's 100th anniversary, Local 210 of Stamford, Conn., has undertaken a project to investigate and record its own local union history. It hopes to receive assistance from academic and governmental agencies in this effort. The local will study minutes of past meetings and records that go back to almost the turn of the century. In addition, it will conduct an extensive program of interviewing older members to gather information about early union days. Little has been written on the history of individual local unions. The Brotherhood commends Local 210 for its efforts and encourages other locals to join in commemorating this special event which is now only one year away.

•

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NY Wins Bond Issue

Volunteers from Brotherhood locals in the New York City area manned a telephone bank at NYC Central Labor Council offices recently, getting union members out to vote for a state bond issue (Proposition One) which will create jobs and improve mass transportation in the state.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the hundreds of thousands of union members across the state who voted in favor of Proposition One made the difference," says New York State AFL-CIO President Ray Corbett.

Busy Retirement

Russell Dennewitz of Chillicothe, O., will be 80 in October. He retired from Local 1255 after 42 years of membership, but he continues to ply his trade in his home workshop. In the picture above, he and Mrs. Dennewitz display a hutch he built. He also produces tool boxes for workers at the Mead Paper Co.

Visalia, Calif., Local In Historic Building

There was a wedding in Local 1109's union hall, last year. The bride wore candlelight beige, and the congregation was hushed as Carpenter Apprentice Willie Russell married Denise Johnson.

Russell and his bride were married in ceremonies performed by Russell's father, who is pastor to a small church congregation which rents the union hall for weekly services.

The Russell-Johnson wedding was one of many functions performed in the 100-year history of the historic old building which houses offices of Local 1109, Visalia, Calif. The Visalia Labor Temple, as it is called, was built about 1876 as a stately residence for a wealthy Californian, according to a history of the building written by Roy Brooks, a long-time owner.

Brooks tells of a conversation he had with an old teamster who claimed the house was built of redwood lumber brought down from a Sierra Nevada Mountain sawmill in Tulare County.

The teamster said he personally had driven the six-horse or mule team which brought the lumber to the young San Joaquin Valley community.

On Christmas Eve, 1954, flood waters lapped at the door to Local 1109's offices in the historic Visalia, Calif., Labor Temple.

The house was owned by the Superior Court judge of the county—Wheaton A. Gray—but when Gray was appointed to the appellate bench in Los Angeles, the property was sold to a family named Cutler, the teamster told Brooks.

The house was sold by the Cutlers to Brooks' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ellis Brooks, about 1920. The younger Brooks, who did not live in Visalia at the time of the purchase, eventually joined his father to form A. E. Brooks and Son, Funeral Directors.

His father had begun as an undertaker, Brooks said, in Visalia in 1903 and needed a larger chapel on a quiet street.

He converted the Cutler home to a funeral parlor, adding two large rooms to the original building. The large room on the School Street side became the chapel and the room on the south side of the original structure was used to display caskets and other funeral merchandise.

The younger Brooks served as county coroner and public administrator for 16 years and used one of the upstairs rooms for his offices.

"In those years—from about 1932 to about 1952, this building served very well, but 'as all things human change' improvements were planned . . . and the old quarters downtown (were) to be put on the market," Brooks said.

At this point the carpenters entered the picture, and the story of the Visalia Labor Temple is taken up by Charles E. Nichols, now general treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, but who in the early 50s was business representative of the Tulare-Kings Counties Building and Construction Trades Council.

Nichols noted that Carpenters Local 1484—predecessor of Local 1109—was chartered in 1903 and housed in rented quarters for 50 years.

In 1953, however, a group of unions—carpenters, laborers, painters and plasterers and cement masons—formed a committee to purchase a labor temple.

Nichols was elected chairman of the committee and as he recalls:

"It was the only labor temple that I know of at that time which had wall-to-

Continued on Page 19

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Big Business Day, April 17, To Expose Corporate 'Crimes'

A broad coalition of labor, consumer, religious and environmental groups has unveiled plans aimed at curbing what it calls the corporate abuse of power.

The coalition set April 17 as "Big Business Day" to make the public more aware of, in the words of sponsor Ralph Nader, "the corporate crime epidemic that is sweeping the country."

The coalition also released an analysis which proposed a "Corporate Democracy Act" to make big businesses more accountable to workers, consumers, communities and shareholders.

"Just as the 1950s scrutinized the labor movement and the 1970s big government, this 'Day' will mark the 1980s as the decade to correct the abuses of big business," declared William Wynn, president of the million-member United Food and Commercial Workers.

"We in the labor movement think it's time for a Landrum-Griffin Act for big business," Wynn added.

The Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959 was enacted following the exposure of abuses in some unions. It imposed certain procedures and disclosure requirements, mainly on unions.

Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept., said in a statement issued at a news conference that the building trades have put "control of corporate power on the top of our agenda for the 1980s."

Georgine said corporations are attacking construction unions, seeking the repeal of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage laws as well as job health and safety laws, and supporting anti-worker candidates in political campaigns.

William Olwell, UFCW vice-president who spoke for Wynn at the news briefing, said the coalition is not against corporations as such but the "management cadre" which has no regard for stockholders, employees or the nation. He said plant closings and runaway plants are "a serious problem."

James Farmer, executive director of the Coalition of American Public Employees, expressed alarm over corporations which, he said, "strip-mine" the cities by exploiting the advantages of public services until they decide to fight public spending and move on.

Nader stressed that the proposed "Corporate Democracy Act" is not regulatory—it does not create a new federal agency. Rather, he said, it aims to establish principles of accountability.

The proposed law would cover about 800 of the biggest companies—those with more than 5,000 employees or more than $250 million in assets or sales.

It would provide for less corporate secrecy, ample notification to workers on plant closings, free speech and "whistle-blower" protection for workers, greater shareholder rights, an independent majority on boards of directors and stiffer criminal penalties for corporate criminal conduct.

Three key Democrats announced they would support business reform legislation.

Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) said he has ordered the staff of his Senate Antitrust Subcommittee to pursue corporate governance legislation. Metzenbaum also said he would soon introduce plant closing legislation.

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.) said "excessive corporate power is on the verge of overwhelming our political and government institutions." To reverse this "dangerous trend," he said he would introduce a Corporate Democracy Act and open subcommittee hearings early next year.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) said he would sponsor a version of corporate reform and hold hearings on relevant provisions before his Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations.

Over 200 groups will be promoting Big Business Day.

Economist John Kenneth Galbraith, one of the sponsors, said: "Because I would like to see big business better understood, I urge that we all take a day to see how it sets prices, persuades consumers, influences legislation and otherwise plans our lives."

Members on the March

UBC
CARPENTERS & JOINERS
local

When members of Local 1256, Sarnia, Ont., marched on parade, last Labor Day, they had in their ranks Ivar Kitunen, shown at left in the accompanying picture. Kitunen is 85 years old and a member of the Brotherhood for 40 years, still in good standing. He walked the full length of the two-mile parade route. In the picture, from left, are: Kitunen, Business Representative Gerald Lacasse, President John Hammond, John Cepak, and Trustee Carl Dewhirst.

New York Carpenter Carries His Own Tune

Stuart Craine of Local 3054, London, Ont., sends us a news clipping about a carpenter who has a special problem. We haven't determined whether or not the man is a member of the Brotherhood, but here's the story:

"George Dillard of Riverhead, N.Y., called police to complain that, although he had no radio on, he was hearing a radio station playing rock music in his head.

"The police dispatcher at first advised the 56-year-old carpenter to take a couple of aspirin, but when he called a second time, policeman David Cheshire went to Dillard's home. Putting his ear next to Dillard's head, Cheshire also heard the music from WKCI-FM in Hamden, Conn.

"The next move was to ask Dillard to take out his new false teeth, and that did the trick. His dentures evidently were picking up the radio transmission."

For Bomb Group Vets

For the many World War II veterans in our organization we pass along the following information:

The 303rd Bomb Group and attached units of the 8th Air Force, WWII, Molesworth, England, 1942-1945, will hold a Mini-Reunion in conjunction with the 8th Air Force gathering, October 29-November 2, 1980 at Orlando, Fla. Further information on the reunion or association is available by sending a 4x9½ stamped, self addressed envelope to: Joseph Vieira, 6400 Park Street, Hollywood, Fla. 33024.

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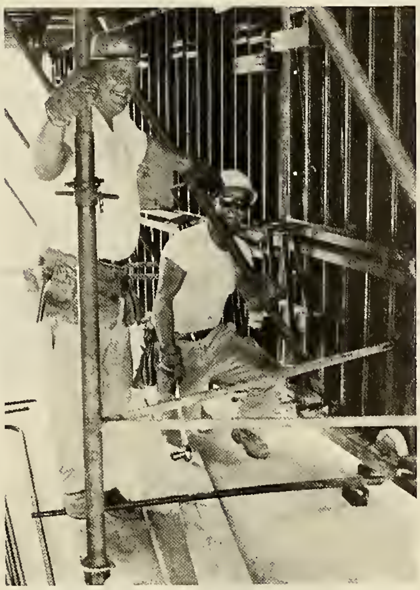
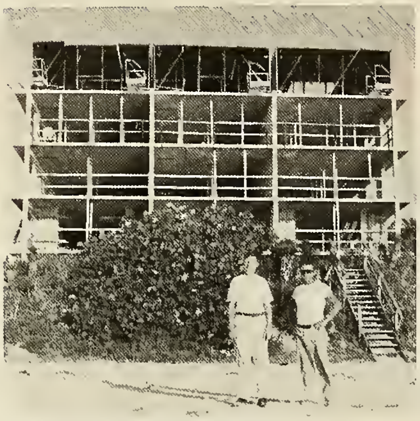


Members of Palm Beach County, Fla., District Council recently demonstrated their skills for a local owner-builder who had, heretofore, been non-union. They did superior form work on a high-rise beachfront apartment building, using metal forms, as shown in the photograph above.

Installing the forms, above, are Kauko Trygg, steward, and Joseph Klima, both of Local 1308. In the picture below, Roy Forrs and Klima stand in front of the building. Three floors were poured and a fourth formed.



Visalia Building

Continued from Page 17

wall carpeting and was plush throughout."

Nichols adds: "Of course, years and finances took their toll on the care of the building. However, under the new leadership, the building is a showplace in Visalia and the membership should be proud they have such a labor temple . . . The building has survived earthquakes and floods, and like our union, will be standing for many, many more years."

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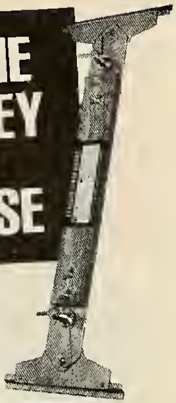

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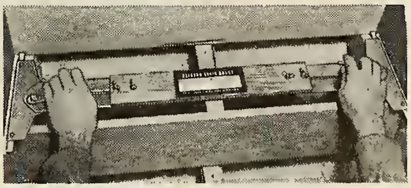

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General President Konyha and Ohio plaque.

General President Named Honorary Ohio Governor

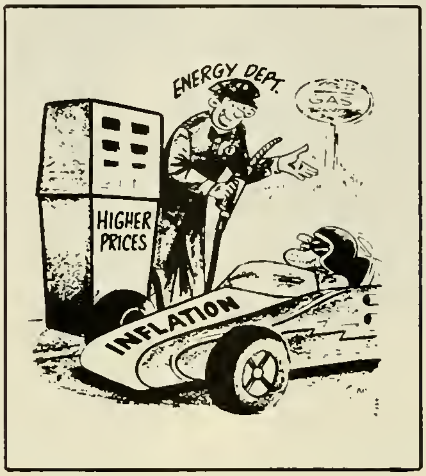
General President William Konyha was significantly honored by his native state of Ohio on January 30, when he was named "honorary governor" for the day by both houses of the state legislature and Governor Rhodes.

A reception honoring President Konyha was held in the state capitol, which was attended by members of the state legislature. On that occasion, Governor Rhodes presented to the honoree a commemorative plaque.

Campbell Named to Label Trades Board

First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell has been elected to the executive board of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department.

The election, which took place at the board's recent winter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., follows through on a constitutional amendment adopted at the department's convention last November, which provided for expansion of the board to 17 vice presidents, plus the president and secretary-treasurer.



Contractor of Year

The apprenticeship and training committee of Ventura County, Calif., gives special recognition each year to contractors who actively participate in the apprenticeship and training program. The 1979 Contractor of the Year Award went to Mid-Coast Builders. In the picture, left to right, J. D. Butler, committee secretary, with Ray Cook, president of the company, and Arlan Holman, vice president of Mid-Coast. Cook has been a union member since August, 1948, and Arlan Holman since December, 1958.

•

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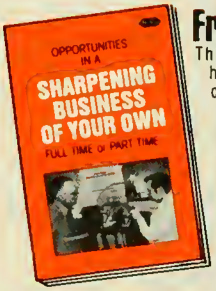

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Stewards Training Completed in Cicero

Millwrights Local 1693 of Cicero, Ill., recently celebrated the completion of its stewards training program for 1979. Those members who received certificates of completion, were: Howard Anderson, John Burdew, Nicholas Bonder, James Blake, James Caruso, Joseph Cermak, Clyde Cleinmark, William Dunlop, Edward Ficek, Joseph Nemec, Sr., Joseph Nemec, Jr., James Kelly, David Schneider, Ronald Shudrowitz, Edward Zaylik and Edwin Zieleskiewicz.

Marine Piledriving Safety Awards to Members

For upgrading safety on the job, 10 members of Local 100, Muskegon, Mich., were recently presented safety awards by their employer, the Bultema Dock and Dredge Co. The men were given special recognition for their marine piledriving work at the James Campbell Power Plant, Port Sheldon, Mich. Honorees included, from left, William Grimm, Delbert Knight, Don Bird, Business Agent Kenneth McMillan, LeRoy Van Vleet, Wayne Kober, Edwin Lakso, Alan Lakso, Ron Dahlke, and Mel Larsen.

Three Generations

When James Malone joined Local 714, Olathe, Kans., last year, he became the third generation of his family to belong to the Olathe local. He is shown here at the left, with Herschel Malone, a member 27 years, and Bud Malone, a 22-year member.

•

The Daniels family of Olathe Carpenters Local 714 spans three generations also. All three were present at the dedication ceremonies of Local 714's new hall. From the left, Gary Daniels, a 15-year member; O. P. Daniels, Sr., 35 years and O. P. Daniels, Jr., 28 years. Kansas City Labor Beacon photos.

Malones, above; Daniels, below.

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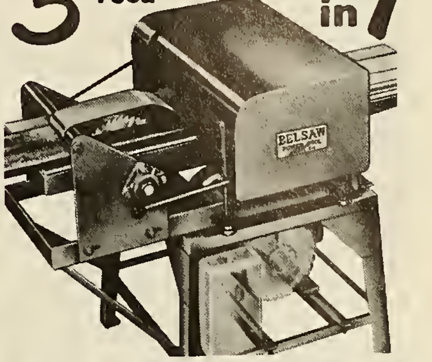

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MORE DONORS *to the Parkinson's Disease Drive*

Have You and Your Local Union Contributed to the Campaign?

In 1975, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America joined forces with the American Parkinson's Disease Assn. in a major fund-raising campaign. Its purpose is to reduce the suffering of persons crippled with Parkinson's Disease, to underwrite some of the cost of research, and to help in the distribution of life-saving information about the disease.

General President Emeritus William Sidell has served as national campaign chairman since that time, and Brotherhood members have contributed thousands of dollars to the program of the American Parkinson's Disease Association.

Last November and December, *The Carpenter* Magazine distributed to its readers special postage-paid return envelopes for contributions to APDA. Many contributions are still being received at the General Office in Washington, D.C., for forwarding to APDA. The most recent donors are listed below.

Funds are still needed. We urge you to send cash, check, or money order payable to: The American Parkinson's Disease Assn. c/o United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Your contribution is tax deductible.

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August C. Wolf
LOCAL 15
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Joseph Hall,
Alexander Prodigo
LOCAL 19
Stephen Slavinsky
LOCAL 20
Tommy Galletta
LOCAL 22
Frank W. Clark,
Ray Fitzsimons
LOCAL 24
Carl Bonci,
Clarence H. Taft
LOCAL 40
M. F. Callinan,
Joseph Hickey
LOCAL 42
R. V. Turner
LOCAL 43
Hans C. Christensen,
Stanley Ellis,
Andrew C. Ives,
William Gendron
LOCAL 49
Richard J. McInnis
LOCAL 58
Osmund Solberg
LOCAL 60
Clarence Metz
LOCAL 62
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Magazine over 600,000 Mark in February Tally

The Carpenter reported in its December, 1979, issue that it had broken the half-million circulation barrier and was still adding names and addresses.

Our computerized mailing list department, in the three months since, has added more than 100,000 additional members to the master list, and the tally as of February 15 stands at 607,264.

General Secretary and Editor John S. Rogers urges local secretaries to continue their updating of membership lists and thanks them for work already accomplished.

There are three-quarters of a million Brotherhood members scattered across North America, but, in recent years, less than a half million of them have been receiving their monthly *Carpenter* to which they are entitled.

Parkinson's Donors

Continued from Page 22

The following local unions contributed as groups: 41, 85, 104, 206, 232, 261, 410, 434, 483, 1086, 1319, 1391, 1583, 1759, 2015, 2212, 2258, 2273, 2748, 3206.

The following state and district councils contributed: Southeast Missouri District Council, Hudson County District Council, Metropolitan District Council, New Jersey State Council, and Central New Jersey District Council.

Individual contributors who did not list their local union numbers when submitting contributions: Glen C. Goodfellow, Vernon A. Gumm, H. Hansen, Thomas Higginson, George C. Johnson, George I. Johnson, J. Krofl, Mrs. Wm. Kroll, Edward Lindson, Clifton Miracle, L. B. Paff, Roger A. Palmer, Adolphe Paul, Frank Ptarcinsk, Sr., Leo Ruona, Andrew Shusta, R. Tombs, Joseph Vandederkoff, Roland Ward, Eugene Adkins, D. Anderson, Manuel Autore, E. Barger, Reinhold H. Behrendt, R. C. Boyd, S. O. Brunson, Nick Carlomagno, Dennis R. Carr, Carmine T. Cassano, O. J. Cyr, Fred W. Dahke, Ronald J. Dancer, Ray Daniels, Tom Dias, G. L. David, F. Doernbrack, Everett Erickson, Roy P. Farmer, Peter Flanigan, Vincent Fugieri, E. C. Gehrels, Frank Geniec, Robert Giesick, R. E. Goodwin, William Gunneson, Peter M. Hager, Carl A. Hagwell, Neil Hapworth, Aanon Haraldsen, William J. Hartman, D. R. Hatt, Frank Haveman, L. P Hittepole, John H. Holzermer, Frank Johner, Antone Jose, John T. King, S. Knight, Joseph Kozloski, A. Lagardo, Frank N. Laprise, Harry D. Larsen, Joseph Lia, Harold Lucas, C. J. Luska, W. H. McBride, Mary S. McSharry, Rufino Madolora, George H. Mitchell, Hideo Nakagawa, J. M. Ochoa, Elmer C. Olson, Hans D. Olson, Ragnar Persson, E. J. Pozzi, William E. Price Fred Prior, M. S. Rice, G. D. Roseboom, Teruki Sakogawa, Anthony Salvo, D. Snyder, John Stun, R. Tetar, Melvin M. Tucker, Josep Waldner, Merton E. Walker, M. Williams, Jack Zimick, R. Zimick.

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CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

The Importance of a Legally-Sound Will

Preparing a will is an essential for every family. Along with your birth certificate and your marriage license, your will may be one of the most important documents you will ever need. Only by drawing up a will may you control the way in which your property is divided after your death.

The first important step in preparing a will is to select your executor, that is, the man, woman, or institution who will settle your estate after you die. You may name your spouse as your executor . . . many people do. Or, you may name a relative, a friend, an attorney, a bank, or a trust company to settle your affairs. Some people name both an executor and a co-executor, one to handle the personal aspects and the other to handle the business details of the estate. The important thing to remember is that your executor could have a great influence on your family's stability and financial security, and therefore he or she must be a responsible and capable person.

Your executor's job can be complicated. He or she will be in charge of working with your lawyer to help with the legal aspects of the settlement. In addition, he will manage all of your assets, including real estate, securities, cash, and bank accounts. He will be responsible for collecting any money due your estate, including salary, pension, profit sharing plan, Social Security, or Veteran's Administration benefits. He must see that insurance companies are notified and that everyone named in the policies is paid. Your executor will be responsible for paying off your debts, arranging for your family's immediate living expenses, and distributing your estate to the people you name in your will. Finally, he must prepare and file all estate, income, and inheritance taxes according to rigid legal schedules.

If you die without leaving a will, that is, if you die *intestate*, the consequences may be complicated and not in line with your intentions. You will have no say as to how your estate is divided. State law, alone, will determine the division and administration of your property. In spite of this, approximately 7 out of every 10 individuals in the United States die without leaving a will.

If you die intestate, you will not have your own chosen executor. State law will decide the shares of your survivors—if the law says there are no surviving relatives close enough in kinship to inherit, the state will take all. There can be no gifts to friends or charities if there is no will.

In many states, your surviving spouse will have priority as an administrator over your children. Yet, this may cause problems if your spouse is not the parent of your children, or if, in addition to children by a previous marriage, you are survived by children with your present spouse. Many families have feuded bitterly over the division of property in these kinds of situations.

Most state laws say that if you are survived by children and no spouse, and no will, each child would have an equal right to administer your estate. This could also lead to problems. Further, if your children are minors, you can only legally designate their guardian by means of a will.

The tax consequences of dying without a will can be extremely complicated. Your estate is entitled to a federal marital deduction due to property left to a surviving spouse. Depending on what you have arranged, your spouse may be stuck with a taxable income and no option to dispose of the assets producing this income.

Finally, if you are the proprietor of a business and you die without a will, you will have no say as to whether your business is continued or liquidated.

If you die without a will, all of your personal and complicated decisions may be left up to an impersonal administrator chosen by the state. Take the time to carefully plan your will—by thinking ahead, you can provide for your family and loved ones, and at the same time spare them many unnecessary problems and misunderstandings.

The cost of preparing a legally-recognized will is not exhorbitant. Check with attorneys in your area on costs.

RECALLS

Under laws administered by the US Consumer Products Safety Commission, an estimated 117 million potentially hazardous products have been called back from the marketplace and consumers since 1973 (when CPSC was created). Most of these were voluntarily recalled by manufacturers who established programs to repair or replace the products, or to refund the purchase price. Recent actions include the following:

Hair Dryers:

CPSC has accepted 26 additional voluntary corrective action plans of manufacturers and importers of hand-held hair dryers made with asbestos.

The 26 companies account for nearly 10% of those hand-held air dryers manufactured with asbestos since 1969. The other 90% were distributed by 11 other companies whose corrective actions were approved by CPSC last May.

Of the 26 firms, eight have agreed to repair their hair dryers; three will refund the purchase price or replace the dryers with asbestos-free dryers; and 15 will exchange their dryers for refunds, new asbestos-free dryers or other products.

The 26 companies include: Afro Products, Inc., of Ottuma, Iowa; Allied Stores Marketing Corp., of New York City; Arrow Trading Co., of New York City; B&E Sales Co., of Detroit, Michigan; Brother International Corp., of Piscataway, New Jersey; Formac, Inc., of City of Industry, California; Hartman Products, of Hawthorne, California; W.P. Hemenway Co., of Portland, Oregon; Hiraoka New York Inc., of New York City; Hitachi Sales Corp., of Compton, California; Interpur of Orlando, Florida; and M.S.S. Direct Ltd., of Hauppauge, New York.

Also included are: Market Importing Services Inc., of New York City; New York Merchandise Co., of New York City; Pace Setter, of Burbank, California; Panasonic Co., of Secaucus, New Jersey; Pearlduck Inc., of Garden City, New York; Sanyei New York Corp., of New York City; Sanyo Electric Inc., of Compton, California; Save-Way Industries Inc., of Hialeah, Florida; Swank Co., Inc., of New York City; T.G. & Y. Stores Co., of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Wakefern Food Corp., of Elizabeth, New Jersey; Windsor Industries, Inc., of Melville, New York; F. W. Woolworth Co., of New York City; and Zayre Corp., of Framingham, Massachusetts.

Nearly 100 different models and styles of hair dryers are covered under the corrective action plans. CPSC staffers have compiled a list providing the specific action which the 26 firms have agreed to. The list can be obtained free by writing to: Hair Dryers, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207.

Mid-Year Meeting Set for Portland

The mid-year meeting of the Carpentry Training Conference is scheduled for April 28, 29, and 30 in Portland, Ore. Participants will gather at the Sheraton-Portland in Lloyd Center.

First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell and Richard Schwertner of the Associated General Contractors, co-chairmen of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee, sent announcements of the meeting in January to all local unions, district, state and provincial councils, all directors and coordinators of training programs, and the chairmen and secretaries of all joint committees.

Topics for consideration by the conference should be submitted to First General Vice President Campbell at his office in Washington, D.C.

Bids for the 1982 International Contest are being accepted. Committees wishing to submit bids can obtain information on procedures from Vice President Campbell. Denver, Colo., has been selected as the site for the 1981 contest.

The 1980 Contest will be held in Cleveland, O., on October 16, 17 and 18. The Apprenticeship and Training Conference will begin October 12.

13th Annual Completion Ceremonies in Boise

The Southwest Idaho Carpenters and Millmen Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, covering Local 635, Boise, and Local 1298, Nampa, held its 13th Annual Completion Ceremonies in Boise, last September 12. There were 16 graduating apprentices—13 carpenters and three-mill-cabinetmen.

FRONT ROW, (seated) left to right, Neil Fralish, Roger Nebeker, and Gregory Nitz, mill-cabinet apprentices; Joe Harris, Idaho state director of the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

SECOND ROW, left to right, Noel Krigbaum, Instructor, Southwest Idaho Carpenters JATC; Vernon Dahms, James Ahmer, Bruce Aitken, Loren Reiter, Marshall Williams, Robert Swan, and Merle Klitzman, carpenter apprentices.

THIRD ROW, Lloyd Miller, coordinator, Idaho AGC-Carpenters Apprenticeship and Training; Ralph Farley, executive secretary, Rocky Mountain District Council; Pete Riha, Riha Construction and chairman of Southwest Idaho Carpenters JATC; Mark Boyd, business representative, Local 635, and secretary, SWI Carpenters JATC; Edward Foust, business representative, Local 1298, and committee member, SWI Carpenters JATC; Ernie Paine, coordinator, Idaho AGC-Carpenters Apprenticeship and Training; George Sullens, past instructor, Southwest Idaho Carpenters JATC; and Roger Whitney, instructor, Southwest Idaho Carpenters JATC.

Western Pennsylvania Graduation

The Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Western Pennsylvania, MBA Division, presented completion certificates to more than 60 apprentices in recent 1979 ceremonies in Pittsburgh, Pa. Included in the class was Betsy Buick, shown at center in the picture at right. Also shown at right are General Secretary John S. Rogers, a guest; Robert P. Argentine, secretary of the Western Pennsylvania District Council; Albert Gouker; Ms. Buick; Melvin Gouker; Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen, also a guest; and William Waterkotte, secretary of the JATC.

Have Tools, Will Travel, Arizona Grad Decides

Kenneth Bruce Goodman of Local 857, Tucson, Ariz., recently completed his four-year apprenticeship training, and he decided to hit the road like the journeymen of yesteryear. Alfred Valles, coordinator of the Southeastern Arizona Carpenters Apprenticeship and Training Committee, sends us Goodman's first-person report on his experience.

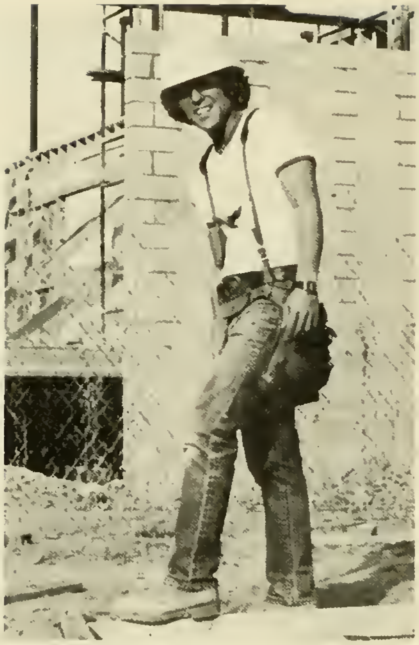
"As I approached the final days of my apprenticeship with the Southeastern Arizona Carpenters Apprenticeship Program, I began to think back to the trials and tribulations encountered during my tenure with the program . . . those 'grief filled' days when a bit more common sense and experience would have certainly made a difference.

"Incredible, when I think of those 100-plus-degree temperature days, when just being outside was a tremendous strain, but working 30 feet high and catching those strong rays off of a newly-sheated plywood deck was just about intolerable.

"And who could forget those fabulous expressions of gratitude that apprentices inherently receive from their journeymen counterparts ('bring some toenails or look for the skyhook').

"Well, with those days coming quickly and quietly to a close, I was reminded of the promise that I had made to myself at the outset of the program. That was: 'If you ever get through this program, traveling with your tools is a must!' So at the conclusion of my apprenticeship, I decided to go to Europe.

"However, before leaving for my European experience, I began to dwell on the true meaning of apprenticeship. The conclusions that I came up with were self-evident. It seemed obvious to me that learning the trade, although extremely important, was not the end of the line. It seemed imperative that traveling through unfamiliar surroundings with one's tools was needed for a complete understanding of what a carpenter really is. I thought of myself as a modern-day journeyman, about to embark on the same travels, across the same paths, over the same terrain, that craftsmen from the ancient guilds followed centuries before.



Goodman during his fourth year of apprenticeship training at an Arizona construction site.

"It was with this philosophy in mind that I started to arrange my first experience as a true bonafide 'journeyman.' I thought of myself as a freed, indentured servant who had just emancipated himself by gaining the knowledge of a trade.

"Gradually, as I proceeded to arrange details with my initial contacts in The Netherlands, I felt an affinity to a traditional sense of apprenticeship. In Soestjik, the home of Queen Juliana of The Netherlands, I met some good people who let me overstay my welcome in exchange for my carpentry expertise.

"It seemed to me at this time that the barter system eventually would be the most interesting route to take. Indeed, it did prove to be most efficient. My next stop in Holland was Nijmegan and, using the name of a long lost friend of my previous hosts, I was able to secure at least one night's rest when I first arrived there. The next morning while in conversation with my new acquaintances we inevitably talked about our occupations. When my new friends found out that I had just graduated from a four-year apprenticeship program in carpentry, they immediately began to discuss the possibilities of me staying there as long as I wished in order to help them do some remodeling in their beautiful home. An agreement was easily worked out, with the stipulation that they were to become my tour guides in Southern Holland.

"And so it went, a fence in Strasbourg, France; an incredible renaissance renovation near Florence, Italy; a minor repair job in Athens, Greece; and giving a helping hand with an apartment in Safat, Israel. Unquestionably, these experiences added most to my conceptual understanding of where the term journeyman originated.

"The educational value of my tour was so incredible and unique that during my travels I began to think that more of our trades people and especially apprentices who have graduated or are near graduation from one of our apprenticeship programs would benefit immensely from a similar experience . . . a type of exchange program! The skilled trades people in Europe provided me with one of my most satisfying learning opportunities because of their dedication to their trade and commitment to detail. The motivation to complete an apprenticeship program might be immeasureably increased, if the apprentice knew that he or she might have an opportunity to participate in such an exchange program. This type of program could be run very similar to the university exchange programs that we see in existence at most of our top universities. Needless to say, it could also open a door to a direct line of communication between our own AFL-CIO and the brothers and sisters in trade unions overseas.

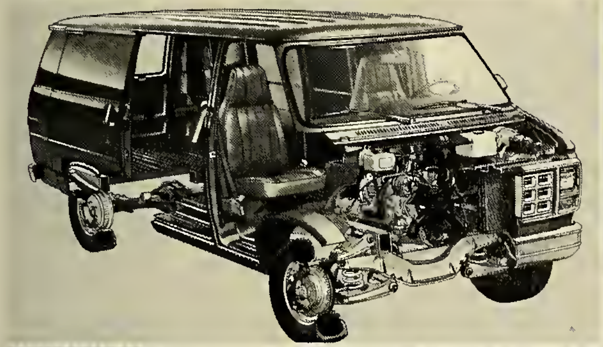
"Upon my return to the States, I realized what an important impact this trip had on me and my future in the trade. Working in the field became more meaningful to me and communicating to others what carpentry could really be in the traditional sense was again made more apparent. Since then I hve been working part-time with the Tucson Young Woman's Company here in Arizona, where, among other varied responsibilities, I have been helping young women get prepared to enter the same registered apprenticeship program that I graduated from."

Alberta Graduates with Their Projects

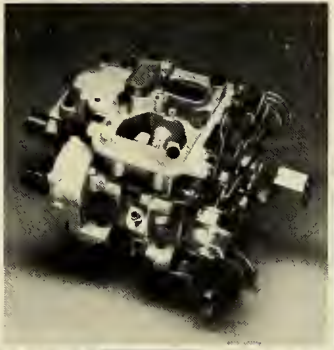
When fourth-year apprentices assembled for graduation exercises at Lethbridge Community College, Lethbridge, Alta., last year, they gathered among some of their projects for this picture. Shown in the training facilities of the college are: at far right, Frank Plato, instructor and a member of Local 846 as well as a former president of Local 1569, Medicine Hat; Robert Coyle, business representative of Local 846, second from right; and his son, Dale, third from left, who is a graduate.

WE PUT A LOT INTO IT.

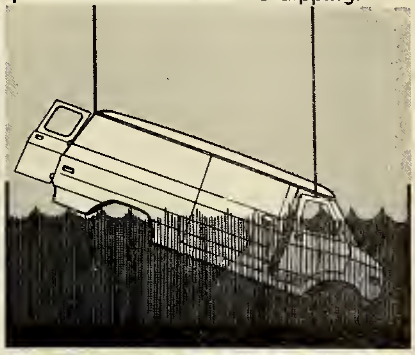
Unitized body-frame design with Massive Girder Beam front suspension.



Highly efficient, staged 2-barrel carburetor.



Extensive anti-corrosion protection includes ELPO dipping.



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TOUGH MILEAGE TO BEAT

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JOB HAZARD

A psychiatrist examining a business agent asked, "Do you ever hear voices without being able to tell who is speaking or where the voices are coming from?"

"Sure."

"And when does this occur?"

"When I answer the telephone."

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

EXACT FARE

A woman boarded a crowded bus and groped rather desperately for her money. When a man offered to pay her fare she said no, she could find the money. This went on for several agonizing minutes until the man finally insisted upon paying the woman's fare, explaining to her, "Madam, three times now you have unzipped my pants."

ARE YOU STILL CLICING?

SMALL MENU

ROBERT: I don't eat anything that's been sprayed or that's not organic.

TOM: How do you feel?

ROBERT: Hungry.

TAXING PROBLEMS

Charlie Rice says it's gospel truth that an irate citizen recently wrote the Bureau of Internal Revenue to this effect: "I realize it's a great privilege to pay my United States taxes, but if things go any higher, I'm going to have to give up that privilege."

•

A letter to the Internal Revenue Bureau: "Gentlemen, I have not been able to sleep nights on account of worrying about not having reported on a good deal of income. So I'm enclosing my check for $1,000. If I find I still can't sleep, I'll send the rest of it."

•

The Bureau of Internal Revenue received a typed income tax return from a bachelor, who had listed one dependent. The examiner returned it with a notation: "This must be a stenographic error."

"You're telling me," the taxpayer answered in writing after the penciled notation.

•

If Patrick Henry thought taxation without representation was bad, he should see it with representation.

CLUBBED AGAIN

"Is Jim a confirmed bachelor?"

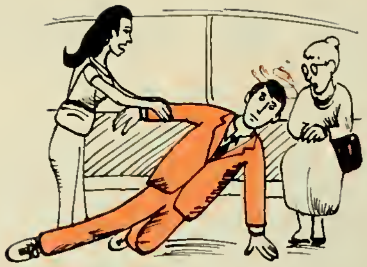
"He is now. He sent his picture to a lonely hearts club, and they sent it back with a note saying, 'We are not that lonely.' "

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There was a young lady from
Boston
Who once drove about in an
Austin.
Then she snared a rich "daddy"
And now drives a Caddy
That's big enough to get lost in.

—Maurice "Buzz" Gjertsen
Local 81, Erie, Pa.



PARDON ME, MADAM

There was a lot of excitement on a local bus the other day when a man got up and offered his seat to a woman—and she fainted. When she came to, she thanked him—and he fainted.

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

PLUMBER'S HELPER

A plumber wrote the U.S. Bureau of Standards that he had used and found hydrochloric acid excellent for cleaning out clogged drains and wanted to know if this was safe to do. The Bureau wrote back: "Our studies and research reveal that the efficacy of hydrochloric acid for the purpose stated in your letter is without question. However, the use of it results in a corrosive residue that is incompatible with metallic permanence." The plumber wrote back to the Bureau that he was glad they had found he was correct. The Bureau again wrote to him, stating, "We must point out to you without qualification that we can under no circumstances assume responsibility for the resulting toxic and noxious residues from the employment of hydrochloric acid in the plumbing uses to which you have put it, and we most strongly urge that you resort to alternative procedures that will not have the deleterious consequences we alluded to in our earlier communication." The plumber liked this letter, too, and wrote the Bureau to tell them so. The Bureau thereupon sent the plumber a final letter, which stated: "Stop using hydrochloric acid. It eats the hell out of pipes."

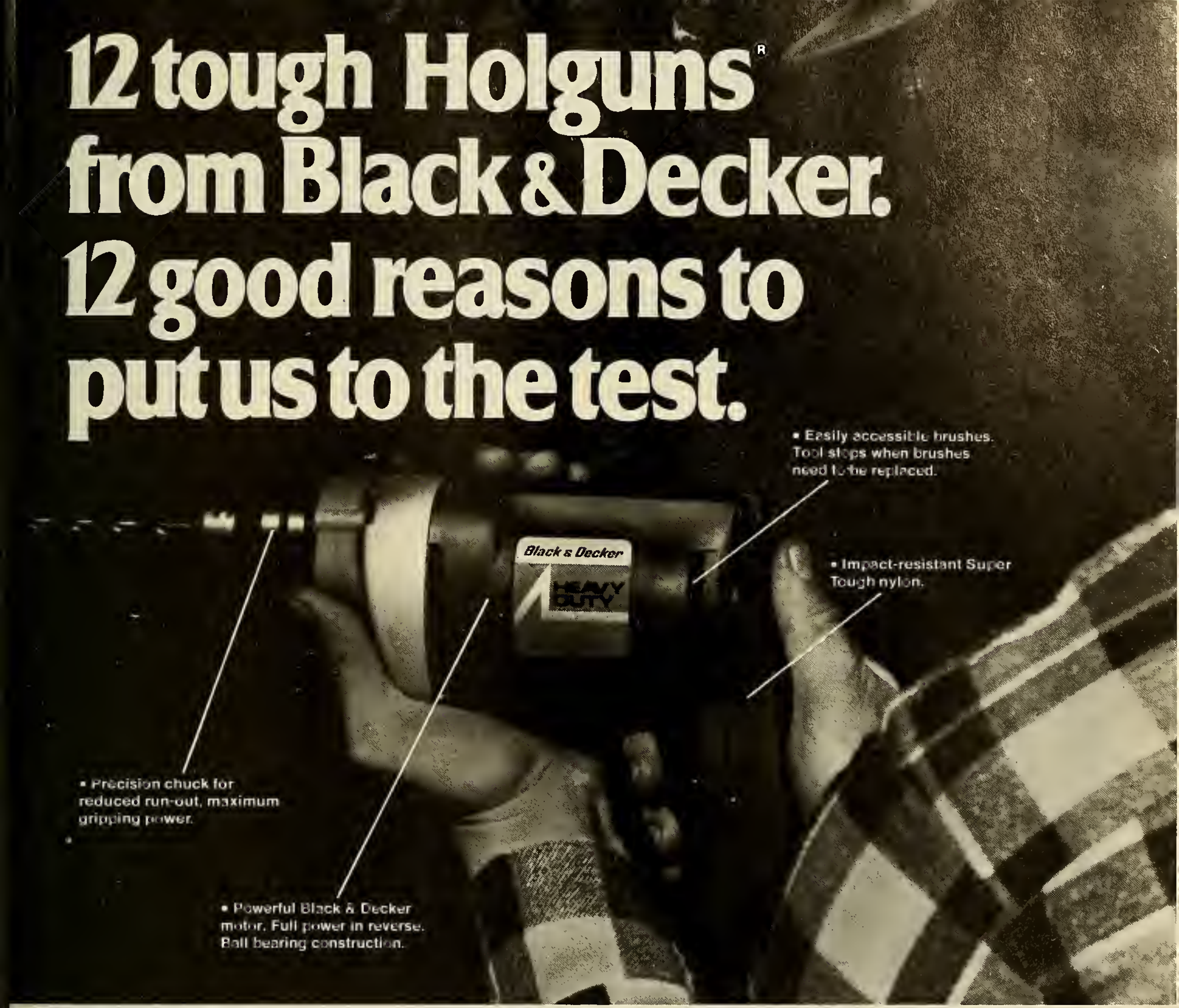
REGISTERED TO VOTE?

IN DEEP FAT

Pile Driver: You say you couldn't stand the nudist colony? Why?

Lather: Why! They gave me the worst job in the place — frying bacon.

—UTU News



12 tough Holguns® from Black & Decker. 12 good reasons to put us to the test.

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- Impact-resistant Super Tough nylon.
- Precision chuck for reduced run-out, maximum gripping power.
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Whether you're a builder, contractor, or industrial power tool user, there's a Black & Decker Holgun® that's right for you. All built to give you the heavy-duty power, reliability, and durability you need.

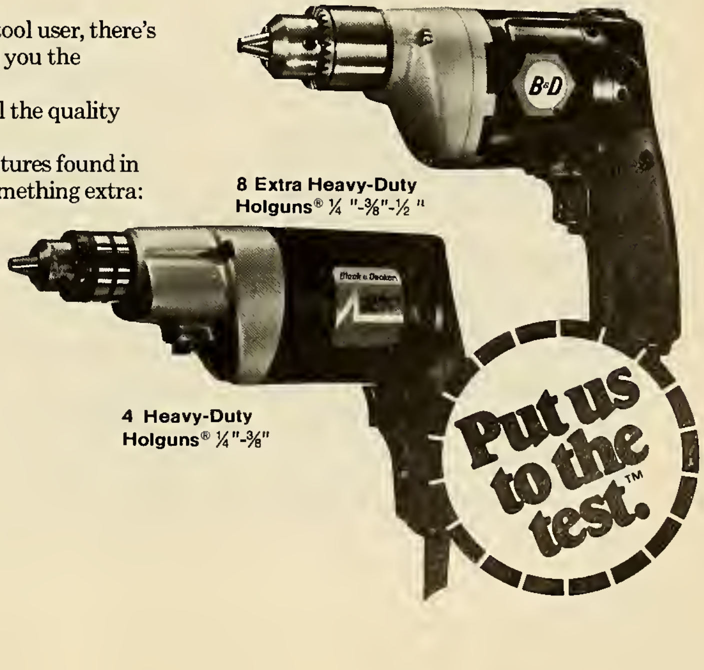
Our four double insulated Heavy-Duty models give you all the quality features shown above. At an attractive price.

Our long life Extra Heavy-Duty models have the same features found in our Heavy-Duty models. In addition, they're built to deliver something extra: long life in continuous production use.

To find out which of our Holguns® is best for you, visit your Black & Decker Industrial/Construction distributor today. He's listed in the Yellow Pages under, "Tools—Electric." You'll like the deal he has for you.

But don't take our word for it.

Put us to the test. You won't find a better line of drills on the market today.



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Knoxville, Tenn.—Picture No. 2

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Picture No. 1

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

On November 17, 1979, Local 50 honored its members of 25 or more years with a buffet at Ramsey's Cafeteria. This was the first pin presentation ceremony held by the local since December, 1968. A total of 211 members qualified for service pins, and 60 recipients attended the buffet.

Picture No. 1 shows Financial Secretary Roy W. Hundley presenting a pin to Margaret Cox for her 29 years of service as secretary of Local 50. Pictured from left to right are: Trustees Danny Maples and Roy Harber; Treasurer William R. Harper; Vice-President Claude Bridges; Dictrict Council Representative Kenneth McCormick; Margaret Cox; Roy W. Hundley; President Carl Tipton; Business Representative Paul Stamps; and Recording Secretary D. R. Gilbert.

Picture No. 2 shows, front row, left to right: Oliver Minge, James L. Grigsby, James R. Stewart, Wiley Cantrell, Gilbert Kelly, M. E. Evans, Luther Murr, Ralph Stanford, Ivan Hance, Roy Hundley, Margaret Cox, H. D. Hickle, W. M. Bayne, Walter Isbill, D. R. Gilbert, Ray Franklin, Clyde Arwood, William A. Mitchell, Carl Tipton, Lennis Warren, Gentry Stinnett, Walter Carey, and Hugh B. Lindsay.

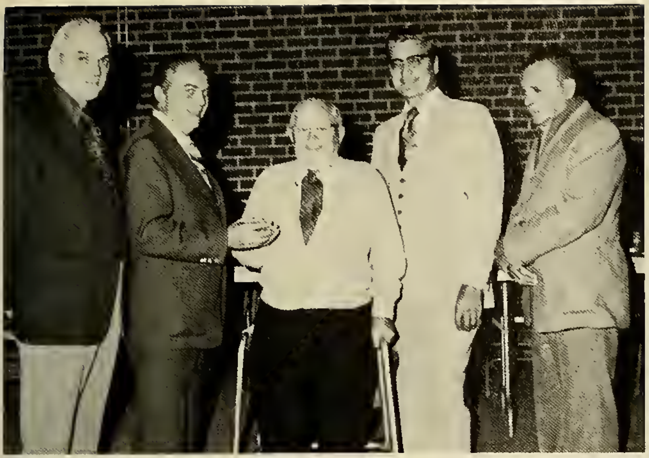
Second row, left to right: Melvin Jones, Claude Davenport, John Mann, James Christopher, James Walsh, Ralph Murrell, James Owenby, Carl Cowden, Conrad Wilson, Carl Myers, Millard Liles, Roy Hartsook, Robert Davis, J. E. Stanley, R. M. Ladd, C. H. Wright, and Kenneth Spencer.

Back row, left to right: V. S. Brown, Marion Henry, M. H. Phillips, Eldridge Payne, Floyd Bradburn, Fred Tindell, R. L. Miller, J. D. Itson, C. T. Morgan, Porter Webb, Charles Giles, Gilbert McLemore, Flavil McGee, Arnold Akin, Grover Whitt, William Sellers, John Giles, Ed Stamps, Paul Stamps, Neal Mason, and Ralph Franklin.

The following members also received pins but were not present for the photograph:

25-year members Clint Adams, George F. Beeler, Comer Bradley, Phillip Bunch, James R. Byerley, Jack Cagle, R. L. Carney, L. M. Degges, Richard Denton, Howard Drake, Collier Edmonson, Jack H. Evans, A. J. Fain, Henry Festor, J. R. Gilliland, Charles L. Hammer, A. M. Harrill, Amos W. Harris, James Harris, Charles J. Haun, Charles R. Hester, D. C. Hopkins, Roy F. Ingram, James E. Johnson, Roscoe Johnson, Lon Kidwell, Edward Lane, George Large, Harley A. Loy, Robert McFalls, John B. Moore, Hubert Myers, Ralph Noe, Wm. H. Oxendine, Mack W. Porter, George Pressley, H. R. Reed, Boyd Renfro, J. D. Ridenour, Robert Simms, Ralph H. Smith, Bob Taylor, W. B. Taylor, Dot Watson, Paul Weaver.

30-year members N. B. Adams, Henry Armstrong, W. C. Arnold, J. D. Arthur, Harry Atkins, Alfred Barham, Arthur Boring, Roy A. Bowling, Lloyd Brewer, Sherman Brady, W. R. Bullock, Wm. H. Burchfield, Arlie L. Burkett, Fred Carpenter, Clyde Cate, J. A. Chambers, Amos Chandler, Mike Cheatham, Carson Childress, D. E. Cosmah, Norman Clark, John Coward, Ralph Crass, Clyde Crawford, E. C. Donaldson, Brytus Dockery, Donald Edlin, Clyde England, Joe Farmer, Charles H. Flood, David Fraker, Burl Franklin, L. L. Gasaway, Lester Giles, Horace Greene, Ed Guilliams, M. L. Gupton, G. W. Hamilton, Gilbert Hensley, Henry Higgins, Everet Jones, Byron Kelly, Arlie King, James R. Kirkland, Burnie Kirkpatrick, Raymond Knouff, Clarence Kunkel, A. G. Law, S. H. Linebarger, David Littles, Ronald Lynch, Allen L. Lytle, John Mahan, A. P. Martin, Carl McBee, Gordon McCarrell, James G. McGee, Creed Miller, Rufus G. Moore, John Myers, O. H. Park, H. K. Pelfrey, J. R. Pesterfield, Robert Phillips, Clyde Price, Alvin Rader, C. W. Ratcliff, John P. Raymer, John J. Renfro, Carl Richesin, Merle Robinson, Vos Russell, Everett Seals, Chester Sharp, D. E. Sheppard, Ambus Simpson, Wm. P. Smith, James Spivey, Jack Stanton, John T. Stephens, James L. Stevens, John P. Stinnett, Thomas E. Thompson, Finley Tipton, Clyde Townsend, Howard Travis, Earl Trent, Robert Trentham, James Vance, A. F. Walker, Elmer Walker, Clarence Wear, Clifford M. Wear, James H. Wear, Edward Weaver, Clyde Webb, Ernest Webster, W. H. West, J. W. Wheeler, Hobert White, Ray L. White, Roy Whitehead, Oddie Whitley, Lloyd Wisecarver, Woodrow Wright, George Yancey, Oscar Yarbrough.



Ypsilanti, Mich.—Picture No. 1

Ypsilanti, Mich.—Picture No. 2

YPSILANTI, MICH.

On October 4, 1979, Local 512 held a pin presentation and luncheon to honor its 40, 50, and 60-year members. Those who received pins are pictured in the following photographs.

Picture No. 1, left to right: F. Ray Gilbert, business representative and financial secretary, Local 512; Anthony Ochocki, Third District general executive board member; Roland D. Fletcher, 60-year member; Leonard Zimmerman, general representative; and Albert C. Schempp, assistant business representative, Local 512.

Picture No. 2, front row, left to right: F. Ray Gilbert, business representative and financial secretary, Local 512; Richard Miller, secretary, Michigan State Carpenters Council; Anthony Ochocki, Third District general executive board member; Ernest Niethammer, 50-year member; Roland D. Fletcher, 60-year member; Leonard Zimmerman, general representative; and Earl H. Schmude, secretary-treasurer, South Central District Council.

Back row, left to right: 40-year members Guy Wurm, William Rose, John Miller, John Bird, Mark Wire; John W. Martin, president, Local 512; Albert Schempp, assistant business representative.

The following members also received pins but were not present for the photograph: 50-year member John Ankenbrand; 40-year members Alvin Beuerle, Albin V. Burke, Erwin E. Clark, Glenn B. Fletcher, Clyde E. Hoffman, Sr., Cris Olsen, Arthur Peer, Raynor Pilbeam, Guy Stivers, John M. Stone, Benjamin Strong, deceased, Earl Suggitt, Lloyd W. Turner, Carl Wild.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Two members of Local 283, Augusta, were presented with their 25-year pins in December, 1979. Shown in the picture are Billy Martin Gay and Charles L. Porcher. Members not present but also awarded pins were Houston M. Allen and John DelGenio.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Local 3187 held a Christmas party on December 15, 1979, at Home Plate Inn and honored the following members with service pins: Front row, left to right: Marvin Becker, 20-years; Herb Heller, 32-years; and Herb Zeir, 27-years.

Back row, left to right: Fraklin Utfech, 20-years; Lawrence Olstad, 28-years, and Edward Izubke, 21-years.

23-year member Herb Budiewitz was not present for the photograph.

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PORTLAND, ORE.

Last fall, Local 226 conducted a pin presentation ceremony in its meeting hall at Cascade Plaza. Those honored represent a total of more than 1500 years of membership in the Brotherhood.

Picture No. 1 shows 35-year members. Front row, left to right: George Lingelbach, Richard L. Whitney, Lee Johnston, Oscar O. Bersaas, Edward F. Toelle.

Second row, left to right: Truman Kerns, Arthur D. Barton, Samuel H. Tyner, Roderick R. MacKay, Earl O. Boyer, Halvard Rundberg, Harvey Krieger, Charles Lynn.

Third row, left to right: Carl A. Larson, E. J. Lord, Jack Dove, L. M. Kelly, Maurice Miller, George Howard Smith, Louis J. Burgoyne, Fred Hearsum, Harry Kay, Russell V. Fisher.

Back row, left to right: Lloyd E. Bradley, Roy Parish, William E. Knauer, Cecil F. Burt.

Picture No. 2 shows 35-year members. Front row, left to right: Andrew F. Sears, Wilhelm E. Sonju, Herbert Petri, Ival McCord, Bernard A. Heckman, John Gephart.

Second row, left to right: Leonard Arness, J. L. Miller, James W. Johnson, Herbert Westerman, Daniel Malaer, Vernon A. Peterson, Elmer Albro.

Back row, left to right: Kenneth M. Sisco, John D. Fortune, Howard F. Ratliff, Earl J. Rowley, Anton Emblem.

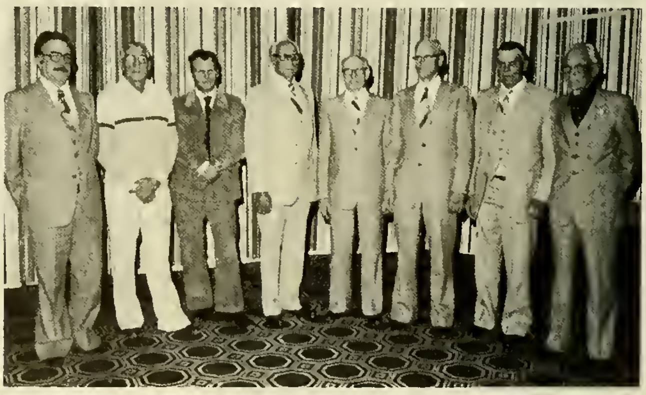
Picture No. 3 shows two past presidents receiving pins. From left to right: Chuck Miller, past president; John Doig, current president; Don Staudenmier, executive secretary, Portland District Council; Marvin Hall, executive secretary, Oregon State Council; and Gary Larsen, past president.

Another past president who was honored with a pin but was unable to attend the ceremony was E. E. Charpentier.

Portland, Ore.—Picture No. 1

Portland, Ore.—Picture No. 2

Portland, Ore.—Picture No. 3


Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

In October, 1979, Local 343 celebrated its 92nd anniversary and held a pin presentation ceremony for its longstanding members. There was a large gathering of members in attendance for the ceremonies.
Members who received awards were, from left to right: Robert Alarie, 20-years; Mike Artimowich, 25-years; Fred Grewe, 25-years; Michael Pasieka, 25-years; Paul Hutzal, 30-years; Peter Marchyshyn, 30-years; Peter Stepaniuk, 30-years; and William Pentland, 35-years.

Other members who received service pins but were unable to attend the ceremony were: 20-year members Walter Kowalzik and Brian A. McCann; 25-year members John Cheguis, Joseph Gratton, Dmytro Iwanicki, Emile Langhan, Deitrich Lessing, and Jacob Neufeld; 30-year members Fred Byron, William Kamke, Dave Pearson, and Walter Rakoczy; 60-year member H. S. Ford.

CHILLICOTHE, O.

Local 1255 recently presented 30-year pins to 14 members. Four of the members had more than 40 years of service each. Those honored included: Everett Trader, John Satterfield, Harry Smith, Harry Harris, Ernest Atwood, Joseph Clark, Bertsel Curtis, Russell Dennewitz, Harry Ginther, Jr., John Lovsey, M. M. McCarley, Bert McCown, Everett Oldaker, and Homer Penwell.

MIAMI, FLA.

In November, 1979, Local 1509 held a meeting to present service pins to its longstanding members. The following members were honored:

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members. Front row, left to right: Mario Alleva, business representative; Norwood Roberts; Ernest Van Eyk; Ben Roberts; Alfonse Nunziato; Albert Leavey; William Spangler; Augustin (Gus) Martinez; Sidney Bates; and J. E. Sheppard, president.

Second row, left to right: Thomas Puma; Albert Pioth; Robert Markel; Norbert Nowak; Cruz Martinez; Edmond Ponce de Leon; Charles Schnetzer; O'Neil Martin, Erwin Rudolph; James Osipov; and Vincent Leo.

Back row, left to right: Buford Richardson; Nollie Frye; Earl Biddle; Charles Canada; Barry Balz; Verlon Baldwin; John Amerson; Louis Benoit; and George Hogan.

Picture No. 2 shows 30-year members. Front row, left to right: Mario Alleva, business representative; Fred Jevnaas; William Macri; Thomas Mercer; Walter McCoy; Clifford I. Taylor; James Cain; Jack Roberts; and Ester L. Woods.

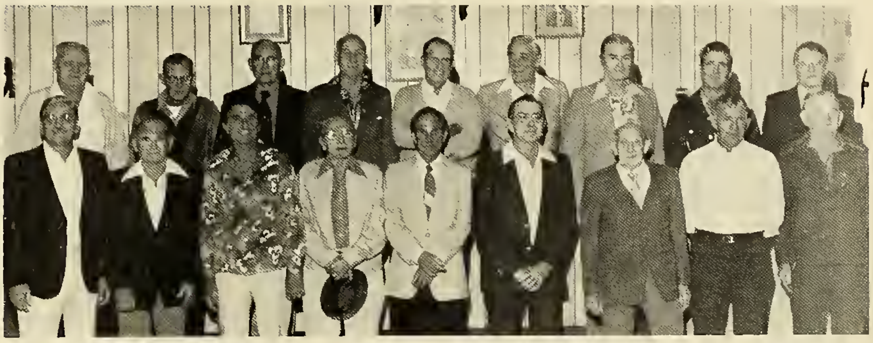
Back row, left to right: Charles Vector; Charles Higgins; John Edwards; John Cook; Daniel Arace; John Gritzke; Henry Trowell, Arthur Little, and J. E. Sheppard.

Picture No. 3 shows, from left to right: 35-year members Jose Otero, one of three remaining charter members of Local 1509, and R. A. Jones.

Picture No. 4 shows, from left to right: 40-year members Robert Artioli and Gus Matson.

Picture No. 5 shows, from left to right: 25 and 30-year members Norwood Roberts, Jack Roberts, and Ben Roberts, all brothers.

Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 1


Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 2

Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 3

Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 4

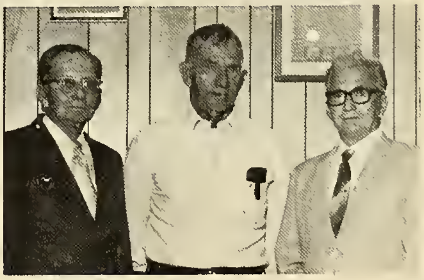
CICERO, ILL.

Millwrights Local 1693 recently conducted a 25-year membership pin presentation. Pictured are: William Gundich, financial secretary; William Cook, vice president, Chicago District Council; Henry Duzka, 25-year member; W. Bud Hine, business manager; Donald Schultz, 25-year member; and Earl Oliver, president and business representative, Local 1693. The pins were presented following a regular business meeting.

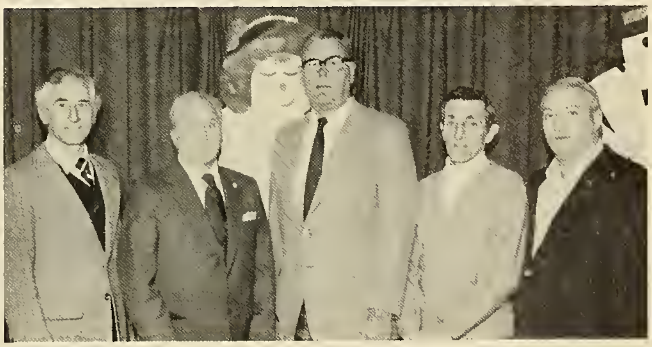
MADISON, N.J.

On December 18, Local 620 presented 25-year pins. Starting from the left: Angelo Iossa, George Sarno, Business Representative George Laufenberg, Alistair Anderson and Leo Moran.

Also receiving 25-year pins but not pictured were: Arthur Conklin, Berger Frostad, George Gordon, Clifford Helmer, Robert Pomeroy, Edward Reading, Martin Snover, and Charles Watkins.


Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 5

Cicero, Ill.


Madison, N.J.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Last fall, millwrights Local 1548 presented pins to its longstanding members. Those members who received awards are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year members T. Bowers, D. Duke, J. O. Johns, N. Nichols, J. Woods, V. Vermillion, R. Sewell, E. Togersen, and J. Percell.

Picture No. 2 show 25-year members J. Bland, J. Duke, C. Henderson, D. Ohlander, D. Meadows, R. Sumpter, F. Sours, J. Ziegler, Sr., D. Williams, and J. Nash.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members M. Jensen, V. Turner, O. Jones, B. Teague, P. Wandasiewicz, E. Gilbert, J. Olivier, B. Martin, P. Bollinger, and J. Macken.

Baltimore, Md.—Picture No. 1

Baltimore, Md.—Picture No. 2

Baltimore, Md.—Picture No. 3

POINT PLEASANT, W.VA.

On October 4, 1979, Carpenters Local 1159 presented pins to the men shown in the accompanying picture. Left to right, L. W. Holley, 40 yrs.; Jules Biron, 35 yrs.; T. C. Caudill, 30 yrs.; Fred Tripp and Jack Hart, 25-yr. pins.

Point Pleasant, W. Va.

BATON ROUGE, LA.

In November, 1979, Local 1098 held its second annual 25-year membership awards banquet at the Knights of Columbus Hall. Financial Secretary E. J. Ardoin presented the service awards to the following members: From left to right: M. A. Couvillion, Alex Willie, W. D. Ables, Clifton Allen, Mance Martin, Leal LaCaze, and Wilbert Bordelon.

Other members who received 25-year pins were Clyde Cooper, Clyde Harrell, James R. Hull, A. J. Neck, Lloyd Rivett, and Jessie Talbot, Sr.

Baton Rouge, La.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

At a meeting last fall, Local 792 honored its 25 and 30-year members for their longtime service in the union. 30-year members received gold membership cards, and 25-year members received service pins. The following members were honored:

Picture No. 1—30-year members, from left to right: William Highbarger, Financial Secretary Leroy Anderson, M. S. Belknap, Arthur Lindgren, Clarence Corey, William Karwelis, Erick Beck, Wilbur Hoffman, Algot Carlson, William Canterbury, Gunnard Bjork, Cloyd Bennett, Henry Norquist, Herbert Larson, Dewey Nettz, Herman Johnson, Milton Holmes, and Business Representative Lewis Blais.

Picture No. 2—30-year members, from left to right: Financial Secretary Leroy Anderson, Charles Stanfel, Olav Dyrlid, George Kiesling, Warren Atkins, John James, Russell Marsili, Tom Trefftz, Joe Wilhelmsen, John Sandona, Paul Lundberg, Bert Anderson, Howard Sweeney, William Highbarger, Willard Blomquist, Harry Lillieberg, and Dewey Nettz.

Picture No. 3—25-year members, from left to right: Financial Secretary Leroy Anderson, Erwin Splittgerber, Phil Ross, Duane Propp, Cletus Brandt, Kornelius DeJong, Lewis Steuer, and Business Representative Lewis Blais.

Rockford, Ill.—Picture No. 1

Rockford, Ill.—Picture No. 2

Rockford, Ill.—Picture No. 3

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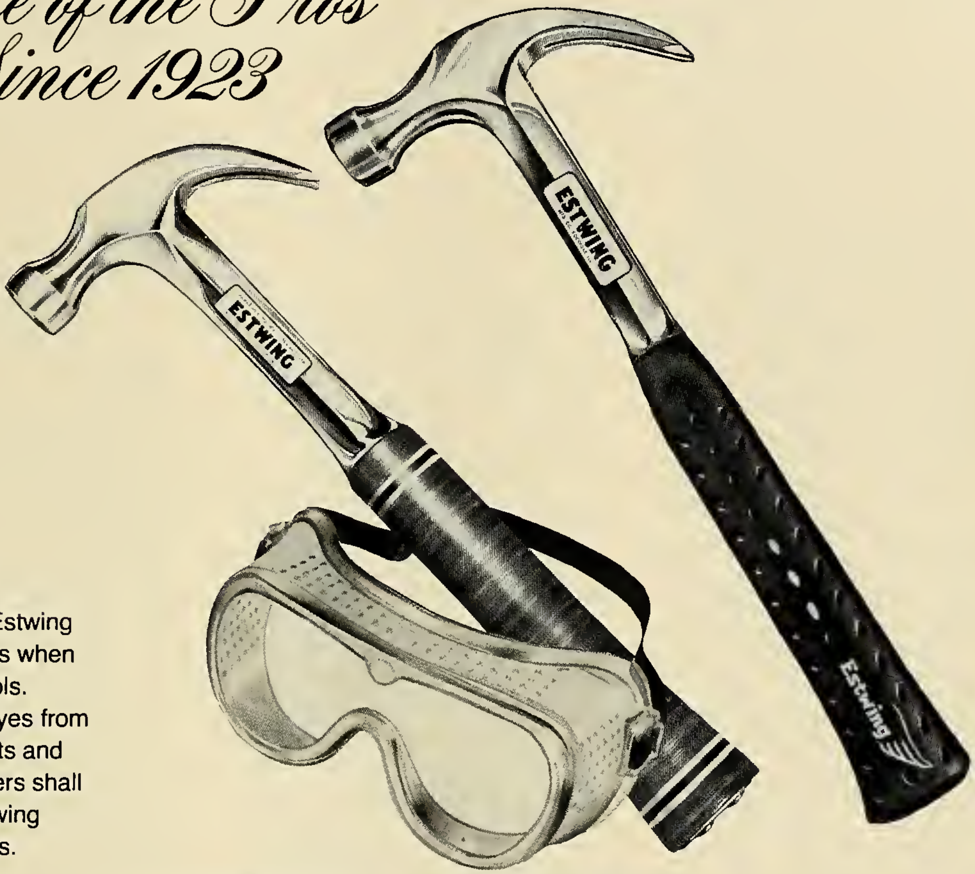

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IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 721 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $919,389.84 in death claims paid for the month.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Harold W. Halsall.
2, Cincinnati, Oh.—Mrs. Joseph J. Montag, William W. Van Hise.
7, Minneapolis, Mn.—Mrs. Royal Nystrom.
8, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Frederick J. Hass, Mrs. John J. Kane.
10, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Frank D. Carroll.
11, Cleveland, Oh.—George Bartholme, Sr., Frank S. Duale, Alex F. Piwarski, George M. Wilson, Sr.
12, Syracuse, N.Y.—Fred Van Derhoof.
13, Chicago, Ill.—Joseph A. Fiddick.
14, San Antonio, Tx.—Fred Mahan, William J. Petray.
15, Hackensack, N.J.—Salvatore Brancato, Dominick Gadaleta.
18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Donald E. Mowat.
19, Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Gordon Hawe.
20, New York, N.Y.—Michael P. Giovanelli, Arthur Iverson.
22, San Francisco, Calif.—Benjamin W. Dawson, Mrs. Robert Jensen, Mrs. Gary McCamish, Charles C. McManus.
25, Los Angeles, Calif.—Willis P. Paige.
26, E. Detroit, Mich—Mrs. Achiel Amez, Harold A. Farver, Mrs. William H. Innes, George A. Stimac, Dyonizy Zdybicki.
27, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Henry Skrzypek.
33, Boston, Ma.—John M. Dunphy.
35, San Rafael, Calif.—Mrs. Theodore E. Cirul, Cecil A. McCreary, John Olson.
36, Oakland, Calif.—Lester Blevens, Clarence Hedstrom, Matt Johnson, Mrs. William Wirkkala.
40, Boston, Ma.—John T. Lawrence.
41, Woborn, Mass.—Walter Amero, Jr., Joseph E. Meuse.
42, San Francisco, Ca.—Frank Seifert.
43, Hartford, Ct.—Ruel E. Smith.
44, Champaign, Ill.—Carl Austin Hendrickson.
47, St. Louis, Mo.—John F. Bopp, Mrs. Joseph Rede.
50, Knoxville, Tn.—George E. Brooks, Mrs. Elmer Nelson.
51, Boston, Ma.—August Karo, John Snook.
53, White Plains, N.Y.—Mrs. John R. Johnson.
56, Boston, Ma.—Jacob S. Newell.
58, Chicago, Ill.—Carl J. Carlson, Fred Pearson.
59, Lancaster, Pa.—Claude O. Barton.
60, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. Floyd H. Bradley, Sheldon Ercelle Dotson.
61, Kansas City, Mo.—Walter F. Larsen, Joseph M. Lowe, Walter McCarty, Earl L. Momberg.
62, Chicago, Ill.—James Spencer, Sr.
64, Louisville, Ky.—John L. Allen, James E. Williams, Clem O. Wood.
69, Canton, Oh.—Malvin T. Carroll.
71, Fort Smith, Ark.—Eunice M. Brown.
73, St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. James Sheets.
74, Chattanooga, Tn.—Sterling M. Franks.
80, Chicago, Ill.—Ernest A. Heide, Samuel G. Howard, Peter Lundquist, Mrs. Virgil Massey.
83, Halifax, N.S., Can.—Redvers Myers, Mrs. Clinton Nickerson, John Rector.
87, St. Paul, Mn.—Frank T. Ferretti, John R. Larson, Rodney M. Slaughter.
90, Evansville, Ind.—Robert L. Morris.
93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Leopold Beauregard, Marinus Vandermeer.
95, Detroit, Mich.—Manuel Montalvo, Joseph E. Waite.
98, Spokane, Wa.—Harold A. Mathews, Stephen Edward Napier.
101, Baltimore, Md.—Everett R. Billings, Victor Borlie, Robert Damsgaard, Lee M. Elliott, Lawrence J. Foreacre, Albert P. Moore.
102, Oakland, Ca.—Harry Gula, James M. Pollock, Mrs. Ivan Rawlings.
103, Birmingham, Al.—Francis Lee Parsons, Barney C. Pierce.
104, Dayton, Oh.—Michael W. Delaney, Watson W. Wisebaker.
105, Cleveland, Oh.—Mrs. Harry Alexander, Antonio Clemente, Emil Dileno, Mrs. Patrick J. Moran.
106, Des Moines, Iowa—Theodore Mikesell.
109, Sheffield, Al.—Hendrix E. Gatlin, Jeff Lee Trimm.
117, Albany, N.Y.—William T. Wood.
121, Vineland, N.J.— Fred H. Kreckman.

Death and Disability

The Claims Department of the General Treasurer's Office requests that all Financial Secretaries bring the following to the attention of their membership at the earliest opportunity:

A "block" entitled TOTAL FOR ONE YEAR appears in the center of the In Memoriam column on page 35 of the February 1980 Carpenter Magazine.

The information contained in this section should have read as follows: "By action of the 33d General Convention, the Brotherhood death benefit was increased on January 1, 1979. Schedule I was increased from a maximum of $600.00 to a maximum of $2,000 and Schedule II was increased from a maximum of $150.00 to a maximum of $300.00. As a result, the Brotherhood has paid out in one year —October 1978 through September 1979, death benefits totalling $8,463,265.32."

All questions pertaining to death and disability benefits should be addressed to the General Treasurer's Office, ATTENTION: Claims Department.

128, St. Albans, W.V.—Lalie R. Cowger, Sr.
129, Hazleton, Pa.—Joseph B. Kellner, John Tomasko.
131, Seattle, Wa.—Elmer Bellah, Donald L. Goldbrand, Ellsworth J. Hawkins, Sr., Graydon J. Holden, Harvey J. Kinsey, William Kirby, Elmer R. Kukkonen, Mrs. Stephen P. Lewis, James R. Neuman.
132, Washington, D.C.—Hubert H. Arbogast, Homer C. Dell, Frank A. Dressler, Harold W. Holland, John E. Lund, Mrs. Vernon E. Marsteller.
134, Montreal, Que., Can.—Marcel Leduc, Niilo Yrjola.
135, New York, N.Y.—William A. Mann, Rubin Schwartz, Frank D. Pietro.
155, N. Plainfield, N.J.—Adam Nuernberger.

Local Union, City

161, Kenosha, Wisc.—Fred Sorenson.
162, San Mateo, Ca.—Clarence Bergsing, Ted Erickson, James M. Peck.
168, Kansas City, Ks.—Louie Buchmeier, Mural S. Cesar.
181, Chicago, Ill.—Sverre Haarsaker, Alfred Knudsen.
182, Cleveland, Oh.—Adolph H. Gottlieb, Adam Hechlo.
183, Peoria, Ill.—Leo V. Nixon.
184, Salt Lake City, Ut.—Mrs. Edwin Inkley.
186, Steubenville, Oh.—William E. Davis, Sr., Homer C. Morgan.
188, Yonkers, N.Y.—Ettore Joseph Giovine.
194, Oakland, Ca.—Mrs. Ralph C. Burleigh, William McCauley, Charles A. Zerlang.
195, Peru, Ill.—William Babington, Sr., Bradley B. Turner.
198, Dallas, Tx.—Andrew T. Ewing, Marvin G. Webster.
199, Chicago, Ill.—George Salata.
200, Columbus, Oh.—Cyrus L. Atherton, Robert H. Myers, Norman C. Pickett.
201, Wichita, Ks.—Dee E. Stahlman.
207, Chester, Pa.—Mrs. Andrew Gibbs.
210, Stamford, Conn.—Pearly V. Pelkey, Joseph Seagren.
211, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wesley R. Spatig.
213, Houston, Tx.—Calvin N. Cherry, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Itzen, Raymond D. Lea.
215, Lafayette, Ind.—Vincent R. Schuster.
218, Boston, Ma.—Mrs. Harold LeGrow.
222, Washington, Ind.—Phillip S. Wineinger.
225, Atlanta, Ga.—Marion O. Ayers, William N. Griffith, Edward A. Hagans, William J. McCurry, Frank O. Trusty, Sr.
226, Portland, Ore.—William Bohannon, George D. Lunsford, Mrs. Dan T. Smith, Mrs. Henry Workman.
228, Pottsville, Pa.—Charles Enalavage, Sr.
230, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Joseph S. Cherubin.
235, Riverside, Ca.—Mrs. Milton Ofstad.
242, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. John E. Lakinger, John A. Lechner, David Noble, Gordon Pearson.
246, New York, N.Y.—John Skura, Jr., Stephen Urban, Alfred Zicherman.
254, Cleveland, Oh.—Harry Bissontz.
255, Bloomingburg, N.Y.—Adam Papuga.
256, Savannah, Ga.—Lincoln B. Hiott.
257, New York, N.Y.—Gunne Eikild, Leslie Eliasen, Edward Franzen, Axel Hokanson, Herschel E. O'Neal, Knute Peterson.
259, Jackson, Tn.—Mrs. Roy Pitner.
261, Scranton, Pa.—Elmer Harris, Raymond Hird, Aloysius G. Nolan, Joseph Przedzinkowski.
264, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Onufry Charnecki.
265, Saugerties, N.Y.—Anthony Sarcona.
266, Stockton, Ca.—Virgil P. Gregory.
267, Dresden, Oh.—Dempsey P. Moore.
272, Chicago Hts., Ill.—William F. Mancke.
275, Newton, Ma.—Mrs. John J. Pendergast.
280, Lockport, N.Y.—Howard F. Brigham, James Gervase.
300, Ventura, Ca.—Vondell Gales.
302, Huntington, W.V.—Mrs. Fulton L. Burchett, Ross V. Hoback.
304, Denison-Sherman, Tx.—Leo H. Smith.
314, Madison, Wisc.—Mrs. Preston J. Erdahl, Sr., Joseph B. Gehin, Mrs. John Murphy.

316, San Jose, Ca.—Mrs. Edmund P. Painchaud.
320, Waterville, Me.—Mrs. Wallace Bourassa.
325, Paterson, N.J.—Joseph Hagen, Peter Heyn.
329, Oklahoma City, Ok.—Charles R. Fruit, Lemuel M. Hise, Clyde R. James, Willard Wilson Plowman, Sr., Wilbur P. Smith.
333, New Kensington, Pa.—Laverne D. Householder.
337, Detroit, Mich.—Carl H. Benson, John E. Lee.
338, Seattle, Wa.—Elling Olsen.
340, Hagerstown, Md.—Snively E. Glesner.
343, Winnipeg, Mb., Can.—Mrs. Harry Garrek.
344, Waukesha, Wisc.—Mrs. Alvin H. Gloe, Stanley A. Graser.
345, Memphis, Tn.—Leland Kellum, James L. Phifer.
359, Philadelphia, Pa.—John Campbell, Emerich Koshak, Victor E. Marquart, John T. Ragg.
360, Galesburg, Ill.—George W. Hyman, Clifford M. Pearson.
366, New York, N.Y.—Walter Fisher, Per W. Johansson, Mrs. Patrick Quirke.
367, Centralia, Ill.—Irvie Dock.
368, Allentown, Pa.—Emil A. Gilly, Clarence Molinaro, Paul A. Pobuda, Elmer Roeder.
372, Lima, Oh.—James V. Kindle.
374, Buffalo, N.Y.—Andrew Hadvabne.
378, Edwardsville, Ill.—Raymond Hoffman.
379, Texarkana, Tx.—Shack Clements, Mrs. Curtis M. Whatley, Mrs. Earl R. Whitson.
386, Angels Camp, Ca.—Max Keller.
398, Lewiston, Idaho—Mrs. Ralph C. Guest, Mrs. Bert Kloster.
400, Omaha, Neb.—Adolph Gunnar Carlson.
403, Alexandria, La.—Joe Ace Terral, Jr.
410, Ft. Madison, Iowa—Byard Logan.
413, South Bend, Ind.—Henry I. Carpenter.
422, New Brighton, Pa.—William R. Herman.
424, Hingham, Ma.—Earl Dingwell.
425, El Paso, Tx.—James W. Harper.
434, Chicago, Ill.—Michael Hawtree, Peter Kaczmarek, John P. Stephenson.
440, Buffalo, N.Y.—Alfred L. Zachowicz.
452, Vancouver, B.C., Can.—Mrs. Eldar P. Jonsson, Mrs. W. McBurney, Mrs. Romeo Simonetto.
455, Somerville, N.J.—Hugo H. Leusenring.
458, Clarksville, Ind.—Paul Walter Mischnick.
465, Ardmore, Pa.—Robert H. Weatherby.
468, New York, N.Y.—Vincent J. Miller.
469, Cheyenne, Wy.—Donald R. McCoy.
470, Tacoma, Wa.—Orville L. Ammann, Joseph S. Funkenbusch.
488, Bronx, N.Y.—Oscar Antsman, Vincent Cappelli, Vidal Cirino.
490, Passaic, N.J.—George Weisfeld.
492, Reading, Pa.—Mrs. Robert McCormack, Walter W. Reich.
493, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.—Paul F. Capparella, William H. Christe, Giacinto Di Vincenzo.
496, Kankakee, Ill.—Raymond J. Lipperini.
497, Crossett, Ark.—Charlie Edward Pamplin.
500, Butler, Pa.—Carl M. Snodgrass.
504, Chicago, Ill.—John Shmigelsky.
507, Nashville, Tn.—Russell S. Douglas, Sr., Ted B. Richmond.
512, Ypsilanti, Mich.—Ben Romans.
515, Colo. Springs, Colo.—Caryl D. Johnson, Marshall M. Stark.
517, Portland, Me.—James R. Cooke.
526, Galveston, Tx.—Paul L. Bundick, Joe East.
528, Washington, D.C.—Jacob Bouchard.
535, Norwood, Ma.—Nesbit Clark, Julius Jeanguenin, William Johnson, Joel Koski, Edward M. Reid.
540, Holyoke, Ma.—Clarence B. Hamel.
541, Washington, Pa.—George T. Williams.
543, Mamaroneck, N.Y.—Gustav Albers, Dominick Troilo.
563, Glendale, Ca.—Harry A. Peters.
579, St. Johns, Nfld., Can.—Clyde Budden.
608, New York, N.Y.—Joseph Adjutor Couture, Mrs. Edward W. Moore.
610, Port Arthur, Tx.—Mrs. Homer W. Bailey.
620, Madison, N.J.—Mrs. George Chamberlain.
623, Atlantic Co., N.J.—Allan R. Van Sant.
627, Jacksonville, Fla.—Mrs. Leroy Bradley, John L. Copeland, Mrs. Luther L. Sides, Robert H. Turner.
639, Akron, Oh.—Mrs. Ernest Darlak, Thomas I. Frissell.
642, Richmond, Ca.—Albert N. Schmit, William Swart.
650, Pomeroy, Oh.—Lawrence Reed, Green W. Vance.
658, Millinocket, Me.—Joseph A. Bartlett.
665, Amarillo, Tx.—Dewell L. Johnson, Lysle K. Stout.
668, Palo Alto, Ca.—Mrs. Clifford Anderson, John E. McKinnon, Mrs. David M. Napier, Mrs. Lionel L. Padilla.
669, Harrisburg, Ill.—Mrs. Bluford Seets.
678, Dubuque, Iowa—Frank L. Bellows, William R. Haber, Ernest E. Meader.
690, Little Rock, Ark.—Vernon V. Henry.
698, Covington, Ky.—Peter B. Beers, Jr., Mrs. Joseph C. Herrmann.
703, Lockland, Oh.—Harry A. Bergen.
709, Shenandoah, Pa.—Thomas L. James.
710, Long Beach, Ca.—Lawrence G. Treinen.
715, Elizabeth, N.J.—Renaldo Bertolami.
719, Freeport, Ill.—John E. Donker.
720, Balon Rouge, La.—Earnest R. Richardson.
721, Los Angeles, Ca.—John H. Clay, Benito C. Gallegos, John Haas.
725, Litchfield, Ill.—Glen Cole.
739, Cincinnati, Oh.—Edward T. Meyers.
742, Decatur, Ill.—William L. Landers.
743, Bakersfield, Ca.—Mrs. Louden D. Bell.
745, Honolulu, Hi.—Robert Shoichi Shinke, Yoshiji Suda.
750, Junction City, Ks.—Steven V. Gascich.
753, Beaumont, Tx.—Charlie H. Kennon.
764, Shreveport, La.—Harold T. Griffie.
766, Albert Lea, Mn.—Gerald A. Johnson.
767, Ottumwa, Iowa—Mrs. Rex Kinion.
769, Pasadena, Ca.—Walter Jacobsen, Mrs. Julius J. Schiebler, Jesse B. Wilson.
771, Watsonville, Ca.—Ronald J. Norton.
772, Clinton, Iowa—Anthony Jost.
773, Braddock, Pa.—Paul Caliari.
783, Sioux Falls, S.D.—Warren Wicks.
795, St. Louis, Mo.—Ralph M. Contestabile, Mrs. Edward L. Durbin.
801, Woonsocket, R.I.—George Guertin, Romeo R. Sweck.
803, Metropolis, Ill.—Cecil Tolen.
819, W. Palm Beach, Fla.—Anthony Colangelo, Charles H. Haugh, Eugene Hevey.
833, Berwyn, Pa.—John Cunningham.
838, Sunbury, Pa.—Joseph A. Poltonavage.
839, Des Plaines, Ill.—Robert Basler, August M. Callebert, Richard Del Boccio, David J. Kremer.
845, Norwood, Pa.—Ivan M. Lucas, Francis J. Saunders.
848, San Bruno, Ca.—Charles Steinbach.
870, Spokane, Wa.—Albert H. Brown.
871, Battle Creek, Mich.—Harold Geno.
891, Hot Springs, Ark.—Roger C. Mears, Sr.
902, Brooklyn, N.Y.—August Org, Carmine Rivelli.
904, Jacksonville, Ill.—Charles H. Nunes, Sr., Truman B. Smith.
911, Kalispell, Mt.—Mrs. Eugene C. Matkin.
912, Richmond, Ind.—Mrs. Arbie Corder, Mrs. Robert Middleton.
925, Salinas, Ca.—Delbert F. Barnes.
943, Tulsa, Ok.—Johnnie Coonhead.
944, San Bernardino, Ca.—George W. Hover, Cecil James, Charles W. Jobes.
947, Ridgway, Pa.—George A. Geyer.
953, Lake Charles, La.—Mrs. Henry H. Cryar.
955, Appleton, Wisc.—Charles Birk.
958, Marquette, Mich.—Santo W. Aldegarie, Martin J. Herrala, Norman Peterson, Joseph F. Stuer.
965, De Kalb, Ill.—Mrs. Fred Sprowls.
971, Reno, Nev.—James Rasmussen.
982, Detroit, Mi.—Herbert L. McKnight.
993, Miami, Fla.—Mrs. Wilbur E. Roberts.
997, Pottstown, Pa.—Martin J. Henry.
998, Royal Oak, Mi.—Edward Dolan, Robert Kahsin.
1024, Cumberland, Md.—Stanley J. Bane, Russell B. Whitlock.
1046, Palm Springs, Ca.—Okie Myers.
1052, Hollywood, Ca.—Dwyane Clements, Motoshi Nakanishi, Nicholas S. Teneta, George E. Tozier.
1053, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Lawrence Lemke, Mrs. Emil Lentz, Jr.
1073, Philadelphia, Pa.—Samuel Braverman, Harry Shanker.
1084, Angleton, Tx.—Roy T. Quinn.
1089, Phoenix, Az.—George Dame, Bernard W. Eastep.
1091, Bismarck, N.D.—Otto D. Voegele.
1098, Baton Rouge, La.—Jesse R. Farmer, Lloyd E. Thornton.
1108, Cleveland, Oh.—Adam Schnur.
1120, Portland, Ore.—Dominic Alfano, Orian V. Rentfrow.
1128, LaGrange, Ill.—Mrs. John Maves.
1138, Toledo, Oh.—Rudy Yutzy.
1140, San Pedro, Ca.—Dee Elliott.
1146, Green Bay, Wisc.—Henry Dubois, John H. Trofka.
1147, Roseville, Ca.—Ronald H. Cumley.
1149, San Francisco, Ca.—Hudson Ryan.
1160, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ernest Braun.
1164, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Tony Stauber.
1176, Fargo, N.D.—Johannes B. Ramsholm.
1178, New Glasgow, N.S., Can.—Mrs. Clifford D. Jardine.
1184, Seattle, Wash.—Guy W. Faehnrich, John V. Josserand.
1207, Charleston, W.V.—Ireland J. Vinson, Sr.
1222, Medford, N.Y.—Harold Henderson, Sugurd Nilsen.
1224, Emporia, Ks.—Mrs. Lloyd E. Johnson.
1235, Modesto, Ca.—Steven L. Chapman.
1237, Dawson Creek, B.C., Can.—Joseph H. Kubiski.
1266, Austin, Tx.—Bailey M. Curry.
1274, Decatur, Al.—Mrs. Ben F. Lentz.
1280, Mountain View, Ca.—Francis S. Gentry.
1285, Allentown, Pa.—Robert C. Ritter.
1289, Seattle, Wa.—William H. Frost, Robert D. Lull, Reginald A. McKee, Darrol C. Owen, Edward O. Waldrop.
1292, Huntington, N.Y.—Philip Gramb.
1296, San Diego, Ca.—Ernie Billmayer, Owen E. Middleton.
1298, Nampa, Idaho—Joseph F. Carroll.
1300, San Diego, Ca.—John C. McKittrick.
1301, Monroe, Mich.—Dody Jacobs.
1303, Port Angeles, Wa.—Joseph Vane.
1319, Albuquerque, N.M.—Arthur P. Griffith, Harold M. Trott.
1329, Independence, Mo.—James H. Bloom, Curtis E. Richardson, Maurice Van Maele.
1331, Hyannis, Ma.—Kusti O'Jala.

Continued on next page

IN MEMORIAM

Continued from Page 37

1333, State College, Pa.—Andrew M. Blasko.
1342, Irvington, N.J.—William G. Boller, Donald J. Flaherty.
1344, Portages, Wisc.—James E. Koepke.
1346, Vernon, B.C., Can.—Jack F. O'Neill.
1365, Cleveland, Oh.—William J. Kuhn.
1368, Renton, Wa.—Mrs. Thomas J. Hines.
1373, Flint, Mi.—Mrs. Jack Rahm.
1393, Toledo, Oh.—Carl M. McLin.
1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Mrs. Ferdinand T. Amato.
1401, Buffalo, N.Y.—Theodore Koeglmeier, John S. Sniegowski.
1402, Richmond, Va.—Carl J. Stover.
1407, San Pedro, Ca.—Lloyd E. Curtis, Jacob Huck, Mrs. Lee Pounders, Robert Richina.
1416, New Bedford, Ma.—William J. Dias.
1419, Johnstown, Pa.—James W. Lamb.
1421, Arlington, Tx.—Paul H. Anderson.
1423, Corpus Christi, Tx.—George W. Green.
1427, Vanier, Que., Can.—Leo Lemelin.
1437, Compton, Ca.—Malcolm R. Elder.
1445, Topeka, Ks.—Harry Dahlstrom.
1452, Detroit, Mi.—Francis A. Beamish, Juozas Jarusevicius.
1456, New York, N.Y.—Arne Larsen, Aulton H. White.
1463, Omaha, Neb.—Melvin Eaton.
1478, Redondo Beach, Ca.—Mrs. John F. Davis.
1485, LaPorte, Ind.—Jesse R. Malchow, Edward I. Witek.
1486, Auburn, Ca.—Nels Rafdal.
1497, Los Angeles, Ca.—Felipe Baltierra.
1498, Provo, Utah—Elmer E. Backus, Joseph A. Bingham.
1506, Los Angeles, Ca.—John Alton Andrews, Mrs. Desmond S. Christy.
1507, El Monte, Ca.—Mack G. Logan, Claud H. Morefield, Ernest J. Schmoldt.
1509, Miami, Fla.—Mrs. Robert F. Bauman, Ralph W. King.
1512, Blountville, Tn.—Floyd Tester.
1519, Ironton, Oh.—Arthur M. Wilkes.
1529, Kansas City, Ks.—William L. Twyman.
1536, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Isak Banschick.
1554, Miami, Fla.—Arthur L. McIntyre.
1564, Casper, Wy.—Mrs. William E. Copperfield, Furd G. Dietsch, Lloyd A. Jones.
1596, St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Robert E. Kerkoski, Mrs. Rudolph Novak.
1597, Bremerton, Wa.—Ernest E. Olsen.
1598, Victoria, B.C., Can.—Jack Boutillier, Cyril A. Gabler, Tom Money.
1607, Los Angeles, Ca.—Billy J. Williams.
1622, Haywood, Ca.—Robert Knight, Frank F. Livermore, Carmen Tritto.
1635, Kansas City, Mo.—James E. Linville.
1644, Minneapolis, Mn.—William Dise, Mrs. Richard J. Osier, Walter Sironen.
1648, Laguna Beach, Ca.—Einar A. Seegren, George Untied, Jr.
1664, Bloomington, Ind.—John Clifford Underwood.
1683, Eldorado, Ark.—Mrs. E. H. Cottrell.
1686, Stillwater, Okla.—Edwin H. Meek.
1688, Manchester, N.H.—Ernest Bienvenue.
1689, Tacoma, Wa.—Russell Krones, James Murrey.
1691, Coeur d'Alene, Id.—Max E. Netzbandt.
1693, Chicago, Ill.—Bert R. Andrus, Kenneth Kline.
1701, Buffalo, N.Y.—Aram S. Moushlian.
1715, Vancouver, Wa.—Ralph W. Ells, Mrs. Joe Noyes.
1725, Daytona Beach, Fla.—William S. Finney, Sr., William W. Brown.
1733, Marshfield, Wisc.—Cletus F. Hart, Henry F. Peterman.
1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Ladd A. Chernik, Hammond L. Mattison.
1746, Portland, Or.—Mrs. John R. Staggenborg.
1750, Cleveland, Oh.—Irving Hershman.
1752, Pomona, Ca.—Arnold R. Brady, Don Roseberry.
1764, Marion, Va.—Mrs. Harvey S. Anderson, Charles W. Mathena, Sr.
1765, Orlando, Fla.—William G. Starling.
1771, Eldorado, Ill.—Orville Louis Brown.
1772, Hicksville, N.Y.—Henry Keeler.
1775, Columbus, Ind.—Raymond S. Perkins.
1780, Las Vegas, Nev.—Richard Small, Ollie Stephan.
1784, Chicago, Ill.—Paul Kohler.
1815, Santa Ana, Ca.—Ralph E. Chapman, Oscar P. Woody.
1818, Clarksville, Tn.—William F. C. Gilmore, Howard Rosenbaum.
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COLD WEATHER AID

A Personal Cold Weather Breathing Aid recently introduced by Nebel's Appliances, Inc. of Dolton, Ill., enables the wearer to breathe air warmed by normal body temperature instead of cold outside air. The Cold Weather Breathing Aid does not interfere with even vigorous outdoor activity such as construction work, skiing, snowmobiling, etc.

Tests have shown that wearers of the device which consists of a clear, soft plastic Face Mask connected by flexible tubing to a lightweight Chest Pack worn under outer clothing, breathe air that is 50° to 55° warmer than outside air temperatures. Thus, if the temperature is —5°F, the wearer will be breathing air that is a very comfortable 50°F.

The Chest Pack, made of plastic, has a series of openings on the side worn next to the body, allowing body heat to enter and warm incoming cold air. Cold air, drawn into the Chest Pack through a large opening at the bottom, mixes with body-warmed air and is drawn into the lungs as the wearer breathes. Adjustable elastic neck and waist straps hold the Chest Pack snugly against the body in the most comfortable position.

The Face Mask is held against the face over the nose and mouth by an elastic head band. A soft aluminum nose clip permits fitting the upper part of the Mask to the shape of any nose bridge. Exhaust valves at each side of the Mask open and close automatically as the wearer inhales and exhales. Moisture from exhaled breath, collects in a moisture trap at the bottom of the Mask. When this occurs, the Mask is removed and accumulated moisture can be wiped away with a handkerchief or tissue.

All materials used in the Personal Cold Weather Breathing Aid are odorless and are of the type used in approved hospital respiratory support systems. The chest pack and face mask can be readily cleaned with a film-free household detergent. For further information, write PERSONAL COLD WEATHER BREATHING AID, P.O. Box 62, Dolton, IL 60419.

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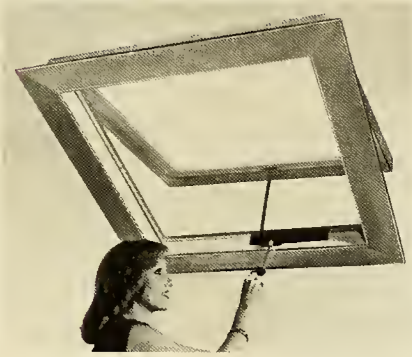
VENTING SKYLIGHT



Announcement has been made by APC Corporation of the availability of Model DV, their new Venting Sky-Vue Skylight.

APC's new Skylight offers all the important features of their energy saving Sky-Vue Skylights plus an easy to use hand crank to open the skylight for refreshing ventilation whenever needed. All units include an integral insect screen.

Model DV is manufactured of weather and corrosion resistant materials and features insulated double dome construction with non-sweating PVC inner frame. A self-flashing curb permits easy installation. An Extension Rod for high ceilings is optional. Model DV is available in clear/clear, white/clear, bronze/clear in sizes to fit roof openings 22¼" x 30¼" and 30¼" x 30¼".

For further information and catalog sheet write: APC Corporation, 44 Utter Avenue, Hawthorne, New Jersey.

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IN CONCLUSION

SPEAK UP, BROTHER, YOU HAVE THE FLOOR

Americans Are Urged to Stand Up and Be Counted, This Month, As the New Census Count Begins. Why Not Stand Up in Your Union Meeting and Be Counted, Too . . .

There's a famous painting by the late Norman Rockwell, reproduced on our back cover, which shows a middle-aged workman, dressed in simple work clothes, standing up in a town meeting and expressing his views on some public issue which concerns him and his neighbors.

He might be protesting higher property taxes, or he might be saying that the town simply does not need another traffic light. In any case, he's "speaking his piece," and he's taking full advantage of one of the greatest freedoms provided in any democracy—the freedom of speech . . . the freedom to express his opinion without fear of being jailed or kicked out of the meeting.

Too often we take such freedoms for granted. Too often we let our opportunities to express ourselves slip away.

I am reminded of this by many encouraging letters which I have received in my office in Washington since becoming your General President in January.

Our fellow members of the Brotherhood in the United States and Canada are concerned about many things in this spring of 1980. We want to see inflation turned around. We want to see the one million unemployed workers in Canada going back to work. We want to see the 6.3 million unemployed US workers on the job once again.

We want to see our union operating efficiently and giving full representation in collective bargaining and settling grievances. We want to see our union organizing the unorganized.

But, unfortunately, far too many union members aren't being heard . . . and aren't participating in our activities.

They aren't being heard at the ballot box. *Are you and the other members of your local union registered to vote in the primaries and the general elections later this year?*

They aren't being heard in the industrial plants and at the construction sites. *Are you proudly wearing your union button to work? Do you discuss your job problems with your steward and give him the support he needs?*

They aren't being heard at union meetings. *When was the last time you attended a regular business meeting of your local union? When was the last time you voted in a union election of officers?*

In short, *what kind of trade union member are you? Do you support your union brothers and sisters come fair weather or foul? Or do you just give lip service to your union membership?*

Among the letters which I have recently received in the mail was one from the executive secretary-treasurer of a West Coast district council. He sent us a copy of a letter which his council sends out to every new Brotherhood member in his council, shortly after he is initiated into the union. The letter extends the hand of fellowship to the new member and lets that new member know that he now "belongs" and he's needed.

Other local unions and district councils are doing the same thing.

As soon as a new member is enrolled in the Brotherhood recordkeeping department, he or she goes on the mailing list of *The Carpenter* Magazine. And this includes apprentices, journeymen, and industrial members alike . . . any member in good standing in our organization, to be exact.

It is very important that we bring the vitality of these new members into our union. In unity and in numbers there is strength . . . and we all benefit.

Our 33rd General Convention, a year and a half ago, mandated your General Officers to initiate a public relations program, designed to acquaint the general public with the purposes of our union and the good work we are doing. The program is also designed to acquaint non-union workers in our crafts and industries with the benefits and the necessity of union membership and representation . . . in short, to get them organized.

This promotional program is now underway. We have a television "commercial" appearing on two national networks, and we are offering to all local unions and district councils a list of promotional materials for outdoor billboards, for newspapers, radio and television stations, and even material for county fairs and local exhibitions.

As I stated earlier, it is time for you and your union to stand up and be counted. The tax man is counting you this month, if you live in the United States and send 1979 tax returns to the Internal Revenue Service. The US Census will come calling soon. Meanwhile, your local union leaders need a quorum at the next union meeting. I urge you to be there.

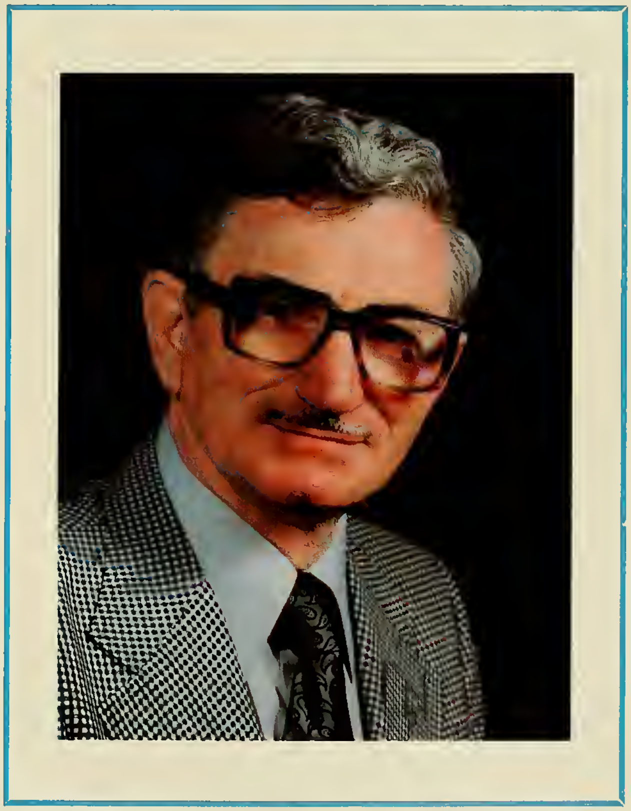
The general public has many misconceptions about labor unions, and these misconceptions are not helped by some of the stories you watch on television or some of the news stories and commentaries which appear in general newspapers and magazines.

Some screen writers and newspaper reporters are still talking about "labor bosses" and alleging corruption, and they're being encouraged by the National Right to Work Committee, and the Business Roundtable, the Associated Building Contractors, and other groups trying to convince your neighbors that it's best to live in a "union free environment."

A group of American labor unions is holding what they call "Big Business Day" on April 17. Most of Big Business won't like it a bit, because these unions and some consumer groups working with them will attempt to show the general public on that day just how unfair some of Big Business is when it deals with consumer problems and wage-earner problems. The unions on that day will try to point out some of the hazards of the workplace ignored by Big Business. They will expose some of the illicit shenanigans performed by Big Business in expanding sales and avoiding taxes—manipulating stock, offering bribes, coercing legislation.

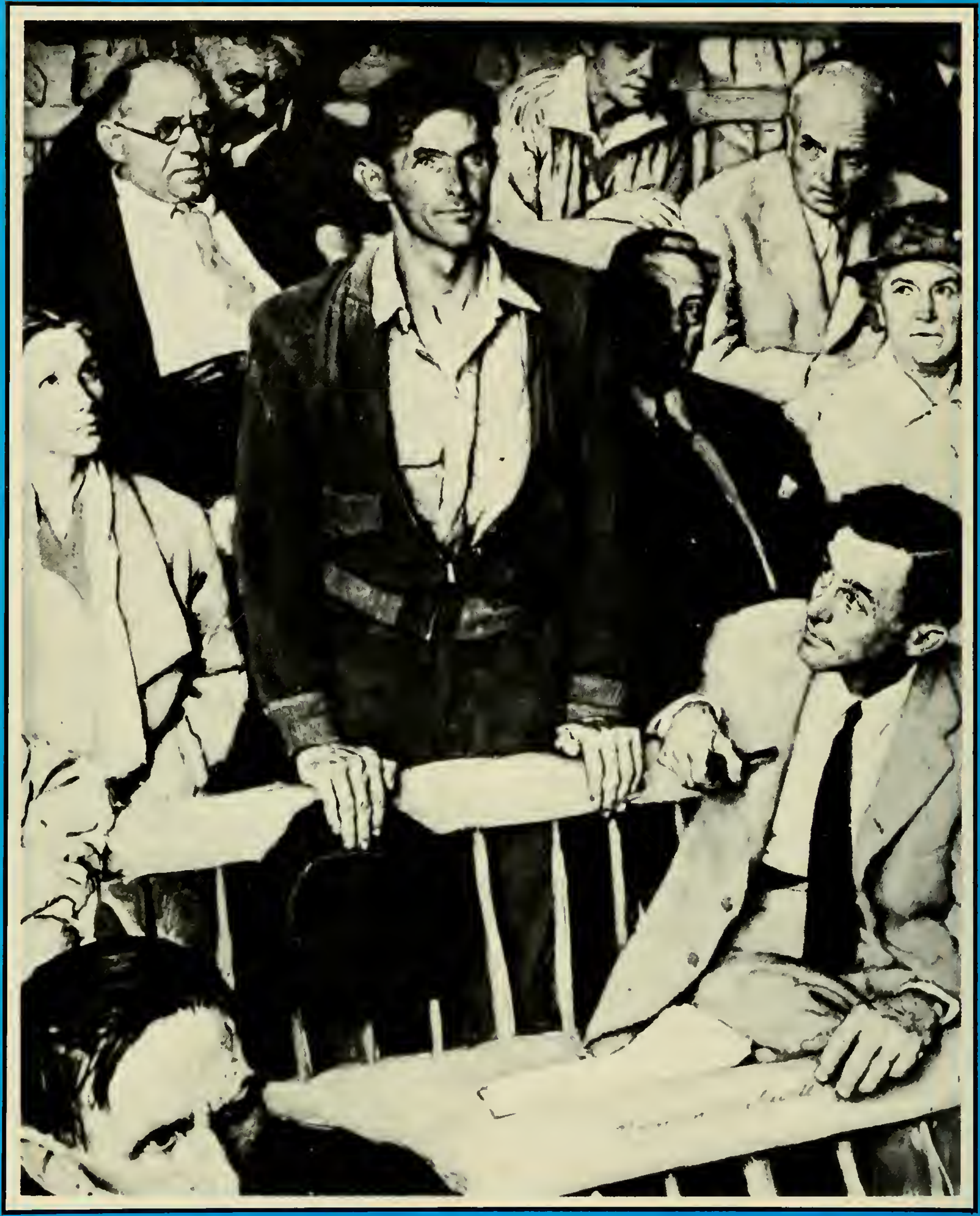
Trade unions believe in the free enterprise system, but they do not believe in monopoly. They believe in collective bargaining, but they don't support corruption.

It's time for the rank-and-file union member to help set the record straight.



William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President



FREEDOM OF SPEECH

From an original oil painting by Norman Rockwell for a poster, 1943
(one for a series on "The Four Freedoms").
The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
George A. Hearn Fund, 1952

May 1980

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881

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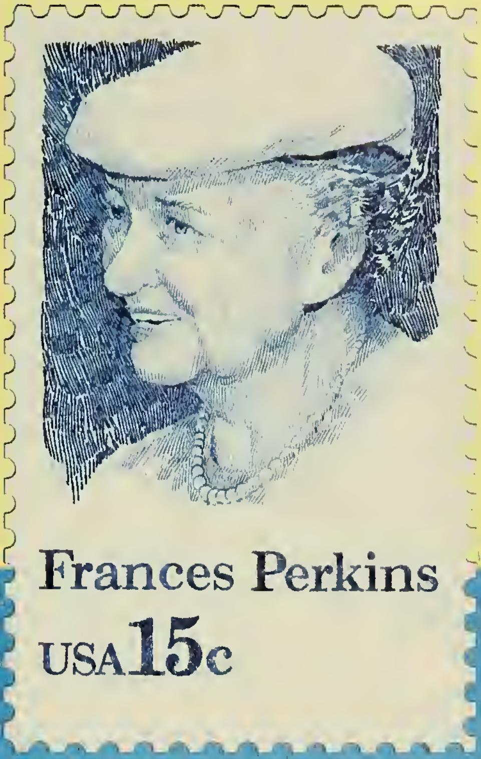
Our Next-Door Neighbor, The US Department of Labor Headquarters, Becomes The Frances Perkins Building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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
John S. Rogers, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $7.50 per year, single copies 75¢ in advance.

Printed in U.S.A.

THE COVER

In special ceremonies, last month, in Washington, D.C., the U.S. Department of Labor's headquarters building was renamed the Frances Perkins Building.

Four days earlier, April 10, the U.S. Postal Service issued a special stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of Frances Perkins's birth.

The building and the stamp are shown on our May cover, as is the United Brotherhood's own headquarters building, which is across Second Street, N.W., at the right of the picture.

Some of our younger members and readers may ask: Who was Frances Perkins?

She was America's fourth Secretary of Labor and the first woman to serve in a U.S. President's Cabinet. During the dark days of the depression of the 1930s (from 1933 to 1945), Frances Perkins was an able advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt on labor-management affairs. During the period of the New Deal, Ms. Perkins earned a reputation for championing the causes of human rights and better conditions for workers.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

May 1980
CARPENTER
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Founded 1881
TRIBUTE TO A GREAT LADY
Frances Perkins
USA 15c

President Carter Among Building Trades Speakers

BUILDING AND CO
DEPARTMENT

GEORGINE, KIRKLAND EXPRESS ALARM OVER U.S. ECONOMY, BUDGET CUTS

BY HARRY CONN
PAI Staff Writer

Some 3,000 delegates to the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, meeting in Washington, D.C., were told by speaker after speaker that the nation is in a time of crisis.

BCT President Robert A. Georgine gave three reasons for this view, declaring:

"First and foremost is the state of the economy and the crucial decisions which the President and the Congress will be making in the next few weeks and months to try to ward off economic collapse.

"Second, as no one needs to be reminded, we are in an election year. During 1980, we must choose a President, all members of the House of Representatives and one-third of the United States Senate.

"Third, on the legislative front, the Congress is in the process of debating a number of bills which are crucial—really crucial—to the wellbeing of the 15 building trades unions and its members."

Georgine said the purpose of the conference was to make the voice of the workers heard in the areas of decision-making, adding:

"But let's make a few more things clear. The economic sacrifice should fall fairly upon all members of society. Workers will accept sacrifice when the owners of capital are asked to accept the burdens in equal degree. Moreover, we need to have a voice in these decisions and to have the needs of the American construction worker considered."

On the economy, Georgine sent out a "strong message" that the "continued climb in the interest rates is not acceptable to us." He said it means less construction activity, fewer jobs, fewer hours of work and, eventually, lower wages.

The conference also concentrated on key legislative issues, including preservation of the Davis-Bacon Act, pension reform and occupational safety and health.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland pounded hard on some of the same themes.

"You must carry the message to Capitol Hill," Kirkland said, "that workers are deeply aroused by policies which sacrifice their jobs in a fight against inflation that is misdirected, mismanaged and lacking in compassion for the real victims of inflation—workers, the poor, the elderly and the disadvantaged."

Kirkland added that "workers are tired of bearing the brunt of policies which contend that the way to fight inflation is to increase unemployment, to boost gasoline and heating prices, to raise interest rates and to drive up the cost of housing."

He said that when the Administration and the Congress seek to balance the budget by eliminating 500,000 jobs, they are "adding one-half a percent point on unemployment and adding $10 billion to the deficit. This is not simply bad economic policy. It is sheer madness."

Kirkland cast some serious doubts on the future of the National Accord negotiated between labor and the Administration last fall. He said that "we have been repeatedly and falsely promised a rejection of unemployment as an instrument of national policy . . . in the fight against inflation . . . But recent events have cast profound doubt on the strength and length of the sincerity of that commitment."

The AFL-CIO president also issued a warning to the Democratic Party not to take labor for granted this election year.

Noting that the Democrats are buying the orthodox Republican economic policies of high interest rates and the so-called "balanced budget," Kirkland said he wondered how long labor can buy the proposition that there is a significant difference between the two parties.

President Carter addressed the delegates and gave them the latest report on the Iranian hostage situation. He received rousing, standing applause when he declared "no one in the government of the United States has apologized to anyone in the government of Iran. The reason is that we have nothing for which to apologize."

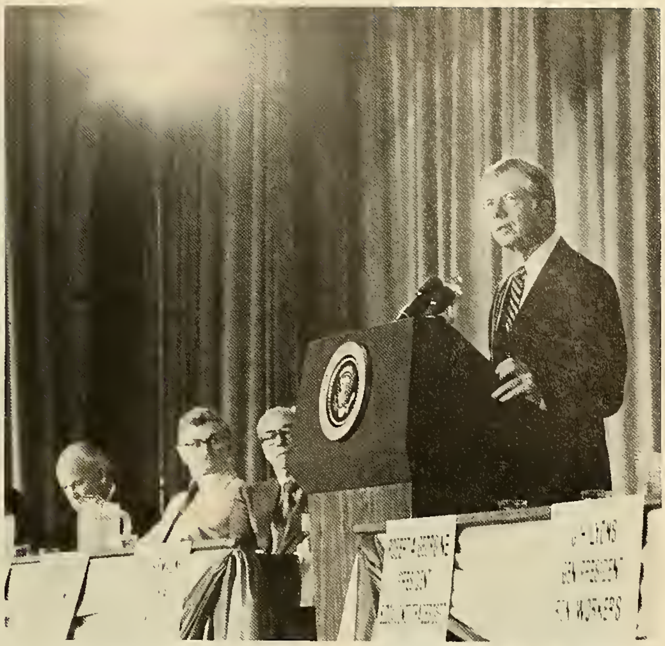
Carter said unions "have taken some heat for restraining wage demands. But because of your cooperation, wage increases have not been the cause of this speed-up in inflation. I need your continued restraint this year. In turn, I pledge a tough, expanded monitoring program to come down hard on unjustified price increases."

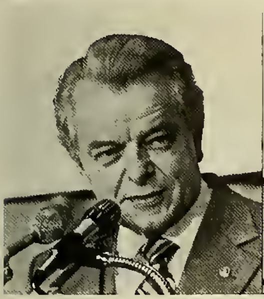
Labor Secretary Ray Marshall told the conference that "the grim reality is that the labor movement of this country at this moment is facing an assault which is unprecedented, and

Continued on page 38

ABOVE: General President William Konyha greets President Carter with other Building Trades leaders in an anteroom of the conference hotel before he speaks to the delegates.

RIGHT: The President received four standing ovations as he assailed efforts by certain elements before the Congress which would "destroy the gains that have been made for the working people of America." The President expressed continued support for nuclear power, massive energy projects and various measures designed to raise wages and strengthen unions.

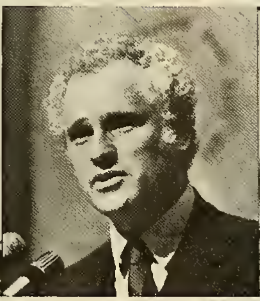




Sen. Byrd

Kirkland

Sec. Marshall



Sec. Goldschmidt

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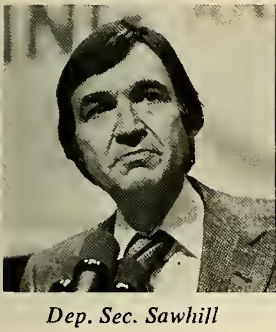
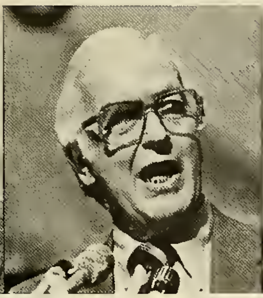
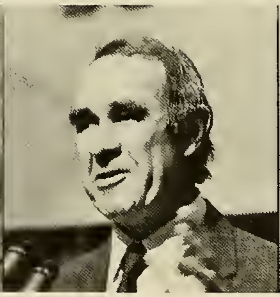


Dep. Sec. Sawhill



Cong. Thompson



Sen. Williams

Cong. McCormack

Father Bonadio

LEFT: A special table was set up at the conference for the registration of Brotherhood delegates and to solicit continued support of the work of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC). Dave Casey, seated, who is the new legislative advocate for the Brotherhood, talks with William H. Lang, secretary of the New Mexico District Council.

FIRST ROW, from left: 1. General President Konyha presents a gold membership card to the honoree, 2. Board Members Green and Ochocki present a bouquet to Mrs. Sidell, 3. Secretary Emeritus Richard Livingston, 4. a view of the ballroom, and 5. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland.

SECOND ROW, 1. First General Vice President Pat Campbell was toastmaster, 2. Labor Secretary and Mrs. Marshall with Mrs. Sidell, 3. (below 2) Sec. Marshall presents messages from President Carter and Vice President Mondale, 4. General President Emeritus M. A. Hutcheson lauds the honoree, 5. General President Emeritus Sidell acknowledges the applause, 6. General Treasurer Charles Nichols.

THIRD ROW: 1. Second General Vice President Sig Lucassen makes a presentation, 2. Building Trades President Bob Georgine tells of his close working relationship with the honored guest, 3. AFL-CIO Secretary Tom Donahue, 4. The Sidell family, three generations, 5. General Secretary John S. Rogers, and 6. (below 5) Former General Treasurer Peter Terzick.

President Emeritus Sidell

HONORED AT WASHINGTON TESTIMONIAL

General President Emeritus William Sidell, who retired on December 31 from the top office of the Brotherhood after almost eight years of diligent service at that post, was honored with a testimonial dinner, April 2, in Washington, D.C.

Nearly 2,000 well-wishers filled the International Ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel to pay tribute to Sidell's four decades of Brotherhood service and his dedicated leadership at all levels of the North American labor movement.

General President William Konyha and the other General Officers and Board Members participated in the program. First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell was toastmaster for the occasion. There were addresses by US Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Building Trades President Robert Georgine, and General President Emeritus M. A. Hutcheson.

Prior to the dinner, several councils and groups presented plaques and gifts as mementoes of the occasion, among them a special citation from Cong. Glenn Anderson, 32nd District of Cali-

fornia, and a check for $10,000, donated to the American Parkinson Disease Assn. campaign in General President Emeritus Sidell's name, which was presented by the Luther Sizemore Foundation. Luther Sizemore, former secretary of the New Mexico District Council, made the latter presentation.

Labor Secretary Marshall delivered to the gathering "personal words of appreciation" from President Jimmy Carter. The President said, in part: "Your leadership as President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been in the finest tradition of the labor movement in this country."

A special message was also received from Vice President Walter Mondale, which stated: "Throughout my public career, I have worked closely with the American labor movement. And in all those years, I never have known a person more committed to improving the lives of working men and women than Bill Sidell. The American people —both those who hold a union card and those who never will—owe a great debt of gratitude to you for your 40 years of dedicated service."

Blueprint for the 80s

LABOR LAWS WILL BE STRENGTHENED, TRAINING PROGRAMS TO BE EXPANDED

Seasonality of construction, increased productivity under study

By RAY MARSHALL
U.S. Secretary of Labor

MARSHALL

Ray Marshall was sworn into office as the Nation's 16th Secretary of Labor on January 27, 1977.

As Secretary, Marshall is President Carter's chief adviser on labor matters and is responsible for carrying out the Department of Labor's mission "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

Marshall was Director of the Center for the Study of Human Resources at the University of Texas and Professor of Economics there from 1969 until joining President Carter's Cabinet.

He has also taught economics at the University of Mississippi, 1953-57; Louisiana State University, 1957-62; University of Texas, 1962-67; and the University of Kentucky, 1967-69.

Marshall was born August 22, 1928, in Oak Grove, La. After service in the Navy during World War II, he attended Millsaps College in Jackson, Miss., receiving his B.A. Degree in 1949. He received an M.A. from Louisiana State University in 1950 and his Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1954.

The past several months have been quite unlike any we have experienced in this country in years. Our attention, quite understandably, has been focused on events overseas.

Despite our concern over these developments, they have served the educational purpose of reminding us that the United States is indeed part of a world community. These international events have provided us with the opportunity to understand and effectively deal with the restraints we will face in the 1980's as part of the world community.

These restraints necessitate a realistic balancing of our goals—but they also offer us the promise of unprecedented cooperation between labor, management and government.

Our efforts to deal with unemployment indicate the vast potential of such cooperation, and why it is so necessary for the future. Of course, any level of unemployment is not really acceptable. And we're not satisfied with the current level of unemployment, either—but it is a long way from the 9% level it was at only a few years ago.

More importantly, we have experienced a huge increase in total employment. During the Carter Administration, 9.3 million new jobs have been created—the largest such expansion in any three-year period in our nation's history. We hope to further that trend in the future, but it can only be done with the assistance of management and labor.

Our current plans build upon the past steps we've taken to create meaningful jobs, jobs that help not merely the directly affected individuals but also the country. From fiscal year 1977 through fiscal year 1983, consider these actual and planned spending authorizations of the Carter Administration: $91 billion for energy, $35 billion for pollution control and abatement, $138 billion for transportation, and $291 billion for housing and regional community development. This is a total of $556 billion, a total that represents thousands of new jobs and a better life for all Americans.

Yet, it might be easy to lose sight of the fact that employment policies and programs don't always reach all segments of our society. And the quality of life for all of us will be affected by how successful we are at reaching the disadvantaged.

PLANS FOR CETA

The revamped CETA program we have developed is now targeted to those people most in need of assistance. In the years to come, our economic health will increasingly depend upon private enterprise. It is critical, therefore, that in training the disadvantaged and unskilled, we prepare them for meaningful job opportunities in the private sector. It is equally important to encourage the private sector to provide jobs and training, and we are doing just that under the New CETA, local business leaders participate in the formation of job training and placement programs. They receive tax credit incentives to hire and train the disadvantaged. We've also cut out the red tape that discouraged participation in the past.

The New CETA also includes a major expansion of on-the-job training, and assigns a central role to the Job Corps and other youth programs. Our past efforts have had some impressive results. Employment in current programs has accounted for one-fourth of the employment growth of all teenagers since December 1977, and approximately three-fourths of the growth for black teenage males in the 1970's.

Much work remains to be done, however. The Education and Employment Initiative announced recently by the Carter Administration is a landmark event. The additional funds the Labor Department is requesting in

1981 and 1982 will mean that an additional 450,000 young people will receive employment assistance. Combined with existing efforts, these programs will serve 2.5 million young people. This is a substantial and wide investment in America's future.

During the decade ahead the preserving and strengthening of existing labor laws will become increasingly important as we seek to protect collective bargaining and other worker rights. A free and democratic labor movement is an integral part of a free and democratic society, and is the best guarantee we have that workers will be adequately represented in the government and at the workplace.

One such legal protection which we are determined to preserve and strengthen is the Davis-Bacon Act. This Act was passed in 1931 to keep the government from using its vast economic powers to depress or inflate the wages and living standards of construction workers in a locality. Instead, the government decided to use its procurement powers to encourage contractors to compete on the basis of efficiency and technical expertise.

This philosophy is as valid today as when the Act was first passed. Davis-Bacon is one of the main sources of stability in a frequently unstable industry. The prevailing wage principle is important to all workers, not just those in the construction industry. In the coming decade we need to improve its enforcement and administration, not restrict it. The Labor Department recently initiated more efficient and accurate procedures for administering this vital law which will carry out Congressional intent and provide equitable services to all the affected parties.

BETTER OSHA PROGRAM

In the coming decade, I also look for a more effective and better managed Occupational Safety and Health Administration to insure a safer and more healthful working environment. With the help of the construction industry and other groups, the Carter Administration has already done much to turn OSHA around and make it a more effective instrument for protecting workers. More than 1,000 unnecessary regulations that had nothing to do with workers safety and health were eliminated. We are now concentrating our efforts and resources on the really serious hazards threatening workers on the job.

The Department recently announced the nation's first comprehensive policy to identify and regulate cancer-causing substances in the workplace. The carcinogen policy, culminating over two years of intensive effort, provides a standards-setting procedure that will guide future OSHA regulatory activities. Fundamentally important policies such as this, together with OSHA's "common sense" approach to workplace safety and health, form a solid foundation for improving the occupational safety and health of workers throughout the 1980's.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY

Construction workers, of course, face special occupational and health problems. This necessitates the use of occupational safety and health personnel experienced in the industry, working with special construction regulations. The Department has taken significant steps to strengthen its health and safety programs for construction workers. An OSHA task force has been created to insure that the Department concentrated on the most hazardous problems in construction. Training for OSHA compliance officers assigned to construction sites has been improved. Stephen Cooper, a 20-year veteran of the industry, has been appointed special assistant to OSHA director Eula Bingham for construction safety and health.

Altogether, there should be substantial improvement in the safety and health protection afforded construction workers in the 1980's. One measure of past improvement in enforcement is that in the last three years OSHA has referred three times as many criminal willful violations to the Department of Justice for prosecution as in the previous six years of the agency's existence.

OSHA's compliance officers in the construction field are now taking courses developed with the assistance of the Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. And in the near future we can also look for an OSHA advisory group to determine how to adapt general industry health standards to the construction industry.

Improved labor-management relations will be more important than ever during the 1980's. Because effective labor-management relations is good for both labor and business, the Labor Department has been active in establishing tripartite committees in various industries, such as construction and steel, to deal with a wide range of issues of interest to labor and management.

These committees, consisting of representatives from government, business and labor, have much to offer. They help resolve productivity problems, overcome labor market bottlenecks, and assist labor and management in defining and resolving issues. This type of cooperative approach, with its free exchange of opinions and information, is an idea whose time has come.

One of the main characteristics of many of our economic problems is that no one group can solve these problems working alone. Business, labor or the government cannot by themselves solve unemployment, inflation, or our other economic problems. Whenever any one party is left out of the process, misinterpretation and misunderstanding result. There is a point at which adversary relationships benefit no one. In the 1980's it will be imperative that government, labor and management recognize this fact.

TRIPARTITE ACTIVITY

The construction industry's tripartite committees called Construction Coordinating Committees (CCCs) have been working to improve productivity, enhance employment stability and hold down inflationary pressures in construction. Each of the currently active committees—in Chicago, San Francisco, Kansas City, Denver and Boston—consists of 25-35 official members. Their monthly meetings are open to all interested parties. These committees do not get involved in jurisdictional or collective bargaining matters.

Among the current and long-range goals of the CCCs are: (1) reducing seasonal unemployment and the need for extensive unemployment insurance; (2) encouraging inter- and intra-agency coordination in planning major construction projects; (3) modifying certain government practices that tend to raise the cost of public construction; (4) reducing inflationary seasonal demands for labor and materials; (5) stimulating use of cold weather building technology and nontraditional materials, and (6) relating job training programs to industry requirements. By working with management and labor to achieve these goals, the Department is confident that productivity and stability can be improved in the construction industry in the years to come.

Each committee produces a bid calendar, listing planned public construction in its geographic area. These calendars show concentrated periods of planned public construction and can be used to give government agencies the option of rescheduling projects to slack periods during the year. The po-

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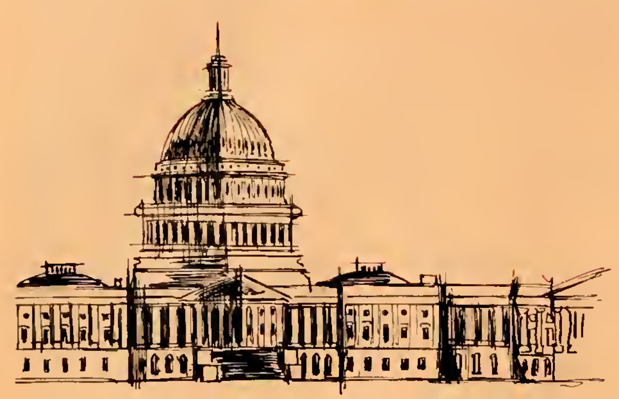
Washington Report



'79 UNION WAGES UP 7%

Union wage rates for both building tradesmen and industrial workers rose an average of 7% in 1979, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

Construction wage rates averaged $11.48 an hour in January, 1980 or $14.15, counting employer payments for health, pension and other benefits. Industrial wages, not seasonally adjusted, averaged $7.39 an hour in January, 1980 for durable goods and $6.28 an hour for non-durable goods. For total manufacturing, the average hourly wage for January, 1980 was $6.96, as opposed to $6.49 in January, 1979.

About one-fifth of the union members in cities surveyed (those with 100,000 population or more) were in bargaining units for which rate changes became effective in the fourth quarter of 1979. A year earlier, the proportion was one-fourth.

DISABILITY BENEFITS RULING

Workers receiving disability benefits at the time a strike begins against their employer cannot automatically be dropped from the benefit roles, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

The worker would have to "affirmatively act" to show public support for the strike before the employer could justify withholding benefits, the Board ruled in reversing one of its Administrative Law Judges on a 3-1 vote.

At the same time, the Board majority ruled, an employer cannot require its disabled employees "to disavow strike action during their sick leave" to continue receiving benefits.

PRICE WATCH CONCLUDED

The AFL-CIO concluded its Price Watch program in February and expressed appreciation for the fine job carried out by volunteer monitors from the ranks of organized labor and from the non-affiliated and the unorganized.

The Brotherhood and the Carpenter Magazine participated in the effort.

The Price Watch program was started in February, 1979, by the late AFL-CIO President George Meany at the request of President Jimmy Carter. Subsequently, the AFL-CIO Department of Community Services initiated a national Price Watch program, in 82 communities within 26 states and the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES REJOINS ILO

The United States has rejoined the International Labor Organization because of steps taken by the United Nations agency over the past two years to "reduce the level of politicization" from its proceedings.

America resumed its membership in February, with the delivery of a letter of notification from Sec. of State Cyrus R. Vance to ILO Secretary General Francis Blanchard in Geneva, Switzerland.

The United States left the ILO in November, 1977, after a Communist-Arab voting bloc increasingly used its forums for propaganda attacks, distorting the world organization's concept of worker-employer-government participation in establishing international labor standards and rights.

MORE WOMEN WORKERS THAN MEN

Women made their mark in employment in 1979.

For the first time, women made up more than half of the labor force, according to Labor Department unemployment statistics recently released.

And two-thirds of the 2.1 million new jobs last year went to women.

More adult women (5.7%) were unemployed than adult men (4.1%), but since December 1978 the percentage of women unemployed has declined just slightly while the percentage for men has inched up.

ORGANIZED-LABOR STAMP

The U.S. Postal Service will create a stamp honoring the American labor movement. The stamp will be issued August 16, the birth date of the late President Emeritus of the AFL-CIO, George Meany.

Three-Mile Island Cleanup to Be Handled by Skilled Union Labor

Brotherhood Is Signatory to Recovery Project Agreement with Metropolitan Edison

With U.S. Labor Secretary Ray Marshall in attendance, labor and management officials met at Three Mile Island, Pa. March 24, and signed a major new project labor agreement covering recovery, maintenance, modification and new construction work at the nuclear power plant.

The agreement was reached between Metropolitan Edison Company, operator of the plant, and 15 unions of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department. Other parties to the Agreement are the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and about 10 contracting companies.

Present at the ceremony in addition to Secretary Marshall, were Robert A. Georgine, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department; William G. Kuhns, chairman of Metropolitan Edison's parent organization, General Public Utilities Corp.; Robert C. Arnold, Metropolitan Edison senior vice president and senior official at Three Mile Island, and general presidents of some of the participating unions.

The presidents in attendance were William Konyha, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Martin J. Ward, United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters; John H. Lyons, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers; Charles H. Pillard, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and Angelo Fosco, Laborers International Union of North America.

Among union contractors signing the agreement were Bechtel Power Corporation, Gaithersburg, MD, Catalytic, Inc., of Philadelphia; Hirshman of Philadelphia; Modesto Company of the Harrisburg area, and H. B. Alexander Co. of Harrisburg.

The agreement became effective March 31, 1980, and will cover projects at both units of the nuclear power plant until they are restored to power operation or until all or part of the station is decommissioned.

The agreement initially covers about 450 members of the Building Trades unions currently working at the site. Over the several years the contract will be in effect, it will cover several thousand workers at Three Mile Island.

Key highlights of the agreement include:

• Every craftsman who reaches the maximum allowable radiation exposure will be offered alternative employment in non-radiation areas for an extended period of time.

• Provides a management option for instituting a work schedule of alternating four 10-hour days rather than a standard five-day week when this facilitates cleanup through more efficient scheduling. At the end of the initial four-day week, a second shift working four 10-hour days could start. In this manner, every calendar day can be worked except recognized holidays.

• Prohibits all strikes or picketing including those over jurisdictional disputes, but does recognize possible support of local contract negotiations. The company is prohibited from instituting a "lock-out."

• Establishment of joint labor-management-owner committee which will provide interpretation of the agreement as necessary.

• Recognizes the unions as the primary source of employees and provides that the contractors will use any legal job-referral system provided for in local union agreements.

• Rates of pay and fringe benefits will be paid as outlined in the appropriate local union agreements.

• Recognizes the company's rights to utilize its own employees and those of specialty contractors in accomplishing the

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Three-Mile Island

Continued from page 9

initial cleanup, decontamination and radioactive waste processing.

Georgine noted that "both labor and management at Three Mile Island have a firm commitment to establish an environment and work schedule which will allow skilled work of high quality to be done safely, efficiently, and at proper staffing levels without disrupting other construction projects in the area."

He said the building and construction trades "are firmly committed to nuclear power as a significant part of our national effort to reduce dependence on foreign oil."

Georgine noted that the alternative employment on radiation exposure "will provide a leveling of manpower and will serve as a means for insuring some degree of employment stability and longevity."

Arnold said that optimum utilization of company employees "should allow the necessary recovery work by building trades craftsmen to be done with radiation exposures as low as reasonably achievable, but within regulations and with a stable work force."

"All parties to the agreement recognized that the amount of work required in radiation areas will demand special attention to insure safety of the work force and of employment stability," Arnold said.

He also noted that the "4-10" schedule provision could help reduce crowding of work areas and allow better utilization of plant tools and equipment in addition to more efficient scheduling.

Another unique feature of the agreement is the participation by Metropolitan Edison as owner in addition to contractors. "Because of the unusual situation at Three Mile Island and the involvement of numerous Federal and State Agencies in approving work projects, we believed it was necessary to be an active party to the agreement," Arnold said.

The labor pact was reached after several months of negotiations and nearly a dozen formal bargaining sessions.

The management team was headed by Attorney Vincent J. Apruzzese of New Jersey representing Metropolitan Edison. Joseph F. Maloney, secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Department, headed a labor negotiating team of senior representatives from each of the 15 international unions.

UBC Campaign Moves Into High Gear

Under the mandate of the 33rd General Convention held in 1978, the United Brotherhood has launched a major public relations campaign to convey to the North American public the important role of organized labor in building a better society. The campaign theme, "We're Building the 20th Century," reflects the Brotherhood's active contributions to the enrichment of society.

The national program includes a 30-second commercial, aired on CBS and ABC television networks and scheduled to run through October, as well as supplemental full-page TV Guide ads which appear the weeks the commercials are shown.

District and state councils may also participate in this national program through promotion on the local level. In addition to videotaped copies of the television commercial and copies of the TV Guide ad, other advertising materials are available. These include 60-second radio commercials, poster-sized outdoor billboards bearing the campaign theme and the UBC emblem, newspaper ads, which are most effective in small community newspapers, and self-adhesive poster blowups of these newspaper ads.

Every local union, state, provincial, and district council has received a brochure which explains and includes an order form for these advertising supplements. Requests are arriving daily at the General Office. We encourage the support and participation of all UBC members.

TWA TO CHICAGO
UNITED BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
399

The Colorado State Council has already started its advertising campaign. Executive Secretary Edward A. Rylands, left, kneels next to a display sign and places one of 10,000 UBC bumper stickers on a Yellow Cab, as Bob Forsyth of Yellow Cab looks on.

Ray Marshall

Continued from page 7

tential value of a coordinated schedule is reflected by the fact that, on the national coverage, public construction traditionally accounts for about 25% of all construction activity. By using long-range planning techniques such as the bid calendar, seasonal unemployment in the construction industry can be significantly reduced.

A study done for the Department last year indicated that $5.7 billion a year could be saved by stabilizing employment in the construction industry. The biggest saving—almost $4 billion—would result from moderating hourly wage rates in the industry. Workers, however, would earn higher annual incomes in a stabilized industry because they would work more hours per year.

The Office of Construction Industry Services, which administers the CCCs for the Department, is also working with the local committees to improve the flow of important construction information to the industry. The Department now maintains an extensive data bank on wages and benefits paid in the construction industry, publishes an annual report providing a comprehensive review of the industry, and distributes a bi-weekly newsletter summarizing important information affecting all aspects of the construction industry.

Construction Coordinating Committees are but one example of the cooperative approach necessary to meet the challenges of the 1980's. The Carter Administration's Multilateral Trade Negotiations Agreement was historic because, for the first time, labor was directly involved in this type of trade negotiations. The agreements we reached on these policies will create thousands of jobs.

But perhaps the centerpiece of future cooperative efforts is the National Accord on economic policy. Under the National Accord, labor, management and government sit down and hammer out agreed targets for wage increases, price increases, and overall government economic policies. The Carter Administration believes that the involvement of all parties in determining these policies is essential.

We have entered the 1980's knowing only that we face unprecedented challenges. These challenges may necessitate some fundamental changes in the way we live and work, but ultimately the solutions will arise from the old-fashioned ideas of cooperation and communication. That process is underway.

Ottawa Report

CANADIANS, BEWARE

Two briefs submitted recently to Alberta Labour Minister Les Young have drawn criticism from the president of the Medicine Hat and District Labour Council.

Barry Crittenden blasted as "anti-labour" two separate briefs, one a document submitted by the Right to Work Association of Alberta and the second a brief from the City of Edmonton, endorsed by the Medicine Hat city council, that proposes eight changes to the provincial labour act. The right-to-work brief calls for legislative changes to prohibit the closed union shop.

"The name is misleading," Crittenden said. "What it really means is the right to scab."

THREE PROVINCES RAISE MINIMUM

Three provincial governments have decided to give their unorganized workforces a pay raise and will move to increase their respective minimum wages by the summer of 1980.

Quebec Labour Minister Pierre Marc Johnson announced that the Parti Quebecois government would increase the minimum wage by 5% to $3.65 an hour effective April 1. This will mean an annual increase of $375 for a 40-hour work week.

The government of Saskatchewan has also decided to raise its minimum wage rate by 15¢, bringing it level with the Quebec wage by May of this year. In July, P.E.I. will reach the $3 barrier for its base rate of pay. The current minimum wage in P.E.I. is $2.75 an hour.

Quebec's new $3.65 rate will mean an average weekly gross pay of $146. The same is true for Saskatchewan. In P.E.I. the new average weekly salary will be $120, an increase of $10 over the present minimum wage.

The province joins nine other provinces and territories who have brought their minimum rate up to $3 or more, among them Ontario ($3) the Yukon ($3) and Manitoba ($3.15).

The lowest minimum wage now is that of the province of Nova Scotia at $2.75 an hour.

BOOKLET ON JOINT PLANS

A new booklet, "Joint Participation in Pension Plans," has been prepared by Labour Canada to give individuals basic information about joint pension programs. It examines situations where employers and employees take joint responsibility for trusteeship of pension plans. Where joint trusteeship is not appropriate, the booklet shows the advantages to be gained by both parties through joint supervisory committees. Copies may be ordered from: Public Relations Branch, Labour Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0J2.

CANADA POST NOW METRIC

Letters are now weighed in grams and parcels in grams and kilograms since the Canada Post Office went metric a few months ago.

According to Les Wilson, financial supervisor of Postal Station B on The Mall in Ottawa, it took only three or four days for postal employees to feel completely at ease with the metric system. He adds that the system is so simple no previous training was necessary.

Management had provided all counter personnel with a new postage slide rule consisting of outer case and insert to assist in calculating the amount of postage needed on mail items. Mr. Wilson says this slide rule is very handy and when postage rates change in the future only the insert showing new rates will be changed.

"Metric conversion has caused no price change in postal rates," says Mr. Wilson. Size and mass limits, wherever possible, have been rounded in such a manner as not to impose any hardship on customers. He adds that employees find the rounded numbers easy to deal with and customers should not experience any significant change in their total postal expenditures. So far, Mr. Wilson says they have received no complaints from customers.

Blueprint for the 80s

WOMEN WORKERS ...OUR NIECES, OUR DAUGHTERS, OUR NEIGHBORS

Ms. Weddington

Ms. Weddington is a native of West Texas. She received a law degree at 21; at 26, she argued and won a landmark case before the US Supreme Court. After three terms in the Texas Legislature, she became the highest ranking attorney for the US Department of Agriculture. She became a special assistant to President Carter in 1978. Last year she was promoted to the Senior White House staff as Assistant to the President.

By SARAH WEDDINGTON

Assistant to President Jimmy Carter

Twenty years ago on a typical block in Pasadena, Texas, two women out of ten left their homes each morning to go to work.

Today on that block, six women out of ten will be working outside their homes. An increasing number of women are strapping on tool belts as carpenters and construction workers.

A majority of American women now work outside their homes, and this trend will continue in the new decade. Most of them work because they *must.* Two thirds of all working women are either heads of families, single, or married to men who earn less than $10,000.

To them, a paycheck is not just pin money. It's money for rent, for food, for the basics of life.

When we talk about women at work, we are not talking about strangers. We are talking about our nieces, our daughters, our neighbors, ourselves—and we are talking about seeing these women in non-traditional jobs.

"Non-traditional" occupations are ones that have had large numbers of men workers and few, if any, women workers. Construction trades, skilled crafts, technical fields, and professions in science, law, engineering and medicine have traditionally been dominated by men. For women, these jobs are non-traditional.

In the 1940s, Rosie the Riveter became the symbol of the women who took on non-traditional jobs. For the first time in their lives, 2.9 million women became welders, machine operators and shipfitters. The motive was national defense. An absence of men made it easier for women to step into non-traditional jobs.

They did step in, and they performed well.

When the war ended, however, most women were gradually phased out of their non-traditional jobs.

Today women are once again entering those skilled occupations. They know a woman makes more money standing over the typewriter, repairing it, than sitting at it, typing. She makes more installing telephone wires than plugging them into a switchboard. Learning a craft can bring job satisfaction and economic security.

The better a worker's specialized skills, the more likely she is to win—and hold onto—a higher paycheck. During cutbacks, she stands a better chance of transferring these skills to other companies or other towns. She therefore retains some control over her own financial security and that of her family.

But attitudes about appropriate roles for women and men are deeply embedded in our culture, and are not easily changed.

LABOR UNIONS LEAD

Labor unions can lead the way in opening job opportunities for women, making a commitment in action as well as words.

We have a good example of leadership in Ray Marshall, a man President Carter has called "one of the truly great secretaries of labor who has ever served."

Marshall has said that he "can think of no institution in America—except maybe the Democratic Party—that has been as consistent and steadfast as the labor movement in promoting the interests of *all* Americans."

Marshall has said that "a people—like a labor union—does not achieve greatness by self-serving accomplishments alone."

I agree. The labor movement has distinguished itself as a force that fights for the rights of all people.

The same can hold true in encouraging women as carpenters, millwrights, even pile drivers and divers. Such jobs are one way to satisfaction in a day's work security in troubled economic times.

Yet pressure from co-workers, family or friends often affects the success or failure of women in non-traditional employment. Fear of ridicule, even resentment, sometimes clouds a woman's decision to be a machinist or carpenter.

Everyone has to learn somewhere. We all break into the system somehow. But because of stereotypes about what is "women's work," it is sometimes harder for women to enter new fields.

It is in this area, more than any other, that established workers can help overcome the stereotypes that keep women workers from equal opportunity.

Management, supervisors and all workers can move toward a realistic perception of women as workers. No one person can do it alone, but leaders and long-time workers can lead the way.

I remember something Lane Kirkland said during the discussion about putting the AFL-CIO on record in support of equal pay for work of comparable value. He announced that the executive council of the AFL-CIO had formed a special subcommittee to consider ways of getting more women and minorities on the executive council.

Then he said, "I don't believe that the members of this council think that the earth would split and things would fall apart if on occasion—when faced with an issue of this significance—we departed from time-honored custom, tradition and principles."

KIRKLAND'S ACTION

Kirkland felt it was necessary "to accelerate the achievement of more dramatic, more significant more visible public recognition of the role and the contribution of women in the trade union movement."

These national leaders can pave the way for us.

But it is the day-to-day contact with workers that will bring the most lasting results. Your personal support of a co-worker can make the difference.

When a woman takes on an apprenticeship, she commits herself to four years of learning, four years of challenge, four years of growth.

When friends and co-workers support her investment, they help not only the worker, but the nation. The woman worker's wages go to help clothe the family, send children to school, keep food on the table. She is our neighbor, our niece, our daughter—and her skill enriches us all. That's the "why" of it—why experienced carpenters and construction workers should encourage new women workers.

Now for the "how" of it.

It's much easier for a woman to break into any new field if she has a model to guide her.

Established male carpenters can set an example to ease the woman worker's transition by cooperating on the job, by refusing to harrass or embarrass, by generously sharing of their experience and insight.

The Federal regulations on equal employment opportunity for women and minorities in construction specify that contractors (where possible) assign two or more women to each construction project.*

As the number of women in the craft grows, it helps to identify experienced women carpenters and pair them with interested women apprentices. This "mentoring" system has worked successfully in many companies and occupations.

Women workers are not going to "go away." Today more than 60% of all American women 18 to 64 years old work. Forecasts predict that figure will continue to increase.

Would it not be better for an industry or a union to be at the forefront of this movement, leading the way?

A union and its members can set an example not only on the job, but at home and in the community, with daughters and neighbors.

If a girl's friends and family have encouraged her to do only the things that are "right" for her sex, she becomes used to that point of view. By the time she reaches high school and hears a counselor say matter-of-factly, "Girls don't take shop," she may merely nod.

But schools, families and friends can play a significant role in expanding career choices for women. We must provide as many examples as possible to increase a young woman's job options.

When fifth grade girls see a woman mechanic at work, they begin to think of that as a normal, natural career possibility for themselves.

When high school students see a woman carpenter at "career day," that job turns into a very live possibility.

VOCATIONAL CHANGES

Vocational schools are improving courses and changing attitudes toward training women for skilled trades. Union members can cooperate with that effort in the community at large by advocating women for non-traditional jobs.

retail clerks advocate

Last Labor Day, President Carter said, "the labor leaders and the members of organized unions again are in the forefront of the changes that are dynamic and are difficult in our country. Times are not easy."

We have many battles to win together. Fair opportunity for employment for all Americans—including women—leads the list.

President Carter has been responsive to the needs and concerns of the labor movement—and he will continue to do so.

He has fought consistently and hard for labor law reform and labor-organizing rights. He has preserved the Davis-Bacon Act—an act which the Republican members of Congress attempted to repeal nine times last year. He has formed a partnership with labor, forging a National Accord between the Administration and AFL-CIO leaders—an accord that gives labor a strong voice in our government's economic policies. Under the Carter Administration, workers will not be the scapegoat for inflationary pressures.

These are solid accomplishments, not promises.

We have developed the first comprehensive youth employment program in our history. And we now have the greatest *number* of Americans working and the greatest *percentage* of our labor force employed than ever before.

But this Administration needs partners to chart our course for the '80s. The men and women workers of America—together—can meet the challenges that face our country and build an even greater America.

'A paycheck is not just pin money . . . It's money for rent, for food, for the basics of life'

'As the number of women in the craft grows, it helps to identify experienced women carpenters and pair them with interested women apprentices.'

**Federal Register*, p. 14896, Section 60-43, Para. 9, 7

URGENTLY NEEDED:
Hospital Cost Containment

By U.S. SENATOR GAYLORD NELSON

Democrat, Wisconsin

Nearly everyone in the country is suffering from inflation. One of the major causes of inflation has been and is the rapid increases in health care and hospital costs. Unlike the inflation caused by the OPEC increases in the price of imported oil, health care costs can and should be held down. The hospital cost containment legislation that I have introduced in the U.S. Senate would do just that.

SENATOR NELSON

In these days of inflation, people are feeling the pinch in what they can buy. Your union probably has negotiated some kind of cost-of-living protection for your paycheck. Even so, most people in the country are at best keeping pace with inflation. Working people are not getting ahead.

When inflation pinches, individuals have control over their spending in many areas; they can change their buying patterns to fight inflation. If the price of meat goes up, you can see the change when you go shopping and buy less meat. If you go to buy a new car and the price is too high, you can buy a cheaper model or not buy a car that year at all. The same is true for a new suit or dress. We have a way of cutting down our expenses on these items which at the same time tells the producers that something is wrong. When they see their sales drop, they know that their prices are just too high.

Health costs, and particularly hospital costs, do not feel this type of consumer pressure. As a result, they have been increasing far faster than the general rate of inflation. Between 1975 and 1977, the cost of hospital care increased between 14 and 20% — more than 2½ times the increase in the general rate of inflation as recorded in the Consumer Price Index. The increase in hospital costs was even greater than the increase in the cost of food and fuel.

In many ways, these hospital cost increases are invisible. You — as an individual consumer of health care — have no way to control them. If you need hospital care, you usually must go to the hospital used by your doctor, because doctors typically work out of only one or two hospitals. You cannot choose the hospital with the lowest fees. How many people do you know who checked hospital fee schedules before they have chosen a doctor?

Once you get to the hospital, it is your doctor who decides just what services you will "buy." You yourself cannot decide whether an X-ray is worth the cost. It has been shown that doctors often do not know the cost of the services they order for their patients—and they have very little reason to ask. You, the patient, also have very little reason to ask because you don't pay the bill—at least not directly or immediately.

Ninety percent of all hospital bills are paid by third parties — by the health insurance you have on the job, by Medicare or by Medicaid. Thus, neither you nor your doctor nor the hospital directly see or feel the pinch of rising costs.

The hospitals get paid from the insurance companies or the government — under Medicare and Medicaid — for all the services they provide based on cost. There are few incentives in such a system to hold down costs. The more hospitals spend, the more they get.

RUNAWAY MACHINE

What this separation of consumer and payer has created is a runaway inflation machine. In 1968, the average cost of a hospital stay was $56 per day. By 1977, it was $173. By 1984, without some way to restrain increases, the cost of a hospital stay will average more than $400 per day.

While you are not paying these bills directly, you certainly are paying them. The average American now works one month each year — one twelfth of his or her lifetime — just to pay for his or her share of the nation's health care bill. Every employed citizen now pays an average of $15 a week — $780 a year — to finance the nation's hospital bill. We pay this in several ways. While you are undoubtedly covered by health insurance through your employer or union, about 30% of workers in Milwaukee, for example, must pay part of their insurance premium for hospitalization, and about 35% must pay part of their major medical premium themselves. Very few insurance policies cover all expenses — most of us also pay some of these costs out-of-pocket. We also pay as taxpayers, for federal Medicare and state and local Medicaid costs. Federal hospital expenditures have ballooned from $12.8 billion in 1973 to an estimated $29.2 billion in 1978. State and local spending increased from $6.5 billion to $11.9 billion in the same period. And if you, or your parents, are retired and receiving Medicare benefits, you know that the hospitalization deductible which the elderly must pay has jumped from $72 in 1973 to $160 in 1979.

While these statistics may seem staggering and the problem vast, we do not have to sit quietly and watch this inflation machine grow. We can hold hospital costs back if we try. We cannot do it as individuals because we have no control over costs and spending. But the government can and should do it. The government must find a way to encourage hospitals to hold down their costs, to encourage doctors to order services with an eye to price, and to encourage insurance companies to hold down their premiums. The hospital cost containment legislation that I have introduced in the Senate this year is a good way for the government to do that.

STATES SHOW THE WAY

We know that it is possible to hold down unreasonable increases in hospital costs because several states, including Wisconsin, have done just that. The increase in hospital costs in 1977 for the nine states with strong programs to curb hospital costs was much less than the increase in the other 41 states — a 12% rate of increase for the states with mandatory control as compared to a nearly 16% increase in states without.

The hospital cost containment bill that I have sponsored would put those savings on a national basis. In other words, this bill would require all 50 states to do what Wisconsin has already shown can be done to hold down spiraling hospital costs, and in the process cut government spending by billions of dollars and help fight inflation. The bill begins with a voluntary program to give each state a chance to put its house in order, but it quickly goes to a mandatory program with teeth if the voluntary standards are not met.

The national voluntary goal for 1979, for example, would be based on the general rate of inflation plus additional costs that only hospitals have. We would look at the increase in the cost of goods and services actually bought by hospitals and add adjustments for population growth or changes in the age of the population and for any new services or service improvements. We are not asking hospitals to do the impossible; we are not asking them to lose money. Nor are we asking them to cut back on the quality of service. But there is no excuse when the rate of increase in hospital costs is 3.5 percentage points higher than the inflation in the goods and services hospitals use — as it was in the first three months of 1979. We are simply trying to stop that type of compounding of inflation on top of inflation. With the current rate of cost increases, the goal for 1979 would be set at 11.6% — a healthy cutback from the 13.2% increase we suffered in the first quarter.

ELIMINATE WASTE

There are many ways that hospitals could work toward this goal, without hurting the quality of care. What we are asking them to do is to eliminate waste, and to search for ways to make their operations more efficient — hospital by hospital. We could save literally billions of dollars each year in the hospital industry by eliminating unnecessary beds, decreasing average lengths of stay, avoiding weekend admissions when the patient receives only minimal care until Monday, checking carefully on supply buying practices, eliminating unnecessary X-rays, making better use of very expensive, sophisticated equipment, and using energy more efficiently.

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The New Leader

If the national goal for holding down hospital cost increases was not met, then a mandatory program of cost containment would come into effect. Under a mandatory program, an allowable rate of increase would be set for each individual hospital in states not meeting the goal, with certain exceptions. The allowable rate for each hospital would be computed using its costs of goods and services and its rating of efficiency. Efficient hospitals would be rewarded and inefficient ones penalized. The mandatory limit would be enforceable. Medicare and Medicaid will refuse to pay the excessive costs and a tax of 150% will be imposed on excessive revenues collected by hospitals from non-governmental payors.

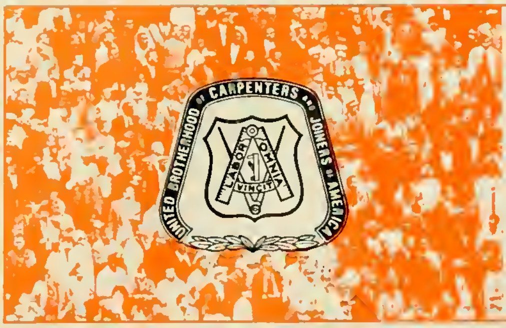
If we do not enact legislation to hold down hospital costs, we will be in trouble. Without hospital cost containment, health care costs will increase from an estimated $206 billion in 1979 to $368 billion in 1984. Private insurance premiums for hospital care will more than double. The Medicare deductible, often a serious burden for the elderly on fixed incomes, will grow from $160 in 1979 to $276 in 1983. The national economy and the federal budget are both under a tremendous strain. We cannot afford to wait. If we act now, we can bring hospital costs back under control.

ESTIMATED SAVINGS

The Congressional Budget Office predicts that this bill would save the American people more than $30 billion in the next five years. If we do act:

- —We can reduce the drain on the Social Security Trust fund for Medicare payments, and on state and local finances for Medicaid cost,
- —We can hold down the increase in the Medicare hospitalization deductible that must be paid by the individual,
- —We can save on insurance premiums paid by both employers and individuals, and
- —We can save on out-of-pocket health care costs.

We can hold down the rate of inflation as a whole, to which health and hospital costs are a very important contributor. And we can relieve the strain on family budgets as well as those of governments and businesses.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Did You Know?

NINTH OF A SERIES

In Pursuit of Dignity: Reform Through Legislation

Journeymen carpenters led the first strike in the Building Trades for a 10-hour day, way back in 1791. The Brotherhood continues to fight for legal protections and labor law reform.

In the last half of the 19th Century, rapid industrialization took place in North America and revolutionized the lives of North American wage earners. In this predominantly industrial society, the capitalist, the industrialist, and the monopolist gained increasing strength while workers' rights, benefits, and opportunities were rapidly diminished.

The average work day was 12 hours long, and no laws protected women or children from the harsh realities of the factory system. Children as young as 6 and 7 toiled in the mines and mills of North America. Working conditions were unhealthy and unsafe, and workmen's compensation and other protective legislation did not yet exist.

By the end of the Civil war, prices had doubled while wages remained constant, and although employment was up, the economic position of the wage earner had declined drastically. In an effort to survive, workers joined together, seeking strength in numbers. There was a revived interest in labor organizations as workers fought for adequate wages, improved working conditions, and protective labor legislation.

Little was accomplished with regard to labor legislation before the turn of the century. Government, in general, accepted no responsibility for the worker. If anything, government aided and facilitated the goals of industrialists. For example, during the great railroad strike of 1894 against the Pullman Co., the strike was defeated by the use of injunctions and federal troops. Nevertheless, a few significant pieces of labor legislation were enacted prior to 1900.

FIRST LEGALIZATION

In 1842, in the case of *Commonwealth v. Hunt*, the Massachusetts Court determined labor unions to be legal organizations. This was the first court decision to acknowledge the right of workers to organize.

In 1840, President Van Buren signed into law an act which set the federal work day at 10 hours—a notable advance. As early as 1791, journeymen carpenters from Philadelphia had led the first strike in the Building Trades for the 10-hour work day. Although unsuccessful, their efforts inspired others in the Trades to action. Georgia carpenters in 1802 presented the first 10-hour day petition to a state legislature. Finally, in 1825, 600 Boston journeymen carpenters led the first large-scale strike for a shortened work day.

Despite the agitation for the 10-hour work day and its establishment in private industry in 1853, by 1880, many carpenters still worked 11 to 12 hours a day, earning a meager $2.42 for their hard day's work.

A milestone for 19th Century wage earners was the legal celebration of Labor Day. Once again, carpenters were at the forefront of this accomplishment. Peter J. McGuire, general secretary of the Carpenters' union and editor of its publication, *The Carpenter*, fought for this.

The early 1900s, often termed the Progressive Era, were critical years for North American labor. With industrialization sweeping the country at an ever-increasing pace, reformers worked to eliminate some of the abuses created by industrialization. Canadian unions fought a battle for social benefits including age pensions and unemployment insurance, and U.S. unions, preaching "pure and simple unionism," sought better wages, hours, and working conditions.

Child labor laws were declared unconstitutional in the United States until the child labor provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1941.

In 1903, the United Mine Workers of America ended a five-month strike when President Roosevelt intervened and recommended arbitration as a means to achieve a settlement. This was the first time the Federal Government had stepped in without supporting business.

CANADIAN ACTION

The Canadian Government acknowledged the importance of workers in 1900 by establishing a separate Department of Labour. The U.S. followed suit 13 years later by setting up its own Department of Labor which included a children's bureau. Prior to this, an Act of Congress in 1903 had created the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The Federal Employee's Compensation Act of 1908 represented the first form of workmen's protection for on-the-job injuries. Although it applied only to federal civil service workers, it soon led to other compensation laws of its kind. By 1911, 10 states had workmen's compensation laws. By 1920, all but six states had them.

In 1911, after the terrible Triangle Waist Shirt Co. fire in New York, which caused the death of 146 workers, an investigating committee formed to study and eventually improve factory working conditions. Two great friends of labor led the investigating committee: Al Smith, later New York Governor, and Robert Wagner, later New York Senator and the sponsor of the Wagner Act.

At about the same time that the U.S. was setting up its Department of Labor, it passed the Clayton Anti-Trust Act which limited the use of injunctions against picketing and other union activity. Samuel Gompers called these provisions the "Magna Charta" of labor.

Robert M. La Follette, the great Wisconsin Progressive, led a fight for improvement of maritime working conditions which eventually became law in the 1915 La Follette's Seamen's Act. At about the same time, the Adamson Act established an 8-hour day on the railroads.

With the advent of World War I, the reform movement gradually ebbed. With conservative, Republican leadership in the White House, the 1920s were difficult years for labor. In Canada, as well, the decade began with a recession and ended with a boom and a bust.

In the United States, children still constituted a large part of the work force as child labor laws were declared unconstitutional until the child labor provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1941. Except for certain exceptions, this set the minimum age of employment at 16 years. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 also provided for a minimum wage and overtime pay—two major accomplishments for labor.

The Federal Court System was used in the 1920s to frustrate actions of labor. The Supreme Court, for example, held that the Clayton Act did not legalize secondary boycotts or protect unions from injunctions, declaring that they interfered with trade. In Canada, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 was the chief machinery for preventing strikes and lockouts. It was a federal piece of legislation which required a compulsory delay of striking while investigations were underway. It provided for a board of conciliation and investigation which had the legal power to compel testimony. It was not until 1925 that the courts ruled that the Federal Government had overstepped its bounds of jurisdiction. Parliament was forced to amend the legislation to apply only to disputes in the federal domain.

NEW DEAL REFORMS

The high point for American labor came in the form of Labor Legislation in the 1930s with President Roosevelt's New Deal. Roosevelt sought a "balance" in an economic system severely damaged by the Depression. He strived for a "balance between the wage earner, the employer, and the consumer" and sought to aid the "forgotten man."

The objectives of the New Deal's Labor Legislation were: relief of the unemployment situation which had resulted from the Depression; an improvement in wages and a decrease in hours for low-paid sweat shop workers; the abolition of child labor; security against unemployment and old age; and the right of labor to help itself through government recognition of collective bargaining.

The Davis Bacon Act was passed in 1931. It was especially important for carpenters, and it remains so even today. The Act provided for the payment of prevailing rates to laborers employed by contractors and subcontractors on public construction sites.

This picture from the early files of the Pennsylvania Labor Department shows a worker without legs still carrying his lunch pail to a job. Federal and state safety laws, plus the Occupational Safety and Health Act—all supported by the Brotherhood—have helped to combat the hazards of the job site.

Section 7(a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, passed in 1933, gave employees the right to organize and bargain collectively through their representatives, without interference, restraint, or coercion by employers. This had tremendous impact for the American trade union movement.

Two years later, in 1935, the Wagner Act established the first national labor policy of protecting the rights of workers to organize into unions and to elect their representatives for collective bargaining. By denying employers the right to use anti-union tactics or to interfere with workers' rights to organize, the Act sought to promote collective bargaining. It was some time before Canada enacted similar legislation, but the Wagner Act provided goals which Canadian labor strove to reach. Provincial governments enacted various forms of labor legislation in Canada in the late 1930s, but enforcement machinery was still lacking as labor legislation was still in the hands of the Federal Government. As a result, provincial legislation often was rendered ineffective.

In 1935, the U.S. Congress also approved the initial Federal Social Security Act. Its many provisions continue to help workers today.

The 1940s and 50s were generally not the best time for labor legislation reform in both Canada and the U.S. In the U.S., labor reform took a back seat to the war effort. Following the war, conservatism dominated the Congress.

In Canada, striking was prohibited as the Federal Government extended the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to all major war industries. In this wartime emergency, further additions to labor legislation were made, including recognition of workers' rights to join unions, and encouragement of collective bargaining. However, there was no provision for union certification, and there was no bargaining requirement for employers. Hostile employers continued to ignore legislative exhortations. It was not until after World War II that the provinces obtained jurisdiction over labor legislation.

TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

In 1947, U.S. labor experienced another setback when Congress enacted the Taft-Hartley Act, despite President Truman's veto. This Act prohibited the closed-shop situation and placed unfair restrictions on common site picketing. Labor is still fighting this Act today.

During the 1950s, unions increased their efforts to prevent passage of State "right to work" laws which were permitted under Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. These laws denied unions the right to have union-shop agreements with management. In spite of labor's efforts, these laws were in effect in 17 states by 1954.

The 1960s brought additional changes which affected U.S. labor. In 1963, the Equal Pay Act was signed which prohibited wage differentials based on sex for workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. In 1964, President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act which contained the Equal Employment Opportunity Title. Workers were no longer to be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, religion, or sex. This was an important step for the American trade union movement.

Finally, the 1970s have witnessed several important gains for labor. The Occupational Safety and Health Act, passed in the early 1970s, has succeeded in directing attention towards bettering the working conditions of American wage earners. In addition, the Building Trades came very close to obtaining from Congress a Situs-Picketing Bill which would allow picketing of an entire construction site. They have been trying to obtain such a Bill since the Taft-Hartley Act imposed unfair restrictions on labor in the 1940s. Although President Ford promised to sign such a Bill if it ever crossed his desk, he chose to veto it.

Canada also made a major gain in the 1970s by obtaining a comprehensive health care program throughout the nation. This has been a long time goal for American labor.

The North American labor movement has come a long way in the past hundred years. Although we have not achieved our highly-sought goal of Labor Law Reform, a successful past gives hope for a promising future.

Why Do Industrial Plants Shut Down?

Sometimes It's Due to Corporate Strategy

Report Shows Some Plants Making A Profit To The Day Of Their 'Forced Deaths'

The personal miseries brought on by plant shutdowns have been well-documented, but most economists and public officials have tended to pay more attention to the effects than the causes of these man-made disasters.

The consequences are abundantly clear: massive, often long-term unemployment for the displaced workers; dramatic, often painfully lowered standards of living; disabling and draining physical and emotional problems. The communities abandoned by the employers in turn suffer a seriously eroded tax base and face substantial increases in social service burdens.

Two economists investigated the phenomena of why plants are shut down and came up with some fascinating results. Professors Barry Bluestone of Boston College and Bennett Harrison of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology found that a disproportionate number of closings could be tied not to large corporations or small businesses, but to decisions by giant conglomerates.

More surprisingly, Bluestone and Harrison said, many of the businesses folded by the conglomerates actually were making a profit up to the day of their forced deaths.

"A corporate and especially a conglomerate closing," the economists recently told the House Committee on Small Business, "is more likely to be the result of a planned strategy to increase profits than is the closing of an independently owned business, which may well constitute a truly involuntary 'failure.' "

How does a conglomerate profit by closing a business? Especially a business which is making money? In many ways, the economists explained.

They note that conglomerates are formed not to produce goods, but to produce money. While a 7% or 10% profit on invested capital might be a healthy return for a normal business, a conglomerate's managers might think less than a 22% return isn't worth their time and trouble—so they close the plant and write it off.

Bluestone and Harrison offered a short course in how to wreck a business for profit:

- Both large and small companies may run down their older facilities—by not replacing worn-out machinery, for example—and use the savings, often in the form of depreciation allowances, to reinvest in other branches of their own firms, or other enterprises.

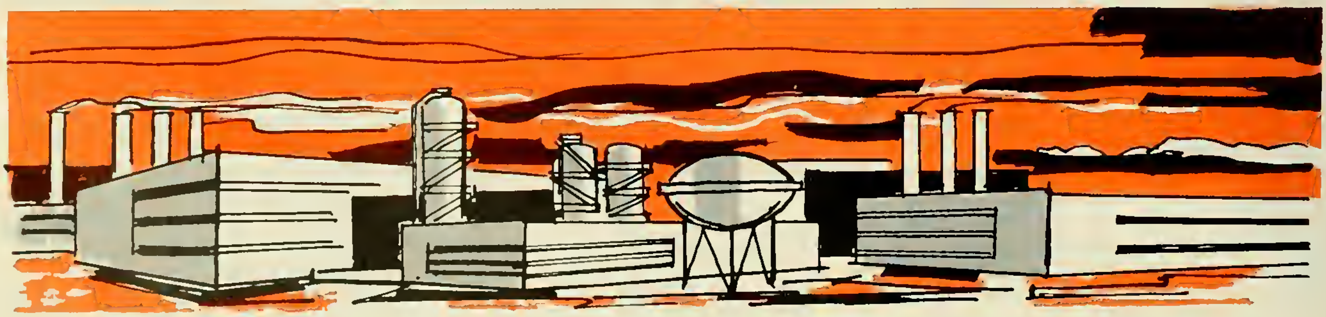
- Companies may actually close the older facilities down altogether, putting the land and/or buildings on the market, and selling off the machinery.

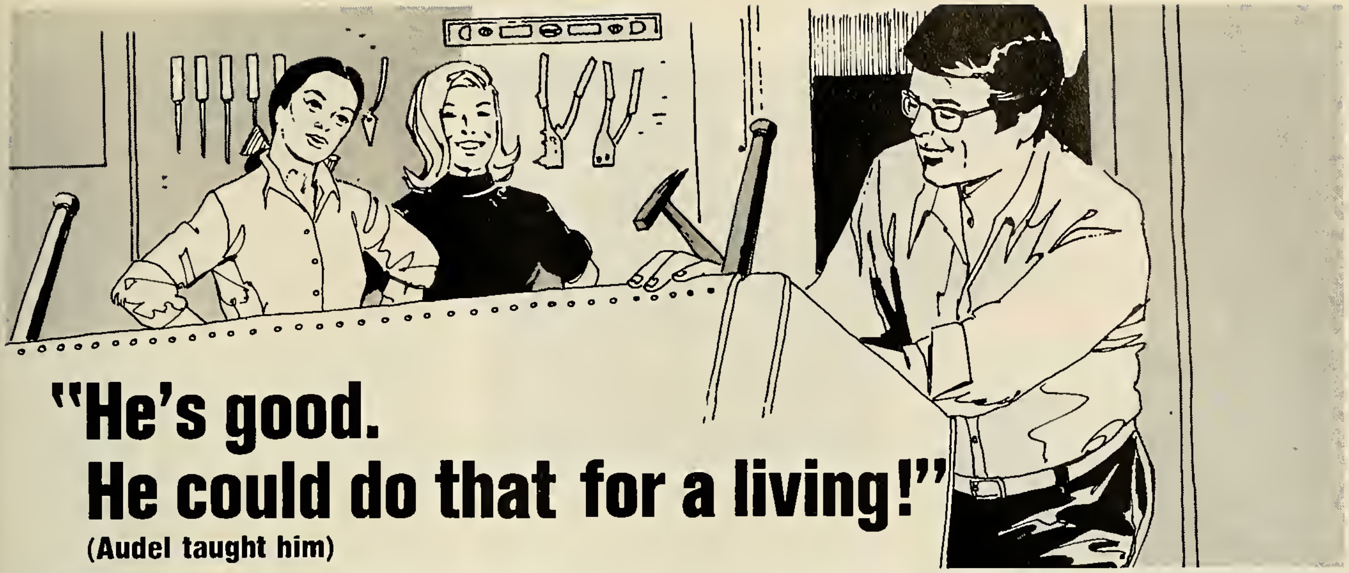
- Multi-plant, multi-store and multi-office corporations may gradually shift some machinery, skilled labor, managers, or simply marketing responsibilities from their older to their newer facilities located in some other city, state or county. Thus, the older facility may remain in operation—at least for the time being—but at a lower level of activity.

- Although a multi-branch corporation may not physically remove any of the older plant's capital stock in the short run, the profits earned from that plant's operations are reallocated to newer facilities for use in new product development, for instance.

Such "milking" of profitable plants is especially common among conglomerates, whose managers have sometimes described these acquisitions as "cash cows," according to Bluestone and Harrison. Such "milking," the economists said, increase the chances that a business will run into trouble in the future.

It may be an old story that big fish eat the little fish, but unless the conglomerate sharks, the "Jaws" of the corporate world, are brought under control, the jobs of workers and the economic well-being of many communities across the nation remain in danger.—PAI





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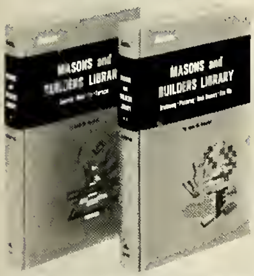

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Brotherhood Continues Care of Former Lakeland Residents, Awaits Home Sale

The Brotherhood General Executive Board, at its recent winter meeting in Florida, heard a status report on the Lakeland, Fla. Home for Aged Members.

Board members were advised that the Brotherhood continues to provide care for 33 remaining, former residents of the home. They were moved to other retirement and nursing homes almost four years ago and now have an average age of 87. Under a mandate of the 32nd General Convention in 1974, the union will provide nursing and retirement care for these senior members for the rest of their lives.

The Home facility, meanwhile, is in the final stages of disposal. The orange groves adjacent to the Home—which were a source of tax-exempt revenue for the Home through an Act of Congress—were sold last year, and the General Executive Board now has before it "an offer and acceptance to purchase" the Home from a major religious organization. Sale of the Home is expected to be consummated this year.

The Lakeland Home

The Lakeland Home for Aged Members was established by the Brotherhood in 1928. Located in the heart of Florida's citrus belt, it was a haven for old-time members, aged 65 or over, in good standing, and with 30 or more years of membership. It was a self-contained community, with its own library, bakery, barber shop, auditorium, golf course, fishing and boating lake, and much more.

By the 1970s, however, changing life styles among senior members, plus increased state restrictions on housing, nursing, and hospital facilities, caused the Lakeland Home to become a tremendous financial burden to the Brotherhood.

The 32nd General Convention, which met in Chicago in 1974, directed the General Officers and General Executive Board to dispose of the Home and to move the 120 residents then at the Home to other and comparable facilities. The convention decided that "any monies derived from the future sale of the Home property should be placed in a special account for the purpose of insuring our obligation of cost for the proper care of Home occupants for the rest of their natural lives." The "Home Account" is maintained at the General Office in Washington for that purpose.

Local 586 Members Cement Levels to Drills To Solve Unique Problem at Railroad Museum

For a Sacramento, Calif., contractor, using hand drills fitted with levels to drill holes through 10½-in to 13½-in laminated wood truss components was more economic than using a press drill—even though there were over 16,000 holes to drill. The trusses averaging 12-ft. in height with spans up to 114-ft., will be installed in a pre-1900 type railroad bridge for the California State Museum of Railroad History in Sacramento.

Members of Carpenters Local 586, Sacramento, are doing the work.

The indoor 225-ft. long bridge that separates a turn-of-the-century roundhouse from the Museum's primary exhibit hall, will not only display a narrow gauge locomotive and four cars, but will also form a major structural element in support of the roof.

The task of assembling the glulam trusses, which weigh up to 11-tons apiece, fell to Nielsen-Nickles Company, a Sacramento based general contractor building the 110,000 square foot museum. Because of their tremendous size and weight, the trusses were put together on the ground at the site and lifted into place wtih a crane.

1¼-inch threaded machine bolts were used in assembling the 57 main trusses, 55 secondary trusses and the 710 perlins, which were then joined by heavy steel plates up to 15-ft. long.

Appropriately enough, when it came to drilling holes for the bolts, Project Manager Bob Lukins found that the "old ways worked best." Lukin's original idea was to use an electric hog drill press and "push the trusses through assembly-line style." In this case, the use of more modern machinery was awkward and time-consuming because the dimensions and weight of each truss required the drill press be moved to each new drilling point rather than vice-versa.

At first Lukins ruled out the use of hand drills as they tend to be inaccurate and project requirements set the tolerance for the holes at one-eighth inch. By cementing levels to the hand drills, however, Lukins could be sure the holes were plumb.

The final step in the process has the assembled trusses set on concrete piers where they are bolted and welded to embedded steel plates.

Originally, in the days of steam-driven locomotives, the truss chords and flanges for wooden railroad bridges consisted of single piece Douglas Fir Timbers. Today, obtaining and transporting single-piece timbers of the dimensions required to construct trusses up to 16-ft. in depth and over 114-ft. in length is neither possible nor desirable. As a result, glulam timbers are being used.

Explained project architect, Merle Carnegie of the State Architect's Office, "the idea is to reflect what was used in many railroad structures, particularly in the western United States, while, at the same time, endowing it (the bridge) with more structural capacity. Single-piece Douglas Fir beams can't begin to take the stress that glulam beams do."

Two members of Local 586 work with the hand-drill and level combination to prepare the laminated trusses. Small square at center indicates bubble level.

Nielsen-Nickles Company expects to finish its $8.5 million portion of the project this August, and the State hopes to open the museum by early 1981. The museum will house more than 50 locomotives and cars and according to the curator of the Smithsonian Institute, "it will be one of the finest collections of 19th century transportation in the world."

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

What You Always Wanted to Know About Contact Lenses

Contact lens wearers make up slightly more than 10% of the 110 million people in the United States who use corrective lenses. But the use of contacts is growing, thanks to improvements in fit, design, materials, and the lengthened wearing times.

There are four basic types of contact lenses—hard, soft, intraocular and extended wear soft lenses. These lenses are regulated as medical devices by the Food and Drug Administration, which means manufacturers must obtain premarket approval by FDA to assure their lenses are safe and effective. Here's a rundown on the four types:

HARD CONTACT LENSES

About eight million people wear these lenses, which are made from hard plastics. Available since the late 1940's their use increased dramatically in the mid-50's after improvements in lens design and liquid solutions permitted people to wear them longer and with more comfort. Proper care in the handling and storage of these lenses will allow users to wear the same pair of lenses for years.

These lenses can correct most vision problems such as far-sightedness that traditionally have been corrected with glasses. Hard contact lenses vary in price from about $125 to $175 a pair.

SOFT CONTACT LENSES

These water-absorbing lenses, approved for marketing in 1964, are worn by about four million people in the United States. Last year two out of three new contact lens wearers chose this lens over the hard lens—in large part because no break-in period is needed. The foreign body sensation subsides within minutes enabling the users to wear the soft lens immediately for up to 18 hours.

These lenses, however, correct only a limited range of visual problems. They must be disinfected daily to prevent possible eye infections caused by bacteria or other impurities that may be absorbed by the lenses. They also cost more—between $200 and $400—and generally have a lifespan of a year or less.

INTRAOCULAR LENSES

These artificial "hard" lenses are worn by many patients who undergo cataract surgery in which their natural eye lenses containing cataracts are surgically removed and replaced with these permanent plastic substitutes. The complete operation costs between $1,200 and $1,800 and often takes less than an hour.

Not all cataract patients, however, can wear these lenses, but for the one in four who can wear them the advantages are impressive. For example, intraocular lenses do not magnify images or seriously impair peripheral vision as do the conventional extra thick cataract glasses. They also are more practical for older people who may not have the steadiness of hand required to place a conventional hard lens in the eye.

EXTENDED WEAR SOFT CONTACT LENSES

Also designed specifically for cataract patients, these lenses require no surgery and can be worn up to a month without being removed.

The lens is made of a specially prepared plastic (similar to the conventional soft contact lens) that permits the transfer of oxygen in the air to the eye surface so that the eye will accept the presence of the lens on a semi-permanent basis.

It is the newest type of lens approved by FDA. Wearing time may be extended to as much as six months when manufacturers have completed clinical tests. Costs vary from $300 to $400 a pair. An extended wear soft lens for general use also is being tested.

RECALLS

Under laws administered by the US Consumer Products Safety Commission, an estimated 117 million potentially hazardous products have been called back from the marketplace and consumers since 1973 (when CPSC was created). Most of these were voluntarily recalled by manufacturers who established programs to repair or replace the products, or to refund the purchase price. Recent actions include the following:

Television Antennas

CPSC has issued a warning of a possible electrocution hazard to consumers who purchased approximately 28,000 "Color Master" and "Video Master" outdoor television antenna kits. The antennas were manufactured by Lance Industries, of Sylmar, California.

As required by law, the antenna kits are not labeled with warnings that consumers may risk electrocution if the antennas contact electrical power lines while being installed or removed from roof tops.

Antennas are annually the largest single cause of electrocutions among consumer products, causing an average of approximately 200 electrocution deaths a year. Most deaths occur when the antennas brush against high voltage power lines while consumers are installing or removing them.

Retailers have been instructed to supply consumers with copies of the precautionary labels and instructions. Consumers should not attempt to install the antennas until they have received these warning notices.

Consumers can obtain free warning labels and instructions by contacting Lance Industries, 13001 Bradley Avenue, Sylmar, California 91342.

HOTLINE NUMBERS:

Toll-free CPSC hotline 800-638-8326. Maryland only, 800-492-8363. Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, 800-638-8333. A teletype for the deaf is available from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST. National (including Alaska and Hawaii) 800-638-8270. Maryland residents only 800-492-8104.

Children's Toys

Toy Telephones. Montgomery Ward is recalling approximately 20,000 toy telephone sets offered for sale through its mail-order catalog.

The phone sets were imported from Yugoslavia and are very similar to the toy telephones recalled last month by another U.S. firm.

The sets include two battery-operated toy telephones connected by means of a detachable cord. The two-prong plugs at each end of the cord look so much like real electrical plugs that children may try to force them into household sockets, thus receiving severe shocks or burns.

The sets are ivory in color, and are equipped with working intercoms, signal lights and buzzers. The name "Mehanotehnika" is printed on the bottom of each phone.

While Montgomery Ward has received no consumer complaint of injuries from the cords, CPSC staff reports that an 8-year-old girl was burned earlier this year when she forced a plug from a similar phone set (distributed by another firm) into a wall electrical outlet.

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO:
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

EARLY DIAGNOSIS

A conceited young apprentice recuperating in the hospital had an extremely pretty nurse. He said to her one morning, "Nurse, I'm in love with you; I don't want to get well."

"Don't worry, you won't. The doctor is in love with me, too, and he saw you kissing me yesterday."

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

WHERE IT'S AT

A door in a government building in Washington, D.C., is labeled: "4156; General Services Administration; Region 3; Public Buildings Service; Building Management Division; Utility Room; Custodial." It is a door to a broom closet.

—Former Rep. Lester Johnson

ARE YOU STILL CLICING?

HOW MUCH IS LEFT?

COUNSELOR: What's wrong?

TAXPAYER: The IRS has just demanded a recount of my blessings.

JUDGE OF BEEF

At the state fair, they were choosing which bull would win the prize as grand champion. There were two perfect bulls in the contest. They were so evenly matched the judges found it impossible to decide, so they decided to let the carpenter who built the show barn pick the winner. The carpenter inspected the two bulls then decided: "I choose this one."

The crowd cheered the winner, as the chairman hung the blue ribbon on it.

Then the chairman leaned over the stall and asked the carpenter why he picked that bull. The carpenter said:

"Because I think he will give the most milk."

—Emil Buehler
Local 1251
New Westminster, B.C.

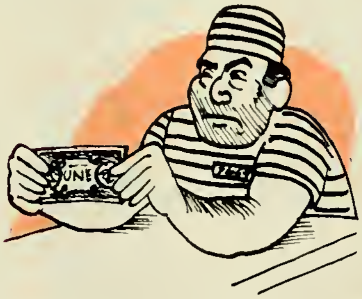
BE IN GOOD STANDING

HALF-COCKED

MOTHER: My son swallowed a .22-caliber bullet, what should I do?

DRUGGIST: Give him this bottle of castor oil but don't point him at anyone.

—UTU News



UNSKILLED LABOR

1st PRISONER: You were making big money?

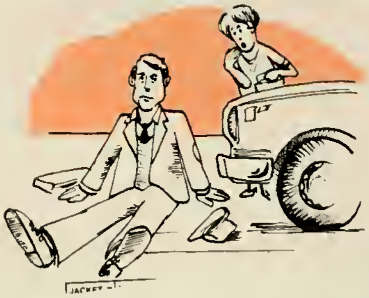
2nd PRISONER: Yep. A half-inch too big.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

A little fat worm told a friend,
"Oh watch me, see how I can
bend."
This friendship seemed true,
A romance ensued,
'Till he found it was **his** other end!!!

Mrs. Muriel Beaulieu
Nashua, N.H.



STREET PEOPLE

A woman motorist who had bumped a pedestrian rather roughly leaned out of her car and said, "I've been driving a car for ten years. You must have been walking very carelessly."

"Lady," said the jolted man acidly, "I guess I know something about walking; I've been doing it for forty-five years."

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

PRESIDENTIAL QUOTES

Harry S. Truman once said that when he died he wanted to be buried in a coffin made of mulberry wood, "because I want to go through Hell a-crackin' and a-poppin'."

•

President Franklin D. Roosevelt liked to tell about the two young fellows from the Southern mountains visiting Washington. They were walking along Pennsylvania Avenue when they were startled by the roar of motorcycle cops escorting a black limousine. "It's the President!" they heard someone call out.

"Wonder what he's done, now?" asked one of the mountaineers.

•

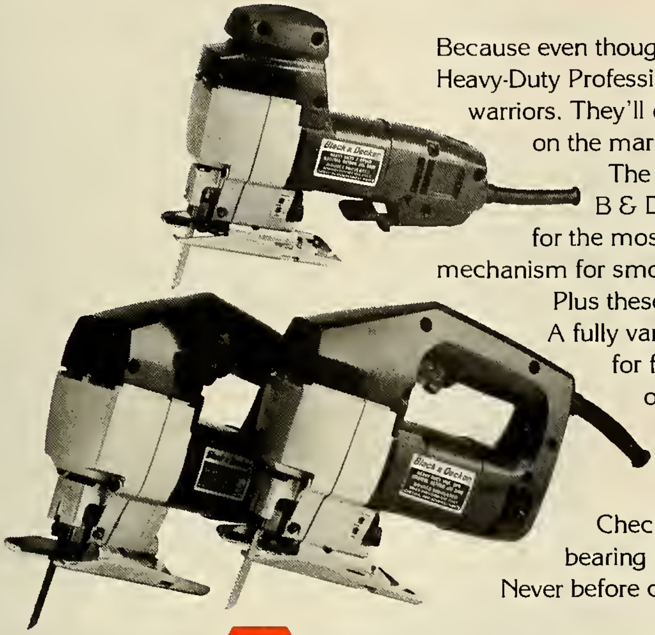
About a year after taking office as President, John F. Kennedy said, "When we got into office the thing that surprised us most was to find that things were just as bad as we'd been saying they were."

•

Kidding Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg, in a speech before an AFL-CIO convention, President Kennedy told how Goldberg got lost while mountain climbing in the Alps. Search parties were sent out to find him. The Red Cross finally joined the rescue attempt, and their men went around calling out, "Goldberg! Goldberg! It's the Red Cross.' " Finally from the mountains came a voice: "I gave at the office!"

Introducing the fastest, coolest, most powerful professional jig saws we've ever made.

So don't let the low prices fool you.



Because even though they're priced right, these new Black & Decker Heavy-Duty Professional Jig Saws for wood and metal are no weekend warriors. They'll outcut, outrun, and outlast any professional jig saws on the market today. And we have the test results to prove it.

The reasons for this kind of performance? Exclusive B & D features. Like the industry's only elliptical yoke drive for the most raw cutting power ever, and a curved track yoke mechanism for smoother, faster operating.

Plus these B & D Heavy-Duty Professional features: A fully variable orbit switch that lets you change cutting action for faster cutting in all kinds of material. An instant off/on paddle switch—another exclusive—on the body grip model, and a trigger switch on the top handle models for your comfort. A full 1" cutting stroke for longer blade life. Improved dust clearance. Checkpoint(TM) Brush System, 10' rubber cord set, ball bearing construction, comfort-engineered design, and more.

Never before could you get this much jig saw for so little money.

But see for yourself. Your Black & Decker Distributor has your best deal, and he's in the Yellow Pages under "Tools-Electric." Or write us for complete information on our jig saw line.

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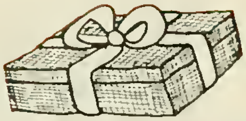


IDEAL GIFTS FOR THE BROTHERHOOD MEMBER ON FATHER'S DAY

CUFF LINKS AND TIE TACK

Beautiful set with emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship.

$8.00 Set

EMBLEM RING

This handsome ring has been added to the line of the Brotherhood's official emblem jewelry. It may be purchased by individuals or by local unions for presentation to long-time members or for conspicuous service. Gift boxed. Specify exact size or enclose strip of paper long enough to go around finger.

OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

Clutch back. Attractive small size. Rolled gold.

$3.00 each

Sterling silver, $58.00 each

The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is displayed in full color on the jewelry shown here. Such bright and attractive articles are a good way for Dad to show membership in our Brotherhood. He'll wear them with pride on special occasions. . . . The materials used in the official jewelry and their workmanship are strictly first-class. There is a continuous demand for these items—especially as birthday gifts, as Christmas gifts, and as gifts for special union anniversaries.

Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct, and that your instructions are complete. Also, please indicate the local union number of the member for whom the gift is purchased.

CARPENTERS
UBC&JofA
MILLWRIGHTS
UBC&JofA

BELT BUCKLE $5.50 each

The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is now emblazoned on special Carpenters' and Millwrights' belt buckles, and you can order such buckles now from the General Offices in Washington.

Manufactured of sturdy metal, the buckle is 3⅛ inches wide by 2 inches deep and will accommodate all modern snap-on belts.

The buckle comes in a gift box and makes a fine Father's Day or holiday gift.

T-SHIRT $3.00 each

The General Office has small, medium, large, and extra large red-white-and-blue T-shirts like the one shown at right. They make good gifts. The price: $3 each, in any quantity. Send cash, check or money order.

Send order and remittance to:

JOHN S. ROGERS, General Secretary
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Parkinson's Disease Campaign Continues

The Brotherhood's special fund-raising effort for the American Parkinson's Disease Assn. continues to show results, with 28 local unions and two district councils sending in group contributions. In addition, seven individual members added to the monthly tally.

Contributions not previously listed include the following:

Individual members—H. Schanz, Local 246; Harold Tryon, Local 260; Donald E. Fink, Local 338; William Lillquist, Local 1746; Peter Mackeller, Local 2250; David Davidson, Local 2287; and Otis Hildahl, whose local was not identified.

Local unions and district councils—The Wyoming District Council and the New York and Vicinity District Council, including Locals 20, 135, 246, 257, 284, 298, 366, 385, 468, 608, 740, 787, 902, 1162, 1164, 1204, 1456, 1536, 2117, 2155, 2163, 2241, 2287, 2632, 2682, 2710, 2947, and 3127.

Funds are still needed. We urge you to send cash, check, or money order payable to: The American Parkinson's Disease Assn. c/o United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Your contribution is tax deductible.

Brotherhood Exhibits At Cincinnati UI Show

The 35th Annual AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show will be held May 23-28, 1980 at the Convention Center, Cincinnati, O., and the Brotherhood will be a major exhibitor. The labor/management exposition, produced by the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, offers a unique opportunity for the public to see firsthand the professionalism and skills union craftspeople bring to their jobs as they make products and offer vital services to the consumer.

The show is free to the general public and will feature more than 300 lively exhibits, working demonstrations, films, educational games and colorful displays. Hundreds of union workers, as well as representatives of government and of the leading U.S. companies, demonstrate the crafts they practice in their jobs, display their products and explain the services they provide. Many unique live demonstrations and working displays are seen only in the Union-Industries Show.

An estimated $100,000 in prizes and free samples are given away to the thousands of visitors who see the six-day, free exposition.

A major goal of the Union-Industries Show is to enhance the importance of the partnership between this country's union members and the companies which employ them—a partnership that not only produces superior goods, services and technology, but also insures fair wages, good working conditions and a high standard of living for millions of citizens.

Detroit Employer's Late Benefit Payments Ruled NLRA Violation

An employer's failure to make prompt payments to a workers' fringe benefit fund and its refusal to let the union audit the books constitute violations of federal labor law, the National Labor Relations Board ruled recently.

The decision stems from a case involving the Detroit Cabinet & Door Co. and Millmen's Local 1452. Since 1976, the employer had made tardy payments to a fringe benefit fund established in its contract with the union. In March 1979, the union asked that it be allowed to perform the audit to police the administration of its contract with the company.

When the company refused, the union representing the mill-cabinet workers filed unfair labor practice charges.

In its majority decision, the NLRB said that since the employer failed to respond to the complaint at various stages in the proceedings against it, the board considered union allegations regarding employer conduct as factual, and concluded that the company unlawfully refused to bargain with the union.

Finding against the company were Chairman John H. Fanning and Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., who took issue with Member John A. Penello's dissent that the employer's behavior was no more than a simple contract violation, and not a breach of federal labor law.

Fanning and Jenkins said that the employer's delinquent payments may be considered just as much an illegal renunciation of its contract with the union as a flat refusal to make the payments would be. The employer also may be considered guilty of a mid-term modification of the agreement in violation of federal law, they said.

If the company wanted to contest any of these interpretations of its conduct, the majority said, it should not have repeatedly failed to respond to the board's proceedings against it.

Revitalized VOC Program Promises to Increase Industrial Membership; VOC Committees Named

The Organizing Department at the General Office in Washington, D.C., is taking a major step in protecting the welfare and security of each of the Brotherhood's members. Driven by its motto, "Workers helping workers to better their lives," it has revitalized the VOC (Volunteer Organizing Committees) program to counter the growing threat of unorganized workers within the Brotherhood's jurisdiction.

Introduced in 1974, the VOC Program is directed primarily towards organizing the unorganized workers in the Brotherhood's industrial jurisdiction. The program is built on the idea of establishing VOC committees throughout North America to encourage and enlist Brotherhood participation. These VOC organizers are devoted to protecting the wages, working conditions, and job security that the Brotherhood has gained for its members.

Local industrial unions are participating in this great organizing drive as they begin to select teams of voluntary workers who receive special training in regional indoctrination sessions. Each voluntary organizer is well-prepared for his important job.

The following is a list of the first VOC committees selected so far this year, as local unions help the United Brotherhood's Voluntary Organizing Program get underway:

LOCAL 176, NEWPORT, R.I.—Rodney P. Bowley; Joseph Camara; Raymond Enos; Joseph Rodericks; William E. Stratford; Robert Viverios.

LOCAL 1149, OAKLAND, CALIF.—Rick Anderson; Walter Clay; Paul Clutts; Ed Jackson; Paul Knudson; Ted Knudson; Ted Newsome; Jim Odle; John Spediacci.

LOCAL 2445, COLUMBUS, MISS.—Carolyn Harris; Thearthur Hike; Porter Stewart; Vance Stewart; Charlene Wilson.

LOCAL 2679, TORONTO, ONT.—Ken Hopkinson, Mike Hutsulak, Art Mitcham, Walter Oliveira, Victor Pereira.

LOCAL 2713, CENTER, TX.—Robert Fountain; Mary L. Garret; Alvin D. Johnson; Mary LaBouve; Willie W. Swindle; Pearl Tanner; Linson White; Hazel Williams.

LOCAL 2743, WOODVILLE, TX.—Joe Copes; Ade Graham; Rubin White.

CENTRAL MISSOURI D.C.—John Batye; Charles Christy; Herbert H. Long; Ralph McCartney; Virgil Meyer; George Mundell; Maurice Schylte; Richard Wilson.

Three Labor-Studies Seminars Scheduled

The General Office has scheduled three training seminars during 1980 for full-time local union and council officers.

The week-long seminars are being held, as in the past, at the George Meany Labor Studies Center in Silver Spring, Md., just outside Washington, D.C.

The 1980 seminar dates are as follows: April 27-May 3; May 4-10; and July 20-26.

The training sessions are especially designed for newly-elected or appointed officers or business representatives and for those fulltime officers who have not previously attended seminars. Section 31 C of the Brotherhood's Constitution and Laws requires all fulltime officers and business representatives to attend such seminars. All expenses for travel, food, and lodging are the responsibility of the local union or council.

Former Lather Leader To HUD Region Post

Richard P. Brankin, who has served for the past seven years as business manager of the Lathing Foundation of Chicago, has been named a regional labor relations officer for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Brankin's new duties will include enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act and federal labor standards in HUD's Region V—the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

The new HUD official has been active in the labor movement for 32 years as a journeyman Lather, a Lathers' union official, and as a leader of the Lathing Foundation.

Floor Coverers 1185 Exhibits in Chicago

Floor Coverers Local 1185 and the Chicago, Ill., District Council exhibited at the recent Largest International Flooring Exposition (LIFE) in the Windy City.

The local union had a display which featured the four phases of apprenticeship through man's history—Babylonian, the British guild system, colonial methods, and modern training. It distributed a colorful brochure explaining the skills of its members.

•

ATTEND your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member of the Brotherhood.

Bellingham Member's 69-Year Saga

It's a long way and a long time between Tromst, Norway, in 1911 and Bellingham, Wash., in 1980, but Emil Olsen, 88-year-old member of Local 1756, Bellingham, has weathered the years and the workload well.

Still in good standing with his local union and "semi-retired", Olsen functions today as Emil Olsen Co., residential and commercial building contractors. It's an easy-paced, satisfactory living.

But it's a far cry from his start in the trade at 20¢ an hour, 10 hours per day, six days a week, in a Northwest lumber mill, 69 years ago.

Olsen emigrated from Norway in May, 1911, when his brother Magnus sent him tickets and fare money to travel from Bergen, Norway, to Hull and Liverpool, England, across the Atlantic to Quebec, then to St. Paul, Minn., and points west. Passage across the Atlantic cost $95 at that time. Cheap, you say. It represented two months wages for common labor back in Norway.

Emil Olsen Co.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
ST. BELLINGHAM

Emil Olsen at work.

Immigrants were supposed to have $25 or more with them when they arrived in Quebec.

"Most of us had that much when we started out, but we didn't have it when we landed," Olsen remembers. "So four of us pooled our capital and gave it to one of us, who promptly went through the inspection line. He passed the money back to us, and, one at a time, we went through the inspection with the same $25."

When he arrived at Bellingham, Olsen worked in a lumber mill by day and went to school at night to learn the Engish language. When he had learned the language well enough, he asked for a 10¢ an hour raise and was fired.

The next day a friend told him that there was a job available in a shipyard on Eliza Island. Olsen joined a labor gang at the yard. Work there was seasonal. It was operated by the Pacific American Canneries, and the yard at Eliza Island furnished pile drivers, tug boats, and fish scows for the company's canneries in Washington and Alaska.

Olsen got his big chance to become a shipwright when another worker quit. Pacific American Canneries set up a five-ways shipyard at Commercial Point in early 1916, and Olsen became a fastening foreman. In 1918 he joined Shipwrights Local 123.

Shipyard work was at a standstill in 1921, and, by this time, Emil Olsen was married. He borrowed $35 from his father-in-law, who was a farmer and didn't like unions, and he joined Carpenters Local 756.

An experience on a construction-repair job got him into contracting. In April, 1922, a local contractor was building Edens Hall at the Normal School. Olsen went to the site looking for work, but there were enough carpenters already hired. Shortly before this, a dynamite blast at the construction site had hurled a rock against the roof of a nearby building, "The Old Main", and had damaged a rake (the inclined portion of a cornice) and loosened an ornamental bracket which had to be replaced. The foreman had just let the job to repair the damage to a Mr. X on his bid of $25.

"Go find Mr. X. He may need some help," Olsen was advised.

Indeed, Mr. X did. He had the job but he couldn't figure how to get up to the rake and bracket without erecting a costly scaffold or staging up 50 feet, more than three stories from the ground.

Emil Olsen offered Mr. X some advice. He noted an eight-foot circle sash in the gable which could be removed; he borrowed a small array of staging equipment from some painters, got up in the attic, removed the sash, lowered the stage. Six hours after the job was started, it was done.

The Carpenter scale at the time was $1.00 per hour. Mr. X gave Olson $6 and thanked him for his help and walked away with the remaining $19. Olsen had planned the work and done it. Mr. X had mostly watched.

That day, Olsen decided to do some contracting on his own, and 58 years later he's still doing it.

Lathers Join NJ Carpenters

The regular January meeting of Local 2250, Red Bank, N.J., was highlighted by a merger with Lathers Local 346 of Asbury Park, N.J. and the presentation of the Lathers' charter to Carpenters Local 2250.

Participants in the merger ceremony included: first row, left to right: Charles E. Gorhan, financial secretary, Local 2250; Stanley W. Boylan, secretary-treasurer, Local 346; Sigurd Lucassen, president, Local 2250 and Second General Vice-President of the Brotherhood; Louis A. Woolley, president, Local 346; Thomas Grant, business representative, Local 346; and James A. Kirk Jr., business representative, Local 2250.

Second row, left to right: Brian W. Bedell, Walter R. Damon, and Gary L. Sutton.

Not present: Eugene J. Bedell, ex-business representative and New Jersey state senator; Evan Bedell, and Harold Bennett.

In the smaller picture, Stanley O'Hoppe, left, ex-business agent of Lathers Local 346 from 1931 to 1939 and now a retired member of Carpenters Local 2250 of Red Bank, New Jersey welcomes Thomas Grant, business representative of Lathers Local 346, Asbury Park, and his membership into Carpenters Local 2250 of Red Bank, N.J.

Housing Subsidies Step-Up Urged

The AFL-CIO has called for passage of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 in an effort to head off the deepening recession in the housing industry.

In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, Henry B. Schechter, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Urban Affairs, said that "one of the chief generators of inflation in the economy has been a short supply of housing."

Grant Building, Atlanta, Restored With Work by Members of Two Locals

One of the South's oldest commercial buildings, the historic Grant Building in downtown Atlanta, Ga., has been restored for modern-day usage, with the skilled workmanship of Brotherhood members from two area locals.

Designed in 1898 and considered the first example of "the Chicago school of architecture," the restored 10-story Grant Building opens up 120,000 square feet of leasable space for its new owners, Grant Associates, a Georgia limited partnership and becomes a major example of Central Atlanta business district renewal.

Among the Brotherhood members employed in the restoration work were Jimmy Ayres, B. W. Ward, Jimmy Davis, Carrol Peek, and Anthony White of Local 225, Atlanta, and Ricky Agan, Terry Ayers, and Superintendent Lewis Ragsdale of Local 1352, Carrolton.

Most of the work of the Carpenters was drywall framing and placing and finishing new doors. New molding was needed on some floors, which were finished in dark mahogany.

Old wooden frame windows were replaced by special order (due to size) grey aluminum frames.

The second floor required most of the carpentry skills, but also the main lobby, fifth and sixth floors due to the restoring and replacement of molding, plus placement of 322 light fixtures on the second floor and 32 lights on the fifth and sixth floors.

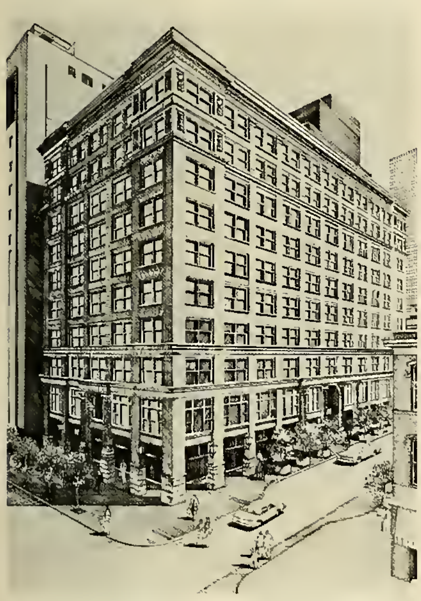
Some floor doors were restored and right-hand doors converted to left-hand doors. Locks were switched due to cost (new, near duplicated doors are $450 each).

Existing molding was fragile and 80 years old, but attempts were made to save most. Molding circling the columns, a/k/a crown molding is original wood and a natural coloring. The oak handrails are also existing woodwork. The wainscoat are original.

The demolition of drywall to allow union Electricians to replace some lighting connections was necessary. Following the electrical work, the marble six-foot wainscoat was replaced by Brotherhood members.

Because of heating and cooling ducts, the original 10 foot 6 inch ceilings were dropped on the majority of floors to 8 feet.

An open house celebration of "the grand new-old Grant Building" was held March 11 and 13.



The Grant Building as it now looks, and as an architectural drawing shows it.

The litter of torn-out, decayed wood had to be removed from many floors of the Grant Building.

New plumbing for new restrooms had to be installed, but Building Tradesmen salvaged what they could of original piping.

R. A. Jaffe Gets Top Job Corps Position

Richard A. Jaffe, acting director of the US Job Corps since October and formerly its regional director in Philadelphia, has been appointed Job Corps director by Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest G. Green. Jaffe succeeds Raymond E. Young, who retired last year.

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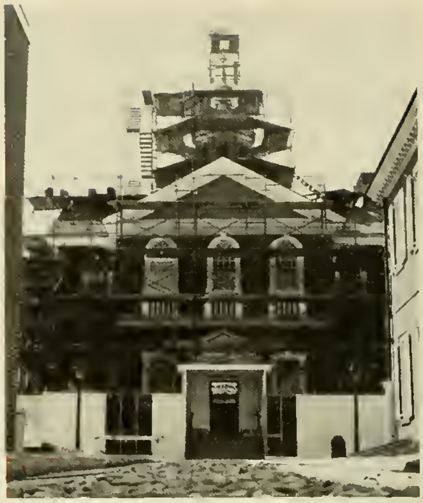
Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Is, As It Should Be, A Union Job

Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia, Pa., was the cradle of American democracy more than 200 years ago. Once the regular meeting place of the Carpenters' Company, which was a colonial predecessor of our own United Brotherhood, the historic old structure housed the First Continental Congress in 1774 and it was the site of the kick-off ceremonies for the 1976 observance of America's bicentennial.

It was only fitting then, that when National Park Service caretakers, last year, decided to refurbish the old building, they called for skilled members of the Brotherhood's Philadelphia Metropolitan District Council to do the job.

Working under a contract of Keefer & Kessler, Associates, Inc., members of Local 122 removed old molding and replaced it, restored the cupola atop the building, and performed a thousand other tasks to put the building back in shape. The restoration project had the full support of the General Building Contractors Assn. of the City of Brotherly Love.



Carpenters' Hall with the scaffolding in place for renovation work. The picture at left shows Jerome Glazier checking the weathervane.

Jerome Glazier of Local 12 removes some of the old molding around a window of Carpenters' Hall.

Much of the shop work was performed in the basement of the building. Semus Boyle makes a mortise cut.

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WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

ENVIRONMENT POST

At the end of July, 1979, the Maine Senate confirmed the appointment of Neil Hapworth, president of the Northern New England District Council of Carpenters, as the first labor representative on the state Board of Environmental Protection.

The new appointee has strong feelings with regard to industrial expansion and environmental protection. He states that one of Maine's top priorities over the next few years is to provide for new energy sources.

As for major energy projects, Hapworth favors them all. He considers hydroelectric power the cleanest, and probably the cheapest, of our energy sources. In addition, he feels that while we are in great need of the energy that could be generated by coal and nuclear power, we must solve the critical problem of waste.

He was recording secretary and later business agent of his local and in 1974 was appointed president of the Northern New England District Council. Hapworth is also director of the Economic Resources Council of Maine.

SALES AID STUDENTS

O'BRIEN

FULLE

Throughout the entire year, Ladies Auxiliary 170 of San Diego, Calif., runs a booth of handmade articles at a local shopping center to raise money for scholarships presented to deserving sons and daughters of local Brotherhood members. In 1979, the auxiliary presented two $100 scholarships. William O'Brien, left, son of Russell O'Brien of Local 1571, received an award and plans to attend Grossmont College and San Diego State University. Laurie Fulle, right, granddaughter of Fred Fulle, also of Local 1571, received the other award and plans to attend Goshen College in Indiana. Mrs. Russell O'Brien and Mrs. Fred Fulle are members of Ladies Aux. 170.

GEORGE MEANY AWARD

Robert Miller, administrative assistant of the Orange County District Council, left, is presented the Meany Award by James G. Maynard, retiring president of the Orange County Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

On December 1, 1979, Robert Miller, administrative assistant of the Orange County District Council of Carpenters, was presented with the prestigious George Meany Scouting Award for "outstanding contributions to the cause of scouting in Southern California."

After a severe winter storm completely destroyed two Boy Scout camps on Catalina Island in 1978, Miller personally raised over $57,000 in labor and materials to rebuild the sites. With help from the Orange County Carpenters Union, almost all of the estimated $109,000 worth of damage to the camps was repaired or rebuilt.

Miller was also a key influence in the Orange County District Council of Carpenters' sponsorship of the 1979 Scout-O-Rama.

Miller is a member of the Awahanee District Committee of the Orange County Boy Scouts of America.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

MS. NORTH

Local 413, South Bend, Ind., Scholarship Committee recently awarded a non-renewable $500 scholarship for 1979 to Beth A. North, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Beachey.

Miss North now attends the School of Agriculture at Purdue University.

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Norman Clifton, member, Local 1622, Hayward, Calif.
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Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

CLARKSBURG, W.VA.

Local 236 recently held an awards banquet for its 20 to 55-year members. Some of the members who received pins are pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Front row, left to right: Manuel Lauderman, 38-years; Salvatore Fillipine, 29-years; Daril W. Stalnaker, 38-years; Joseph Z. Stalnaker, 23-years; James E. Daetwyler, 33-years; and Norman Burky, 38-years.

Second row, left to right: Aubrey McKisic, 31-years; Frank S. Lopez, 49-years; Jim D'Annunzio, 45-years; and Cecil McEldowney, 24-years.

Third row, left to right: Robert L. Orsburn, president; Wade S. Bramer, 24-years; Ben I. Cayton, 22-years; Reuben S. Wasrud, 37-years; John E. Bruffey, 37-years; Charles E. Dixon, 20-years; and Romeo O. Gatrell, 32-years.

Fourth row, left to right: Robert J. Dowell, 21-years; Tony D. McClain, 40-years; Kenneth E. Posey, Sr., 18-years, and Paul McCartney, 19-years.

The following members also received pins:

20-year members Walter S. Flanigan, Jr., Willis Lake, F. Joe Shookey, Ralph Skidmore, William Slaughter, Archie White, Ross White, Joseph Williams, and Willis Yeager.

25-year members Harry Fox and Charles Riley.

30-year members Emery Edgell, Kent Evans, Clark Lane, Everett Lane, Howard Miller, Elwood Riffe, Hillery Spaur, Ralph Stalnaker, Hayward Townsend, and James Wimer.

35-year members Hazel Ash, Edward Betler, John Griffith, Jr., Cecil Lake, Russell Lake, George D. Nutter, Oral Rexroad, William Schetzel, and Willard E. Yeager.

40-year members Okey Bramer and Argil Moody.

45-year member Lawrence Long.

55-year member Harley Dale Nutter.

Clarksburg, W. Va.

ANCHORAGE, AK.

Local 1281 recently held a meeting to award service pins to its old-time members. The weather was so bad that only four of the eligible 19 members were present at the ceremony. They are, from left to right: Leonard Turner, 40-years; Carl Clemmons, 35-years; Richard Bruns, 30-years; and George Geesey, 25-years.

Anchorage, Ak.

GRAND FALLS, NFLD.

Last fall, Everett Boyd, recording secretary of Local 2564, presented service pins to 25 and 30-year members on the jobsite at Horwood Lumber Company in St. Johns.

Picture No. 1—Recording Secretary Everett Boyd, left, presents a 25-year pin to forklift operator Roy Butler.

Picture No. 2—Recording Secretary Boyd, left, presents a 30-year pin to carpenter Harold Smith.

Picture No. 3—Recording Secretary Boyd, left, presents a 25-year pin to carpenter Walter Pack.

CLARK
EQUIPMENT

Grand Falls, Nfld.—Picture No. 1

Grand Falls, Nfld.—Picture No. 2

Grand Falls, Nfld.—Picture No. 3

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

Local 168 awarded service pins to many long-time members at a 70th anniversary party held on December 17, 1979. Members who received awards are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1—From left to right: 60-year member Floyd Robinson; 30-year members Tom Ridenour, A. L. Myers, and Clarence Morgan; District Council Secretary-Treasurer Virgil Heckathorn; and Business Representative Jim Harding.

Picture No. 2—From left to right: 25-year members Jack Miller and Jim Grander; District Council Secretary-Treasurer Virgil Heckathorn; and 25-year member Marius Pointelin.

Kansas City, Kas.—Picture No. 1

Kansas City, Kans.—Picture No. 2

PROVO, U.

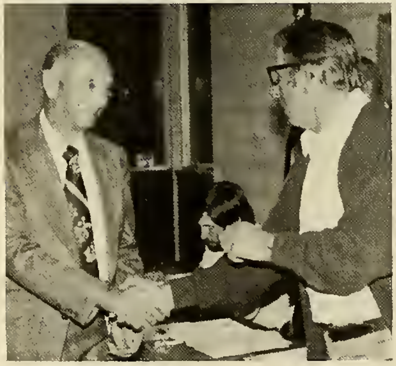
On November 7, 1979, Local 1498 presented 25, 30, and 40-year pins to its deserving members. The following members received awards:

Picture No. 1—25-year members, from left to right: Wade Bradford, Keith Dorius, L. S. Nielsen, Clair Mortensen, and Harlan (Jack) Hamon.

Picture No. 2—30-year members, from left to right: Don Christiansen, Amos Riding, Harold S. Lassen, Leo Pinarelli, Rulon Cook, Charles Hancock, and Zenas Lefler.

Picture No. 3—40-year member G. Spencer Barnett, left, received a pin from President Max Whiting.

The following members also received awards: 25-year members James E. Christensen, Charles Clark, John C. Patrick, Jack Watson, and Lonnie Kimball; 30-year members E. E. Backus, Charles Byrd, Terry Chidester, Verl Dockstader, Carl Edwards, Lynn Helbing, Roy Jasperson, Clarence Middleton, Urcle Moulton, Alva Nicol, Byron Parker, R. O. Rockwell, Hugh Roylance, and John Schiro.


Provo, U.—Picture No. 3

Provo U.—
Picture No. 1

Provo, U.—
Picture No. 2

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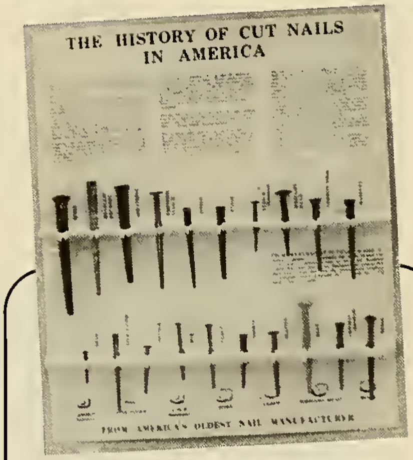

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New York, N.Y.—Picture No. 1

New York, N.Y.—Picture No. 4

NEW YORK, N.Y.

At a reunion held last fall, the officers of Local 135 presented pins to past executive board members who have served the Brotherhood for many years.

Picture No. 1 shows, front row, left to right: Past executive board members Leon Spierer, Soll Kling, Samuel Bair, Philip Hubelbank, Harry Eckhaus, David Nagler, and Harry Bair.

Back row, left to right: Present executive board members Stanley Marcus, trustee; Julie Kleinstien, vice president; Zelig Kindler, warden; Israel Hubelbank, business representative and trustee; Ernest Cohen, president; Melvin Eckhaus, financial secretary-treasurer, Bernard Shustrin, recording secretary, and Anthony Bair, conductor. (Trustee Marvin Bair was not present for the photograph.)

Picture No. 2 shows Financial Secretary-Treasurer and District Delegate Melvin Eckhaus, left, presenting a 55-year pin to his father, Harry Eckhaus, past financial secretary-treasurer, Local 135.

Picture No. 3 shows Business Representative and Trustee Israel Hubelbank, right, presenting a 67-year pin to his father Philip Hubelbank, past president, Local 135.

Picture No. 4 shows Persident Ernest Cohen presenting pins to past officers. From left to right: President Ernest Cohen, Leon Spierer, Samuel Bair, Soll Kling, and David Nagler.

New York, N.Y.—Picture No. 2

New York, N.Y.—Picture No. 3

ALPENA, MICH.

On December 19, 1979 Local 1132 had a coffee-and-Christmas get-together and gave out service pins. The names and years of service are as follows:

40-years—Clarence Sawade.

35-years—John Mahalak and John Seabrook.

30-years—Clyde Haines, Raymond Januchowski, Harry Kraniak, Parry Pearson, Joseph Sefernick, Raymond Skiba, Walter Swiderski, and Robert Thompson.

25-years—Harry Burroughs, James Burroughs, James Finley, Frank Hoppe, John Johnson, Donald Klein, Raymond Kriniak, George McQuire, John A. Pohl, Thedore Pokorski, Edward Przeslawski, Orlan Rees, Gearald Richert, George Rosin, Russell Ordway, and Donald Reinke.

20-years—Joseph Brousseau, George R. Hinkley, Elmer Kowalski, Lloyd LaCross, Victor Lovo, Lester Minier, Paul Pesonen, Julius Souva, Leonard Sova, George Tebo, and Gordon Wollanger.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A group picture was taken at the recent Fifth Annual Banquet of Pile Drivers Local 2436.

Featured in the picture are members who were honored that night for membership of 25 years or more. Membership pins were awarded to the following recipients:

Seated, from left to right: Jessie Ballard; Norris Foret; Maurice Navilhon; Uel Lovell; Guy Singletary; Ado Hunt; John Parrish (95 years old); Edmond Growl (82 years old).

Standing from left to right: Loren Alford; Edward Falgoust; Baptiste Martina; W. R. Abney; L. B. Desadier, Financial Secretary; Anthony Tresek; Lloyd LeBlanc; Dominic Angelo; A. H. Fraychineaud; A. J. Fortmayer; Amery Englade; George Duvic; William Moore; Michael Tripkovich.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

At a regular meeting, December 8, 1979, 50-year pins were presented to two members of Local 2404.

Jean Laloge, right, vice president of Local 2404, pins a 50-year emblem on the jacket of Bill Byman, who joined the local on August 1, 1929.

Ted Robinson, left, joined Local 2404 September 1, 1929.

Byman and Robinson started work together on the same job, driving foundation piles for the Alberta Pool Elevator in Vancouver Harbour. This was in 1929, for Fraser River Pile Driving Company, still in business today.

Their superintendant on this job was Jack Prevost, who at age 88 is still a member of Pile Drivers Local 2404 and has had continuous membership in Local 2404 since 1922.

Vancouver, B.C.

New Orleans, La.

MINOT, N.D.

At a meeting held on December 9, 1979, Local 1032 awarded service pins to the following members:

Front row, left to right: Frank Heim, 25-years; and Ray Wasson and Martin Broe, 30-years.

Back row, left to right: LeRoy Sorenson, 25-years; Albert Robinson, 30-years; and Oscar Hoynes, 35-years.

The following members also received awards: 40-year charter members Nils Olson and George Benton; 35-year member Clifford Souther; and 25-year members Walter Strecker, Charles Huber, and John Ehli.

Since its December meeting, Local 1032 has merged with Local 1091 in Bismarck, N.D.

Minot,
N.D.

BROOKFIELD, ILL.

On November 6, 1979, Local 1128 held its annual turkey raffle and pin presentation. President Lyle Allison presented pins to the following 25-year members:

Front row, left to right: Glen Shadduck, Elroy Strohfeldt, John Juna, Jr., Joe Vorraso, and Daniel Levato.

Back row, left to right: Lyle Allison, president, Roland Hellwig, Frank Kral, and Raymond Story.

A 60-year pin was sent to retired Business Representative Elmer Swanson, who was unable to attend the ceremony.

Brookfield,
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Lake Charles, La.—Picture No. 1

Lake Charles, La.—Picture No. 2

Lake Charles, La.—Picture No. 3

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

On January 16, 1980, Local 953 honored its longstanding members at a special ceremony. Financial Secretary Donny Brinles conducted the ceremony, and Business Agent Ronnie Cannon presented the pins and plaques

Picture No. 1 shows 20-year members Lucien Ardoin, Kenneth A. Bailey, Sr., Will A. Benoit, Joseph R. Borel, Clifton Bourque, Gerald Darbonne, Tuillo W. Fertitti, Phillip Fournerat, Ted A. Gautreaux, Clifford Granger, Edison Guillory, Flanders Guillory, Grady Guillory, Harry Guillory, John L. Guillory, Lesby D. Guillory, Raymond J. Istre, R. L. Johnson, James C. Leger, Raymond L. Miller, Harold I. Slusher, J. C. Stanley, James B. Thigpen, J. P. Willis, and Hubert J. Woods.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members Lindsey Aquillard, Lenest J. Arcement, Lloyd C. Brown, Whitney Champagne, Andrew J. Chapman, Leo Cole, Eldridge Comeaux, Leslie J. Courville, Arthur J. Davis, Joseph A. Ducat, Sr., John W. Farque, James Fontenot, Bertram J. Fruge, Walter J. Fuslier, Fred J. Gautreaux, Herman Gray, Clifford Guillory, Anthony Johnson, Adam C. LaBove, Lee P. Landreneaux, Gene Landry, Barney Langley, Wadie S. Miller, E. W. Milstead, Jr., Paul G. Moore, Harrison Ogea, William Ogea, Jack C. Powell, Sr., Harold L. Reeves, Milton P. Roy, James E. Steward, Julius Stewart, Warren Thibodeaux, Joseph B. Thibodeaux, and Hector Trahan.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members Savan Abshire, Louis Benoit, Ralph C. Brame, Hilliard J. Broussard, Roy V. Broussard, Shelton Chaumont, Larry Cinquamino, W. T. Daughdrill, Forrest A. Fisher, Clarence Fontenot, Edward D. Fruge, William Gilbert, Sr., Melvin Gotreaux, Aladin J. Granger, Cassius Guillory, Clarion B. Hagen, Allie Hebert, Wilburn Hereford, Rodney Jensen, Forest Johnson, Henry J. Johnson, Albert L. Kingham, Erwin C. Kulhman, Felix La Bove, Henry LeBlanc, Athan M. LeBleu, Walter LeBoeuf, Julian F. LeDoux, Elson Lopez, McKinley Marcantel, R. W. Martin, Jr., Thomas J. McBride, Norris J. Miller, Jake W. Perkins, Robert D. Peveto, Joseph P. Roy, John V. Scalisi, Kenneth C. Seaman, Ferdinand Soileau, James C. Tilley, James P. Turner, Rene VaSalle, and Burley Chapman.

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members Alexson Bellon, Nolance Blanchard, James C. Defee, Dewey Derouen, Wilson Derouen, Hamilton Fontenot, Martin K. Fontenot, E. C. Hill, Joe C. Houston, Clyde L. Irby, Hubert E. Kelley, Henry LeJeune, D. C. Lykins, Hiram Manuel, Andrew L. Mouhot, Joseph Nope, George Oliver, Wilfred R. Painter, Jennings C. Reeves, Dewey J. Savoie, Charles A. Smith, Leland Stanley, Alpha Stutes, Lonnie Welch, Hoyt, Williams, and Ivey B. Willis.

Picture No. 5 shows 40-year members J. N. Calais, Paul Gobert, Richard H. Hames, Frank Hannum, L. E. Hatsfelt, Henry A. Hennigan, L. E. Hennigan, Leo Marks, Phillip Perkins, and Houston L. Thibodeaux.

Picture No. 6 shows 58-year member Joseph M. Guillory, and 56-year member Allen Airhart. Both members received special plaques for their years of service.

The following members also received awards but were not present for the photograph:

20-year members Robert G. Bailey, Joseph J. Cinquamino, Curtis J. Daigle, Wilroy Daigle, Elvin E. Dickerson, John L. Elrod, Freley J. Ford, Alford A. Gourdon, Robert E. Hogg, Marlin N. Holton, Delbert L. Hughes, Francis M. Hughes, A. N. James, Jr., Johnnie J. Johnson, Tonice LaFleur, Jules Lognion, Amos P. Martel, Alton Menard, Lester P. Myers, Alfred L. Smith, A. D. Sonnier, James J. Szydio, Wesley M. Taylor, Kenneth M. Thomason, Charles E. Tucker, Reeves Veronie, and Kenneth P. Welch.

25-year members Cononal E. Airhart, Charles W. Bailey, Lee W. Begnaud, Wroe Bourque, Nolan L. Conner, Howard R. Davis, John B. Eaves, Sidney Ellis, G. A. Ely, Joseph Fontenot, Joseph Fuslier, Rubert C. Gordy, Albert D. Hooper, Emile Jennies, A. L. Johnson, Louis Landry, Edward Manuel, Elmer L. Martin, Herbert J. Miller, Robert J. Minnix, Frank E. Parker, Wilburn L. Robertson, J. Bruce Simmons, Harry G. Sullivan, Leonce Thibodeaux, George Wagner, James O. Walker, and Curzy J. Young.

30-year members James N. Anderson, Julius Arabie, Charles E. Bertrand, Guy Bickford, Levi Broussard, N. J. Bunch, L. S. Buttler, Joseph F. Chance, W. T. Cinquamino, Jack Clawson, Michale Evango, Harry T. Foreman, Dean J. Fuller, Howard Greer, David Hebert, Bryan Henry, O. A. Ivey, C. W. Johnson, J. W. Maddox, Carl S. Mims, Oliver Mouton, Thomas Mixon, Charles Olson, Ralph L. O'Neal, Joseph J. Painter, Dewey C. Pearson, George R. Reeves, Sr., Oscar Reeves, Anthony D. Roy, Lawrence Simon, R. L. Terry, Terry J. Thibodeaux, Johnnie Thigpen, J. D. Trahan, Mason Trammel, and J. D. Walters.

35-year members P. J. Blake, Alva Lee Brooks, Floyd Carroll, Randolph Chauvin, Henry H. Cryer, Harvey Cryer, James E. Dees, Thomas Dronet, Austin Fontenot, Samuel Guillory, C. Eugene Hinton, Jr., Robert D. Johnson, James F. Kelley, Nolan Landry, Henry Langley, Claude Lognion, C. R. McGee, B. C. Naff, L. H. J. Primeaux, C. J. Rasmussen, B. L. Rawlinson, Claude Romero, Alexander Rougeau, and Roland Sadler.

40-year members Frank Bellemo, Earl L. Ginbey, A. J. Roelzer, Leonard Sieben, and Jack Teall.

45-year member Homer L. Pickles.

61-year member Charles H. Fisher, who received a special plaque.

Lake Charles, La.—Picture No. 4

Lake Charles, La.—Picture No. 5

Lake Charles, La.—Picture No. 6

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Local 32 recently honored two of its longstanding members with service pins.

Picture No. 1 shows Mathew Rosso, left, receiving a 65-year pin from President Wilfred A. Goneau.

Picture No. 2 shows Adam Letendre, center, receiving a 60-year pin from President Wilfred A. Goneau, left, and Business Representative Donald C. Shea, right.

Springfield, Mass.—Picture No. 1

Springfield, Mass.—Picture No. 2

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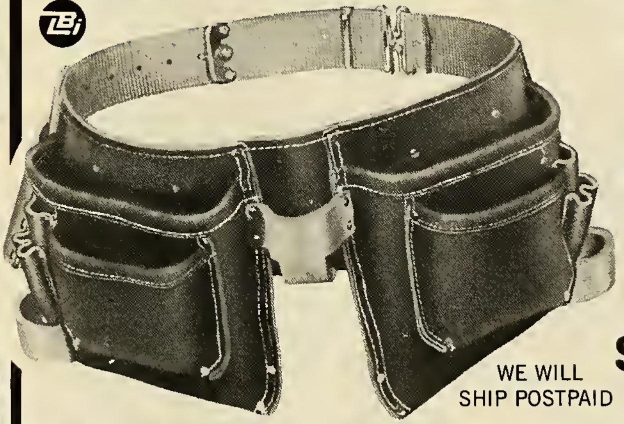

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IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 709 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $903,054.52 in death claims paid for the month.

Local Union, City

1, **Chicago, Ill.**—Edwin L. Kaspari, Mrs. Charles Palonis.
2, **Cincinnati, Oh.**—Mrs. Walter Feucht, Robert L. Hester, Sr.
5, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Ralph H. Mennemeyer, George B. Post, Sr.
7, **Minneapolis, Mn.**—Walter Fisher, Clarence Foss, Erik W. Johnson, Mrs. Gust Strandquist.
10, **Chicago, Ill.**—Daniel Daoust, James B. Fitzpatrick, Albert Klancher.
11, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Ralph L. Dunkin, Edward Flowers, Eugene W. Howard, Edward C. Leiden.
13, **Chicago, Ill.**—Mrs. Roman Beshk, Frank Bozinovich.
14, **San Antonio, Tx.**—Seabron S. Price, Conrado Villarreal, Jr.
15, **Hackensack, N.J.**—Gunnar O. Anderson, Peter DeJong, Karl Menzel, Sr., John Morra, Sr.
16, **Springfield, Ill.**—Mrs. Edward A. Nagel, George B. Shaw.
18, **Hamilton, Ont., Can.**—Norman Stewart.
19, **Detroit, Mich.**—Joseph Benoit, Glen E. Bowling, Elmer J. Manning, John A. Matson, John A. Olson, Mrs. Harry Padgett.
20, **New York, N.Y.**—Salvatore Lobaito.
21, **Chicago, Ill.**—Lee E. Hodock.
22, **San Francisco, Calif.**—Charles L. Hambelton, William A. Pelster, James A. Thrush.
24, **Central Conn.**—Abraham Kosowsky.
25, **Los Angeles, Calif.**—Mrs. John R. Earle, Mrs. Louis J. Spencer.
28, **Missoula, Mt.**—Arthur R. Adler.
32, **Springfield, Ma.**—Joseph St. Martin.
34, **Oakland, Ca.**—Vernie F. Madsen.
35, **San Rafael, Ca.**—Mrs. William G. Humphries.
36, **Oakland, Ca.**—Ole E. Bratset, Herbert S. Butler, Mrs. Lawyer P. Christian, Alfred C. Hackbarth, Andrew Washington.
37, **Shamokin, Pa.**—Mrs. Joseph Wondoloski.
47, **St. Louis, Mo.**—William H. Ginn.
48, **Fitchburg, Ma.**—Joseph Bedard.
53, **White Plains, N.Y.**—Michael J. Gobos.
55, **Denver, Co.**—Harley Darner, Mrs. Charles F. McFate, Mrs. Ray E. Ruske, Howard L. Swanson, Alva C. Wilson.
58, **Chicago, Ill.**—Vaner Erickson, Charles F. Kurzin, Wolodymyr Procyk.
60, **Indianapolis, Ind.**—Mrs. Chester Ballard, Mrs. Earl L. Settles, Glover W. Shelton.
61, **Kansas City, Mo.**—Clarence R. Dudley, Mrs. Marion O. Stephens.
62, **Chicago, Ill.**—Carl O. Wennsten.
64, **Louisville, Ky.**—Cecil Dobson, Shelby R. Heltsley, Louis G. Stearman.
69, **Canton, Oh.**—Walter H. Steffe.
73, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Charles W. Webb.
74, **Chattanooga, Tn.**—Leslie Ainsworth, Judge E. Broyles, Herman A. Lawson, William M. Whaley.
80, **Chicago, Ill.**—Mrs. Raymond Jaglowski.
81, **Erie, Pa.**—Mrs. Clarence Davis, Walter Parsons.
83, **Halifax, NS, Can.**—George Leaden, Mrs. Simon J. Mannette.
85, **Rochester, N.Y.**—Mrs. Peter F. Pilaroscia, William B. Somerville.
87, **St. Paul, Mn.**—Berger Hallqust, Blanchard J. Houghton, Robert W. Jackson, Harry S. Olson, Simon John Roinestad, Walter H. Wrightman.
89, **Mobile, Ala.**—James F. Robertson.
90, **Evansville, Ind.**—Russell W. Chapman, Joseph L. Dodge.
91, **Racine, Wisc.**—Hilmer M. Johnson.
93, **Ottawa, Ont., Can.**—Walter *Harry* Birmingham.
94, **Providence, R.I.**—Mrs. Pasquale Centore, Edmond Lacerte, Warren C. Nieforth.
95, **Detroit, Mich.**—Edward H. Priestaf.
99, **Bridgeport, Conn.**—Mrs. Angelo Baldovin, James Petrelli.
101, **Baltimore, Md.**—Lee C. Dixon, Dean King, Mrs. Michael Labas.
104, **Dayton, Oh.**—Paul E. Davidson, Joseph A. Kiefer, Mrs. Ramon C. Shull.
105, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Anthony J. Petrarca.
109, **Sheffield, Al.**—Leo M. Abramson, Frank R. Garner, John H. Jackson.
112, **Butte, Mont.**—Wilfred J. Gelling.
116, **Bay City, Mi.**—John J. Zajac.
117, **Albany, N.Y.**—Charles A. Buonagura.
131, **Seattle, Wa.**—Frank H. Eggers, Lewis M. Olson.
132, **Washington, D.C.**—Earl M. Godard, Joseph M. Riohards, Jr., John W. Yerkie.
134, **Montreal, Que., Canada**—Edouard L. J. Cyr, Henri Spenard.
142, **Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Charles Bartgis, John F. Kist, Albert Nevers, Otto L. Saunier.
144, **Macon, Ga.**—Chester Lewis.
146, **Schenectady, N.Y.**—Mrs. Max H. Balfanz.
153, **Helena, Mt.**—Joseph Granby.
155, **N. Plainfield, N.J.**—William Rogers.
162, **San Mateo, Ca.**—Mrs. Odus Odell.
166, **Rock Island, Ill.**—Henry G. Kaselaw, Philip Peterson.
169, **E. St. Louis, Ill.**—Robert Murphy.
171, **Youngstown, Oh.**—John A. Anderson, Cesare John Eliseo.
174, **Joliet, Ill.**—Roger Jones, Leonard J. Miklic, Raymond L. Reed.
176, **Newport, R.I.**—Joseph S. Venancio.
180, **Vallejo, Ca.**—Joe M. Eritano, Birtie L. Hutchison, Victor J. Metaxas, Eldon A. Nicholson.
181, **Chicago, Ill.**—Mrs. Frank Knudsen, Alex S. Moczynski.
182, **Cleveland, Oh.**—George Tropp.
183, **Peoria, Ill.**—Stanley C. Allen, Billy W. Jones, Frank C. Schielein, Harry L. Taylor.
184, **Salt Lake City, Ut.**—Grant Anderson, Allen S. Frost.
188, **Yonkers, N.Y.**—Emilio Ciriello, George Watt.
190, **Klamath Falls, Ore.**—Clarence F. Westlund.
194, **Oakland, Ca.**—Elmer E. Emmett.
198, **Dallas, Tx.**—Welborn L. Acker, Andrew J. Duncan.
200, **Columbus, Oh.**—John H. Renner.
210, **Stamford, Conn.**—Lester J. Boardman.
211, **Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Stanley J. O'Halek, Frank Sepic.
213, **Houston, Tx.**—Charles A. Welch.
215, **Lafayette, Ind.**—Philip H. Hardesty Theodore R. Humphrey.
218, **Boston, Ma.**—Mrs. George W. Parsons.
225, **Atlanta, Ga.**—Hughie T. Johnson, John O. Phillips, Earl E. Waldrip, Sr., John N. Winters.
226, **Portland, Ore.**—Walter G. Allen, Mrs. Edmond E. Charpentier, Theodore J. Resch.
229, **Glens Falls, N.Y.**—Arthur J. Gordon.
232, **Fort Wayne, Ind.**—Lloyd H. Clem.
235, **Riverside, Ca.**—Mrs. LeMar E. Engelman, Mrs. Walter Stillman.
246, **N.Y., N.Y.**—Peter Giacoponello, Mrs. Andrew Lucas.
255, **Bloomingburg, N.Y.**—Michael Ewanich, Mrs. Alex Rigatti.
257, **N.Y., N.Y.**—Alois Ungerer.
259, **Jackson, Tn.**—James Garland Carter, Fred Floyd.
261, **Scranton, Pa.**—Fairse Ramey.
264, **Milwaukee, Wisc.**—Otto G. Boerner, Steve C. Husz, Harry W. Koch.
266, **Stockton, Ca.**—William F. Brannon, Barney L. Burns, Alfred Jeremku.
267, **Dresden, Oh.**—James Williams.
269, **Danville, Ill.**—Mrs. Charles G. Haworth, Guy U. O'Brien.
278, **Watertown, N.Y.**—Wilford Brown, Mrs. Dale C. Myers.
284, **Queens Village, N.Y.**—Martin Christiansen, Edward Graveson, Frank Moloney, Peter S. Rutlin.
286, **Great Falls, Mt.**—Walter H. Hansen, Bernard A. Korst.
287, **Harrisburg, Pa.**—Mrs. Charles M. Reinoehl.
297, **Kalamazoo, Mi.**—Jack C. Dahmer, Fred G. Wood.
299, **Fairview, N.J.**—Bjarne M. Berntsen.
302, **Huntington, W.V.**—Mrs. Russell Crump, Carlos C. Perry.
319, **Roanoke, Va.**—Mrs. Robert F. Campbell.
321, **Connellsville, Pa.**—David F. Davis.
335, **Grand Rapids, Mi.**—William Luurtsema.
337, **Detroit, Mich.**—Mrs. Price L. Higgins, Dutch Hunter, Robert H. White.
340, **Hagerstown, Md.**—Earl R. Paden.
341, **Chicago, Ill.**—Vincent Dorabiala, Adam Rewienko.
345, **Memphis, Tn.**—Mrs. Howard W. Brown, Rubin E. Clark, Harold H. Wolfe.
347, **Mattoon, Ill.**—Elbert H. Foltz, Foster A. Poe.
367, **Centralia, Ill.**—Loyd W. Burge.
374, **Buffalo, N.Y.**—Charles W. Paulsen.
383, **Bayonne, N.J.**—Mrs. Fred Kraft.
384, **Asheville, N.C.**—Franklin Boyd McGuire, Otho B. Pittillo.
385, **N.Y., N.Y.**—William Kiniry.
386, **Angels Camp, Ca.**—Paul L. Robinson, Vernon S. Sisson.
391, **Hoboken, N.J.**—William Dendulk, Sr.
393, **Camden, N.J.**—Frank Carpinelli.
396, **Newport News, Va.**—Oliver E. Wilson.
397, **Whitby, Ont., Can.**—Samuel P. Higgins.
402, **Greenfield, Ma.**—Frank Behaylo.
403, **Alexandria, La.**—Isom B. Immel.
404, **Mentor, Oh.**—Delmar L. Alderton.
433, **Belleville, Ill.**—Otto J. Grab.
434, **Chicago, Ill.**—Mrs. Herman Kern, Walter Van Dyk.

440, Buffalo, N.Y.—Joseph G. Emer, Mrs. William R. Hagen.
448, Waukegan, Ill.—Douglas Johnson.
452, Vancouver, BC, Canada—Einar E. Auno, Benjamin Creviston, Dominique J. Melanson, Herbert J. Walsh.
453, Auburn, N.Y.—Alexander Hanley.
456, Media, Pa.—Charles E. Wells.
458, Clarksville, Ind.—Dale Fouse.
461, Highwood, Ill.—Clarence B. Becker, Robert C. Cole.
467, Hoboken, N.J.—Joseph R. Kostelac.
468, N.Y., N.Y.—Howard Hodder.
470, Tacoma, Wa.—Arthur Kristiansen.
472, Ashland, Ky.—Victor McGuire.
480, Freeburg, Ill.—Theodore Hagen.
483, San Francisco, Ca.—Mrs. Jack Childers, Jack Palmer.
484, Akron, Oh.—Donald A. Moughler.
488, Bronx, N.Y.—Runo A. Carlson.
507, Nashville, Tn.—Luther L. Nash, Carl Smith, John D. Finch.
527, Nanaimo, B.C., Can.—Toivo K. Poromaa.
532, Elmira, N.Y.—Ermuld D. Dwyer.
542, Salem, N.J.—Harvey L. Johnson.
543, Mamaroneck, N.Y.—Peter Fassbender.
548. St. Paul, Minn.—Leo O. DeMars, Glenn L. Ragan.
550, San Leandro, Ca.—Dennis J. Gaddis, Walter F. Rogers.
556, Meadville, Pa.—Gilson C. Taylor.
558, Elmhurst, Ill.—Leonard Grygiel.
562, Everett, Wa.—Mrs. Fred C. Hanenburg, Mrs. Eldor J. Linscheid.
563, Glendale, Ca.—Iliff E. Anderson, John Babko, Mrs. James D. Whittington.
573, Baker, Ore.—Jasper W. Howell.
576, Pine Bluff, Ar.—Wade H. Sexton.
583, Portland, Ore.—Leroy E. Simkins.
586, Sacramento, Ca.—Dan A. Baughman, Marvin L. Endicott, Herman J. Gienap, Mrs. Carl D. Newell, Sr.
595, Lynn, Ma.—Carl M. Anderson.
599, Hammond, Ind.—Earl A. Todd.
603, Ithaca, N.Y.—Bert Forsman.
608, N.Y., N.Y.—John B. Ahern, Joseph F. Bottinelli, John DelaChiesa, Michael J. McDaid.
609, Idaho Falls, Idaho—Wallace D. Welker.
610, Port Arthur, Tx.—Mrs. Lucien Oubre.
620, Madison, N.J.—Charles W. Benson, Sr.
622, Waco, Tx.—Robert E. Horn, Helmer L. Peterson.
623, Atlantic Co., N.J.—Mrs. Edward Duberson, Mrs. Ralph D. Mahollanď, Mrs. Atlantic Vallozza.
625, Manchester, N.H.—Albert A. Pelletier, Alfred A. Perreault.
626, Wilmington, Del.—Ralph M. Buckingham, Alex A. Rogers.
633, Granite City, Ill.—Elmer Creath.
635, Boise, Idaho—Melvin J. Eide.
644, Pekin, Ill.—Mrs. Robert T. Schluter.
658, Millinocket, Me.—Ervin C. Aldrich.
670, Polson, Mont.—Ottis E. Harrison.
674, Mt. Clemens, Mi.—Mrs. Donald DeRusha.
678, Dubuque, Iowa—LeRoy Klosterman.
690, Little Rock, Ark.—Sam F. Stewart, John H. Wilburn.
695, Sterling, Ill.—Henry B. Weaver.
696, Tampa, Fla.—Alton G. Jeffcoat, Sr., Chester Larrabee, Pasquale C. LoCicero.
703, Lockland, Oh.—Thomas DeArmond, Edmond James Snider.
710, Long Beach, Ca.—Wilbur D. Yoder.
715, Elizabeth, N.J.—Salvatore Autullo.
721, Los Angeles, Ca.—Ivar Swanson.
725, Litchfield, Ill.—George Briskovich.
727, Hialeah, Fla.—Robert L. Finlen.
740, N.Y., N.Y.—Harry Seligman.
742, Decatur, Ill.—John M. Edwards, Edwin E. Meece.
743, Bakersfield, Ca.—John Edwards, Elmer S. Gentry.
745, Honolulu, H.I.—Norman F. Alvarez, Hiroshi Hayamoto, Mrs. Chiyuki Hiraoka, John S. Kawakami, Hisami Kawano, William K. Nakama, Katsuhei Noto, Catalino B. Umipig.
751, Santa Rosa, Ca.—Harry W. Briggs, Ben D. Fowler, Eric Rasmussen.
769, Pasadena, Ca.—James O. Creighton, Robert E. Kauffman.
770, Yakima, Wa.—Louis M. Ackerman.
777, Harrisonville, Mo.—Dorris (Doris) Cummings, Leroy Long.
780, Astoria, Ore.—Ronald J. Larson, Mrs. Mervin A. Smith.
792, Rockford, Ill.—Carl A. Silver.
801, Woonsocket, R.I.—Arthur Lariviere.
803, Metropolis, Ill.—Noel Clymore.
807, Paden City, W.Va.—Floyd C. Cecil.
811, New Bethlehem, Pa.—Mrs. Walter Gray.
819, W. Palm Bch., Fla.—Mrs. John J. Rigdon.
824, Muskegon, Mi.—Joseph F. Snyder.
833, Berwyn, Pa.—Howard Cunningham.
838, Sunbury, Pa.—Mrs. Anthony Kalinowski, Mrs. John M. Mailleue, Mrs. Harry E. Miller, John C. Smith.
841, Carbondale, Ill.—Everett Freeman.
843, Jenkintown, Pa.—Frank E. Sckupakus.
848, San Bruno, Ca.—George A. Flach, Chester Lantz.
849, Manitowoc, Wi.—George M. Hardrath.
857, Tucson, Ar.—Edward E. Ellis.
871, Battle Creek, Mich.—Mr. & Mrs. Peter Rhynard.
891, Hot Springs, Ark.—Jesse L. Humphreys.
899, Parkersburg, W.Va.—Clarence C. Flesher, William J. Moore.
902, Brooklyn, N.Y.—Mrs. Salvatore DiGiorgio, Salvatore Pacella.
916, Aurora, Ill.—Donald R. Luke, Sr.
929, South Gate, Ca.—Vance V. Hallam, William Robinson.
940, Sandusky, Oh.—Carmon Lee Zeiter.
943, Tulsa, Ok.—Sam W. Stewart, Hubert D. Stites.
944, San Bernardino, Ca.—Paul Arivett, Loran M. Hedley, Clarence C. Romsom, Charles S. Stowe.
953, Lake Charles, La.—Ottis A. Ivey.
958, Marquette, Mich.—Alvin P. Lewis.
971, Reno, Nev.—George W. Gimson, Kenneth *Alvin* Spencer.
973, Texas City, Tx.—Mrs. John Lee Poston.
978, Springfield, Mo.—Walter H. Routh.
981, Petaluma, Ca.—Harold N. Jacobsen.
982, Detroit, Mi.—Gene L. Schifle.
993, Miami, Fla.—Daniel A. Gaffney, Mrs. Leo A. Hauser, Iverson N. Isler, George W. Longwell, Fredrick F. Palladine.
998, Royal Oak, Mi.—Michael S. Kordus, Sylvester Peters, Henry J. Rohl.
999, Mt. Vernon, Ill.—William H. Anderson.
1020, Portland, Ore.—Jack McDonald.
1025, Medford, Wisc.—Mrs. Fred Frischmann.
1050, Philadelphia, Pa.—Frank Colelli, Candeloro DiPaolo.
1052, Hollywood, Ca.—Max L. Boyer, Marvin P. Cate, John W. Clauson, Mrs. Paul R. Hanson, Frank Williams.
1053, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Simon Landinger.
1065, Salem, Ore.—Edmond R. Flawn.
1067, Port Huron, Mi.—Peter Dubs.
1074, Eau Claire, Wi.—Mrs. Medric King.
1084, Angleton, Tx.—John H. Duncan, G. W. Lincecum.
1086, Portsmouth, Va.—Mrs. Pride E. Rouse.
1088, Punxsutawney, Pa.—Charles R. Brilhart.
1089, Phoenix, Az.—Wm. *Carl* Madden, Jr.
1097, Longview, Tx.—Buster Moon.
1098, Baton Rouge, La.—Mrs. Thermon Alexander, Oscar D. King, Jesse J. McDonald, A. C. Sallinger, John O. Smith.
1100, Flagstaff, Ar.—Mrs. Duane E. Stewart.
1102, Detroit, Mi.—Oscar Gates, Robert Shattleroe, Sr.
1108, Cleveland, Oh.—Clyde F. Busic.
1109, Visalia, Ca.—Mrs. Leonard Dale Davis.
1120, Portland, Ore.—John C. Martin, Victor L. Pegar, Dennis S. Richardson, Mrs. William Schlechter.
1125, Los Angeles, Ca.—John R. Harrison.
1134, Mt. Kisco, N.Y.—Charles Fowler, Mrs. Karl Haist.
1138, Toledo, Oh.—Edward P. Schweitzer, William W. Wismer.
1142, Lawrenceburg, Ind.—James D. Hill, Ralph A. Smith.
1148, Olympia, Wa.—Mrs. Andrew C. Pfaff, Fred W. Silva.
1149, San Francisco, Ca.—Loyd Eitel.
1163, Rochester, N.Y.—Bernard Bazinet, Mrs. Michael A. Smelkoff, Mrs. Andrew Thoryk.
1164, N.Y., N.Y.—Rudolph Ewald, Gustav Glum, Phillip Katz, Antonio Petrucci.
1180, Louisville, Ky.—Adolph H. Nopper, Sr.
1181, Milwaukee, Wi.—Bernard Acker.
1184, Seattle, Wash.—Hans *Otto* Abrahamson.
1199, Union City, Ind.—Melvin Eley.
1204, N.Y., N.Y.—Mrs. Jack Cooper, Max Stoll, Herbert Weinstein.
1205, Indio, Ca.—Lemuel Leo Perry.
1222, Medford, N.Y.—Milton S. Overton.
1226, Pasadena, Tx.—Mrs. William F. Wallace.
1227, Ironwood, Mi.—Reino C. Rajala.
1245, Carlsbad, N.M.—Adan Munoz.
1260, Iowa City, Iowa—John L. Stahmer.
1266, Austin, Tx.—Edwin Kretzschmar.
1275, Clearwater, Fla.—Mrs. Albert R. Meyer, William P. Solay.
1280, Mountain View, Ca.—Paul H. Dodson, Wayne F. Goen, Coy E. Hood.
1289, Seattle, Wa.—Roy M. Broughton, Andrew E. Lundquist, Frank Shaw.
1296, San Diego, Ca.—Albert Gibbons, Mrs. Yan Liszko, Mrs. J. W. Parker.
1301, Monroe, Mich.—LaVerne A. Metty.
1302, New London, Conn.—Joseph Kash.
1303, Port Angeles, Wa.—Joe R. Stossel.
1305, Fall River, Mass.—Mrs. L. Phillippe Dube, Stephen J. Furman, Mrs. Frank K. Makara, John L. Nicolson.
1307, Northbrook, Ill.—Lawrence Dallia, Oscar Johnson.
1308, Lake Worth, Fla.—Ray C. Teague.
1314, Oconomowoc, Wisc.—Emile Bergman.
1319, Albuquerque, N.M.—Abran E. Barela, John Marko.
1329, Independence, Mo.—John R. Leakey.
1332, Grand Coulee, Wa.—Dover H. Perry.
1334, Baytown, Tx.—Melvin G. Trahan.
1335, Wilmington, Ca.—Lawrence H. Jones.
1338, Charlottetown, PEI, Can.—Linus B. Gamble.
1345, Buffalo, N.Y.—William R. McDougall, Jr.
1353, Santa Fe, N.M.—Phillip B. Williams.
1359, Toledo, Oh.—Eber Battles, Rickey E. Simpson.
1365, Cleveland, Oh.—Edward J. Ruzicka.
1367, Chicago, Ill.—Gottfried Kappel.
1373, Flint, Mi.—Maitland R. Schaar.
1382, Rochester, N.Y.—Andrew Iversrud, Reinder P. Rozendal.

Continued on next page

1397, Roslyn, N.Y.—Mrs. Stephen J. Scully.

1399, Okmulgee, Ok.—Vernie L. Smith.

1407, San Pedro, Ca.—Pete Salazar.

1419, Johnstown, Pa.—Samuel Ferraro.

1437, Compton, Ca.—Floyd G. Austin, Jesse McDonald.

1438, Warren, Oh.—Robert W. Fee, Sr., William J. Lohret, Onni J. Maki, Kenneth R. Roden.

1452, Detroit, Mi.—Glenn B. Isenberg.

1453, Huntington Bch., Ca.—Charles E. Kimbrough, Mrs. Gordon H. Ritschke.

1454, Cincinnati, Oh.—Goodloe Gay, Jimmy S. Wilson.

1456, N.Y., N.Y.—Mrs. Andrew Osterberg.

1463, Omaha, Neb.—Dale E. McCumber.

1478, Redondo Bch., Ca.—Richard L. Williams.

1489, Burlington, N.J.—Walter W. Anderson, Leonard C. Buchholz.

1497, Los Angeles, Ca.—James H. Danner, Homer T. Haurigan, Angel Martinez, Paul J. Ulibarre.

1498, Provo, Utah—Mrs. Afton M. Thacker.

1506, Los Angeles, Ca.—Doy B. Deaton, Donald L. Green, Jack P. Parker.

1507, El Monte, Ca.—Melton O. Watkins.

1509, Miami, Fla.—Mrs. James M. Garey, Thomas Prebsy.

1518, Gulfport, Ms.—Houston E. Stockstill.

1527, West Chicago, Ill.—John D. Maurer.

1529, Kansas City, Ks.—Robert Lee McReynolds.

1532, Anacortes, Wa.—John H. Schneider.

1534, Hopewell, Va.—Ervin J. Pettway.

1536, N.Y., N.Y.—Willie Sharp.

1544, Nashville, Tenn.—William P. Lord.

1553, Hawthrone, Ca.—Mary L. Roberts.

1554, Miami, Fla.—Manuel Corral.

1560, Antigonish, N.S., Can.—Charles A. Doiron.

1564, Casper, Wy.—Mrs. Leonard R. Parker.

1569, Medicine Hat, AB, Can.—Peter Bischoff.

1571, San Diego, Ca.—Milo L. Johnson.

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Building Trades

Continued from page 2

which threatens the security of every union represented in this room today."

He said anti-union and anti-worker forces of this country "have banded together to form a political machine of awesome strength" and that "huge amounts of money already have been raised to defeat some of our best friends this year," especially in Senate races.

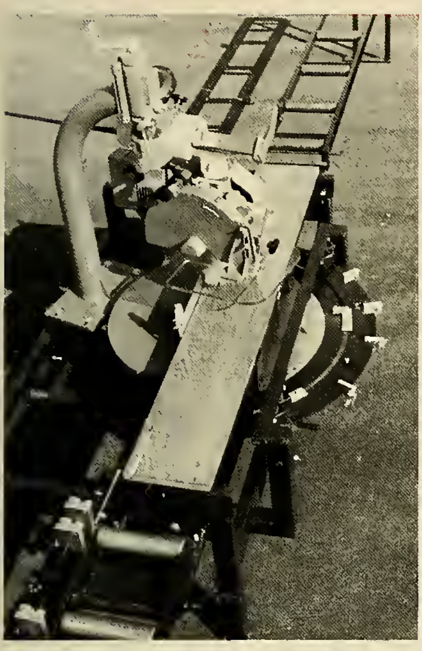
Marshall also warned that "if Ronald Reagan wins the Republican nomination, the special interest groups and the anti-worker and anti-union forces of this country will coalesce behind him."

Senator Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), the Senate Majority Leader, had a similar warning, urging labor to "throw your full weight into the election . . . so that you will have a strong voice throughout government."

Byrd also added a special note when he entertained the delegates by playing his fiddle and singing.

The delegates, as in previous years, spread out on Capitol Hill to meet with their representatives and senators.

TURNTABLE CUTTING



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IN CONCLUSION

THE UNION BUSTER'S SHELL GAME: NOW YOU SEE US, NOW YOU DON'T

No brass knuckles and billy clubs to achieve a 'union-free environment.' Anti-Union seminars and psychological testing can do the job.

A growing number of union-busting consultants are roaming North America these days, holding seminars for management officials at $500 a head and laying out "guidelines" designed to show plant managers and contractors how to avoid unions and even how the "break" unions.

Their colorful road shows — with all kinds of sideshow banners about "union bosses" and "labor corruption" and "oppressive federal restrictions on business"—are mostly aimed at achieving what one management group calls "a union-free environment".

Basically, what these anti-union consultants, attorneys, and right-wing evangelists are trying to do is take away your right to bargain with your employer for better wages and working conditions. They would deny you the right of union representation before management when you have a grievance. They would say to you, in effect, that you don't need anyone to look after you and your job except your employer. Your employer knows best.

In fact, they have mastered their art so well that some of them have prepared special questionnaires for job interviews and psychological testing services which help employers to "hire beautiful people who do what they are told." They will tell a gullible employer that their psychological tests can detect which employee will join a union and which employee will not.

There were Congressional hearings in Washington, D.C., last October, on the subject of "Pressures in the Workplace," and it was brought out in these hearings that the union-busting industry is attacking unions and the rights of union members in five basic ways:

One: It is mass-marketing these union-avoidance seminars in two and three-day crash courses, using expert practitioners of the hard-sell.

Two: It is recommending to industrialists and business executives that they employ the services of attorneys skilled in the loopholes of federal and state labor laws—legal connivers who can delay certification elections and collective bargaining for years by maneuvers in the courts, through "surface bargaining," discharges, and decertification moves.

Three, it is calling in industrial psychologists to develop and administer surveys which will weed out of an industrial plant or a construction crew the "rabble rousers, the misfits, and the egocentrics" who want to belong to unions.

Four: It is stimulating the creation of management consultant firms who will send teams of eggheads to guide an employer minute-by-minute through union organizing campaigns, and

Five: It is infiltrating trade associations and even creating new trade associations which will combine all of the activities I have mentioned and tailor them for a coordinated attack on organized labor in a particular industry.

If you're an old timer in the labor movement, I need not tell you that union busting is nothing new. In the old days, management goons and strikebreakers were imported from the hills and backwoods, and—protected by police and national guard—they moved into a struck plant and took it over. Pinkerton men swung clubs and even fired revolvers on occasion to break the spirit and resolve of early trade unionists. Faced with court injunctions, yellow-dog contracts and blacklists, any man or woman who stood up and led a group of oppressed workers against their bosses was doomed to spend his or her days in misery.

Today, that sort of activity is all gone. The art of union busting has changed completely. No more brass knuckles and billy clubs; instead, we have attitudinal analyses, motivational surveys, and unfair practices, all stuffed into briefcases by experts in gray flannel suits.

It's much neater. There's no bloodletting, and, unfortunately, it's much more effective for grinding the wage earner and his union into the ground.

In reading about union affairs over the past two or three years, you may have wondered why the Brotherhood and other unions were so concerned with labor law reform. I can explain it quite simply:

The Labor Law Reform Bill—which came close to passage by the US Senate a little more than a year ago—would remove the roadblocks in the courts which these anti-union legal experts have thrown up over the past 45 years. It would permit workers in the 20 "Right to Work" States spread across the South and West to have union shop agreements once again and the same contract protections provided workers in the other 30 states of the Union.

It would make the National Labor Relations Act (the Wagner Act) of 1935, once more, the public policy of the United States. That act defines the law as "encouraging the practice and procedures of collective bargaining" and "protecting the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing."

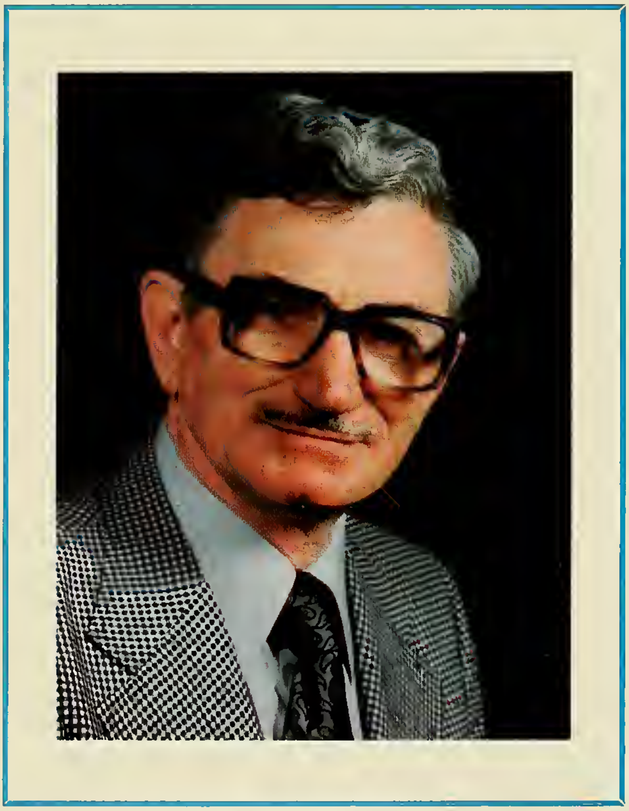
Twice in the past 42 years, the US Congress placed strict limits on the ability of workers to exercise their right to organize free from employer coercion. The stated purpose of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin amendments was to correct an imbalance in the law. But the result has been to create a gross imbalance in favor of those employers who want to frustrate the right of their workers to organize.

Union busters have rushed in to take advantage of the imbalance in our labor laws. Cross their palms with big money, and they'll play the old shell game—now you see the union, now you don't.

And they're playing this game among our Canadian brothers, too. There are attempts to enact "right to work" laws in Western Canada, this year, and the union busters are moving through the other provinces, as well.

So, I say to you, be on guard. Support your union when the chips are down. You'll be hearing more and more about the union busters, and we'll be telling you more about their activities.

In the long run, *we know,* and we hope that *you* know that you can't keep a good union down.



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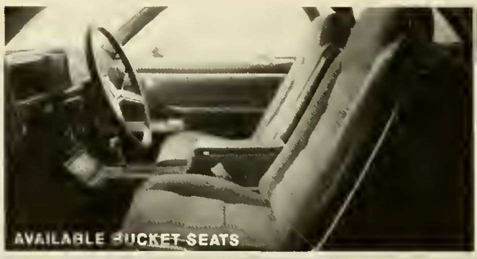

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June 1980

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Time Is Running Out In The Battle Against Inflation

See article inside

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 100 No. 6 JUNE, 1980

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cerds on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $7.50 per year, single copies 75¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

The sands of time are running out in the worldwide battle against inflation. As Arab potentates buy more and more gold and more extensive real estate, and raise their petroleum prices to record levels, in order to achieve their ends, American and Canadian workers struggle to survive under double-digit inflation.

Residential and commercial construction have dropped off drastically in North America, and the unemployment level in the United States has passed 7%.

In many areas, economic recession is already underway. Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Construction Workers, and Lumber and Sawmill Workers, to name a few, are in line for unemploment compensation in many cities today.

Surely the time has come for concerted action by the Congress and the Carter and Trudeau Administrations to "bite the bullet" and do the sometimes unpleasant things which must be done. Partisan politics must be put aside, and our legislators and government officials must take the steps recommended by organized labor to get the North American economy back on its feet.

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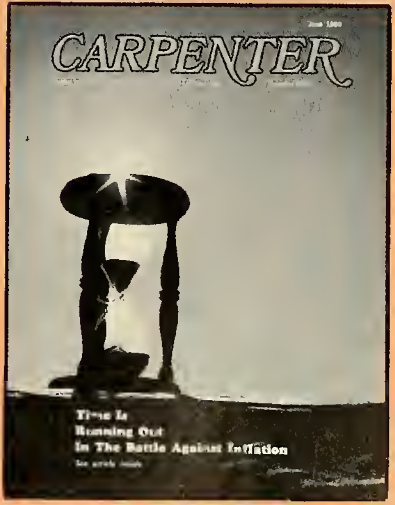

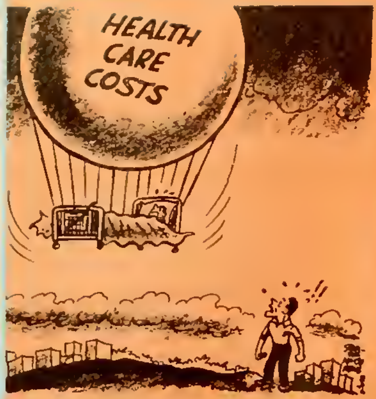
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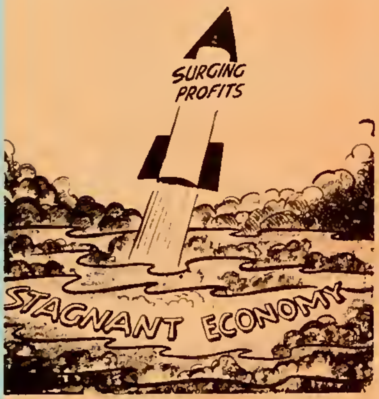
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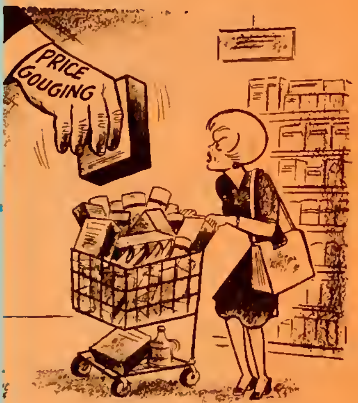
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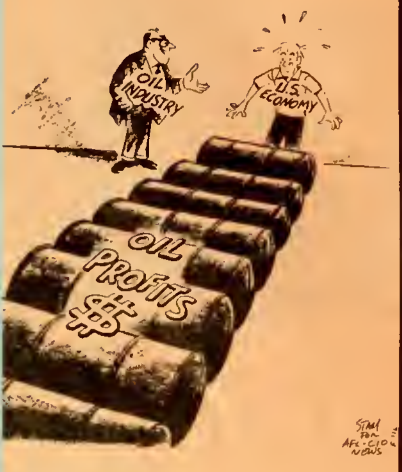
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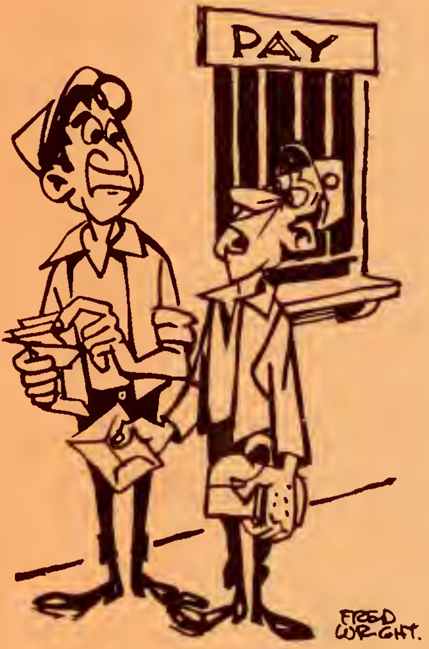
OUR COVER STORY

Time Is Running Out In The Battle Against Inflation

Strong and decisive measures are needed, Labor tells Congress and the White House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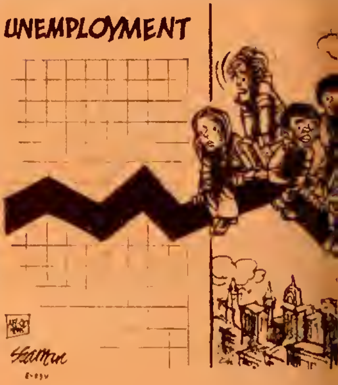
FRED WRIGHT

" Remember the days when we dreamed of getting the wages we are going broke on now? "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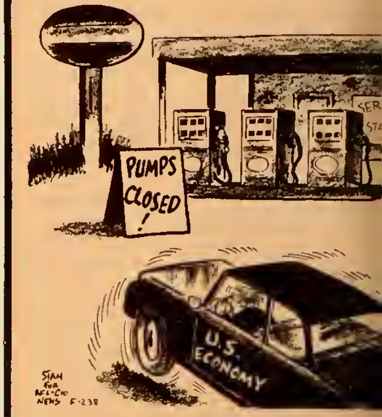
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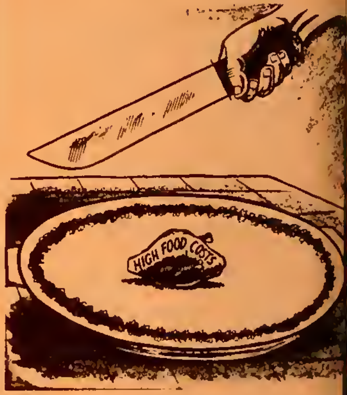
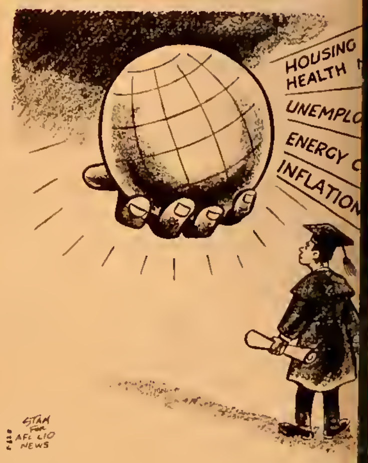

HIGH FOOD COSTS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STAN FOR AFL-CIO NEWS

Inflation and recession dangers persist and threaten to weaken the American economy still further in 1980.

To move effectively and fairly toward price stability and full employment objectives, the nation's economic policies must be focused more clearly and decisively.

In dealing with inflation, corrective action must be directed at the specific problem sectors: energy, food, housing and health care.

- Energy supplies must be expanded to free the country from the OPEC cartel stranglehold. Conservation, development of alternative energy sources and rationing should be the cornerstone of such a policy. Oil price controls should be continued, and middle distillate and natural gas price controls imposed.

- Farm production must be bolstered and the gains from higher production shared by family farmers and consumers. Additional grain supplies resulting from the bumper crop and the limitation on exports to Russia should be aimed at stabilizing domestic prices while assuring farmers a fair return. The bonanza that speculators and the grain dealers received from the Russian grain sales should not be underwritten by U.S. tax dollars as a result of curtailment of the sales.

- The Federal Reserve Board should have reduced the discount rate on Feb. 15, rather than increasing it. The Federal Reserve should institute selective credit regulation to assure a continued adequate flow of funds channeled into low- and moderate-income housing and productive investment. Additionally, the government should expand its housing programs geared to low- and moderate-income families.

- Health care costs must be restrained. Hospital cost containment and control of professional fees are needed. A comprehensive national health insurance program is essential for effective control of all health care costs.

To curb inflation, the Administration and Congress must move to address the real sources of excessive increases in these four problem sectors. Policies that tend to slow down the general economic activity and increase unemployment are the wrong way to attack inflation.

The AFL-CIO is participating in the Administration's voluntary program of pay and price restraint as part of the National Accord designed to meet overall economic problems. In the Pay Advisory Committee, we have agreed to new wage policies that call for substantial sacrifice on the part of America's working men and women. We are ready to bear our share of a burden of austerity, but we insist that the burden be fairly shared and translated into progress in reducing the rate of inflation.

If voluntary efforts fail, the Administration and Congress should turn to a mandatory anti-inflation program that controls every source of income—profits, dividends, rents, interest rates, executive compensation, professional fees, as well as wages and prices.

There is no conflict between fighting inflation and fighting recession. In fact, the two efforts are complementary.

The government must pursue policies that lead to economic growth rather than stagnation, recession and joblessness. The cost of lost production and lost investment for the future are inflationary factors. Interest rates, money supply and budget policy should be geared to healthy and balanced economic growth.

Special programs to fight recession are needed. Congress should enact:

1. *A stand-by emergency public works program.*
2. *A counter-cyclical aid program to state and local governments.*
3. *Adequate funding for public service jobs.*
4. *Policies to counteract the severe housing recession.*
5. *Mass transit and railroad rehabilitation, housing rehabilitation and other programs which also meet energy problems.*

Under current circumstances, we do not believe that a tax cut is warranted. If economic conditions deteriorate, first reliance should be placed upon direct job-creating programs which provide more cost-effective stimulus than tax cuts. Such programs can be targeted directly toward those bearing the burden of the recession.

Trade policy should be geared to strengthening domestic employment, economic growth and price stability goals. Imports must not be allowed to disrupt domestic industries. A rational system of fair trade must be developed, including the negotiation with this country's trading partners of orderly marketing agreements and quantitative restraints. U.S. law and the new international codes restricting unfair trade practices should be vigorously enforced.

The new government procurement code should not be used as the pretext to undermine or preclude enforcement of state domestic preference laws which are excluded from that code.

Export policies must be reviewed to stem the outflow of U.S. technological know-how and to curb inflationary pressures in the United States caused by shortages of essential goods and commodities.

Foreign investment in the U.S. should be closely monitored, and domestic tax and preference policies should not encourage U.S. companies to invest abroad.

The U.S. economy must be revitalized so that this nation can maintain and improve its national security, its international role, and its technological and economic well-being. America must retain a strong, diversified economy, providing adequate income and job opportunities for all American workers, with an undiminished commitment to human welfare and the special needs of America's disadvantaged people.

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THIS ARTICLE is the text of a statement on the national economy adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February 1980 meeting.

The Double Burden: Inflation and Unemployment

The economy narrowly managed to avoid recession in 1979, but fundamental weakness exists in many crucial areas. The outlook for 1980 is one of continued double-digit inflation and substantial increases in unemployment.

The official government forecast anticipates that the current inflation rate will "slow" to 10.4% by the end of the year. Unemployment, is projected to 7.5%, bringing the total number of jobless up to 7.9 million workers. But even though the "recession" as charted by the overall statistics on the nation's output and income may, in fact, be "mild," as the Administration anticipates, for millions of workers and would-be workers the prospects are bleak and the results traumatic.

● Employment

For workers the economy still has not recovered from the severe 1974-1975 recession. Unemployment averaged 6 million workers in 1979.

The President's Budget and Economic Report recommended that the Humphrey-Hawkins goal of 4% unemployment by 1983 be delayed for two years to 1985 and that the 3% inflation target be pushed back for three more years until 1988. Administration officials claim that trying to achieve the original goals of the act would be inflationary and that the revised timetable represents a more realistic statement of what is obtainable.

Humphrey-Hawkins spells out procedures for achieving full employment, while also curtailing inflationary pressures. A vigorous, growing economy would play an important role in providing job opportunities for those willing and able to work and would help create an adequate supply of goods and services desired by the American people.

Plans and policies are necessary to alleviate the current unemployment level as well as to preempt the projected increase in unemployment. The budget proposes only one major new initiative, a youth training and education program to help meet the job problems of disadvantaged youths. This is an important new initiative in addressing the high unemployment problems of youths, but more is needed.

Postponing the Humphrey-Hawkins goals postpones the basic economic goals of full employment, balanced economic growth and relative price stability. These goals should be vigorously pursued, not postponed.

● Inflation

During the early part of 1979, food prices were rising at annual rates of nearly 20% with particularly large increases for meat, fruits and vegetables. While these price surges moderated in mid-year, a renewed spurt of food prices occurred toward the end of the year despite the abundant harvests of 1979. **One of the factors pushing up food prices was the substantial quantities of grain diverted for export to Russia. Programs that recompense holders of cancelled grain shipments must be devised to prevent profiteering at the taxpayer's expense, help lower food prices to the consumer, and directed at maintaining income for family farmers.**

Energy prices were pushed up repeatedly throughout 1979, by the formal actions of the OPEC cartel and the individual actions of oil producing nations. Imported oil prices at year-end were up nearly 80%. But domestic producers also benefited from OPEC's higher price levels, as the President initiated a program to decontrol all domestic oil prices by early 1981. Domestic oil-producers account for half of all oil consumption. Similarly, natural gas prices rose rapidly as a result of a congressionally approved price decontrol program.

Interest rates also added to inflation. The Federal Reserve Board raised the discount rate that it charges its member banks from 9½% in January 1979 to 10% in July, to 10½% in August, to 11% in September, and to 12% in October. This 26% increase in the discount rate, in just a four-month period, helped push up all other interest rates. The higher interest costs were spread throughout the economy, and instead of alleviating inflation, aggravated inflation.

Medical costs continued to rise. No action was taken to mitigate the rapid increases in professional fees, which rose by 9.9% during 1979, and Congress failed to act on the President's proposed hospital cost containment program.

The Council on Wage and Price Stability set a price guideline during the first year of activities that called for firms to raise prices ½% less than their average price rise in 1976-1977. This guideline was raised for the second year of the program to allow the average price rise for 1979-1980 to equal the 1976-1977 rate of price change. The original formulation presumed that there would be a slowing of the rate of inflation to 6% by the end of 1979 instead of what actually occurred: an acceleration in the inflation rate to 13%.

● Wages

Wage increases in 1979 lagged far behind the 13% rate of inflation. Average hourly earnings increased by only 8%, and the buying power of the average worker's wage declined by 5.3%.

In spite of the 1979 speedup in inflation, wage increases in 1979 were generally lower than 1978. The average hourly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers in private non-farm industries grew at a rate of only 8.0% in 1979, down from 8.2% in 1978. Total compensation per hour, for all employees in the non-farm business sector, grew by 8.8% in 1979, down from a 9.0% level in 1978. Total compensation data include fringe benefit costs as well as salary changes for supervisory and non-production workers.

Under major collective bargaining settlements, the first year wage increases, exclusive of cost of living escalator clauses, for contracts negotiated in 1979 averaged 7.4%, down from 7.6% in 1978. The average effective increase in all major union contracts in 1979 including cost of living escalator clauses was 8.8%, up from 8.2% in 1978. The small increases in effective wage changes failed to fully reflect the 13.4% increase in consumer prices that occurred in 1979.

COWPS had established a 7% wage guideline for the first year of the pro-

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This report is excerpted from the background paper which accompanied the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on the economy on Pages 2 and 3.

gram. The 7% figure was relaxed to 8% by COWPS for those groups not covered by cost of living escalator clauses. Thus, the average wage change for 1979 of 8% was in keeping with the revised guideline.

For the second year of the program, a new Pay Advisory Committee was established to recommend appropriate voluntary guidlines for wage and salary determinations. The 18-member tripartite committee recommended a range of 7½ to 9½% as the new guideline. It suggested that full cost of living escalator clauses be evaluated at 7½%. The committee also recommended changes in the rules applying to the low-wage exception, incremental pay plans and tandem pay relationships.

● Profits

Corporate profits generally were quite rosy in 1979. Before-tax profits in the third quarter of 1979 were 14.3% higher than year earlier levels. After-tax profits showed a 19% rise, Preliminary figures for the fourth quarter of the year indicate substantial profit gains among oil companies, machine tool makers, copper mining companies, and aluminum producers. Losses, however, were reported by companies in some sectors—notably auto and steel.

Oil profits in many cases were more than doubled last year. Some of the largest increases were reported by Standard Oil of Ohio with profit gains of 163%, Texaco profits up 106%, Getty Oil up 83%, Conoco up 81%, and Mobil Oil up 78%.

● Productivity

Productivity data for 1979 provided mixed signals as productivity for the total private business sector declined, while productivity in manufacturing increased. In the total private business sector, productivity fell 0.9%. But in the manufacturing sector, productivity increased 1.8%. **The decreases in productivity reflect the sharp slowdown in the rate of growth in overall output. In manufacturing, output grew at a faster pace and productivity rose. The statistical data for measuring changes in manufacturing productivity are more accurate than for non-manufacturing.**

Since 1967, unit labor costs in manufacturing have been increasing more slowly in the United States than in other major industrial countries. In U.S. dollar terms, the increases in foreign unit labor costs were substantially greater than in the United States in all major industrialized countries except Canada. Thus, the combined results of productivity and compensation changes and valuation of the dollar have placed the United States in a more advantageous position in comparison with other industrialized nations.

● Trade

In 1979, the trade deficit was reduced slightly from $28.4 billion in 1978 to $24.6 billion in 1979. The deficit was reduced as a result of a 26.5% increase in exports while imports increased 20%. Total exports now amount to $181 billion with imports amounting to $206 billion.

Oil imports accounted for 29% of all imports—up from 24% of imports for 1978. The dollar value of oil imports jumped from $42 billion to $60 billion. Oil imports amounted to 3 billion barrels, up 2% from 1978, but 150 million barrels less than imported in 1977.

The trade deficit may worsen in 1980 as a result of increased oil prices and trade disruption with Iran and the Soviet Union. A U.S. recession could dampen demand for imports, but imports will continue to cause serious economic problems regardless of a recession in the U.S.

● Outlook

A 1980 recession is forecast by most economists. The Administration projects in line with most other economic forecasters an increase in unemployment to 7.5% by the end of 1980. However, some economists predict that the recession may bring unemployment to close to 9%, as occurred in the 1974-75 recession.

The economy needs some positive programs to counter the recessionary forces. The economy is beset with the following major weaknesses:

- Real spendable earnings are down by more than 5%;
- State and local governments are retrenching in the wake of inflation, high interest rates and taxpayer revolts;
- Huge consumer debts are hanging over individuals, and many people are using up their savings in an effort to maintain their standard of living.
- The federal government's fiscal policies are moving rapidly toward substantial restraint.

A recession in key sectors was already evident in early 1980. Both the housing industry and the auto industry were depressed.

Various stimulus programs are needed to deal with an overall recession. The Humphrey-Hawkins Act calls for counter-cyclical employment policies that include accelerated public works, public service employment, state and local grant programs, and other specific job-creating programs targeted to alleviate unemployment. The existing CETA law has provisions for increased public service jobs as unemployment levels rise above 4%.

Funds for already-authorized housing programs could be approved by the Congress to increase housing supplies. This could be achieved through expansion of the Brooke-Cranston program and by release of the $10 billion already paid back to the federal government from mortgage sales and repayments under the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act.

With many forces feeding recession, strong and decisive federal initiatives and national programs are essential.

The AFL-CIO fully recognizes the serious problems facing workers as a result of increasing tax burdens. However, we agree with the President that a general tax cut at this time would not be appropriate. Such a tax cut would divert funds from direct job-creating programs, from measures to help the disadvantaged, and from the programs needed to meet new and increased commitments for the nation's defense and for attainment of energy goals.

We also are deeply concerned by the huge array of business tax cut proposals that masquerade as devices to increase capital formation, enhance productivity, encourage savings, reduce consumption and the like. Since capital spending rose rapidly in 1979 and is predicted to increase by nearly 11% in 1980, tax cuts are not needed to encourage capital outlays. These devices are costly tax loopholes that further rig the tax structure against workers and other low- and moderate-income taxpayers. These loopholes undermine the ability of the government to provide essential services, facilities and protections.

Tax cuts must be evaluated in terms of equity as well as their effectiveness in achieving the goals of full employment, economic growth and price stability.

Workers and consumers must not be forced to bear the double burden of fighting inflation by sacrificing their jobs and their standard of living. Effective policies to achieve full employment would also reduce inflationary pressures and, therefore, offer the best hope of achieving a balanced economy.

Blueprint for the 80s

WE MUST CHANGE SEESAW PATTERNS OF CONSTRUCTION

Senator Williams

Senator "Pete" Williams' name appears as author of every major piece of legislation enacted during the past decade to improve conditions for American workers. He was first elected to Congress in 1953 and became a US Senator from New Jersey in 1958, re-elected to office since that time.

By U.S. Senator
HARRISON WILLIAMS, JR.

Chairman, Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs

At the start of a new decade, people often take stock of their accomplishments and make plans for the future. Members of the Senate, too, devote the weeks between sessions planning agendas for the coming months, analyzing critical needs and initiating legislation to meet those needs. One resolution which heads my list for the 1980's is to try and steady the seesaw existence facing a construction industry torn between increasing demand and tight money policies.

Oftentimes the construction industry is considered the bellweather for economic predictions. Employing hundreds of thousands of people nationwide, this market is often the first to suffer during economic downturns. These days the industry is suffering from tight federal money policies designed to curb inflation, and from pessimistic economic predictions which have kept people out of the housing market.

In some areas of the country, for instance, the price of new homes has jumped 35% over last year, and around 18% interest rates on mortgages have become the norm. As it stands now, even moderate income families cannot afford to buy a median priced home. At the same time, people born during the post war baby boom began swelling the pool of eligible homebuyers, keeping demand strong.

As we open the new decade, housing policies begun in the 1970's are still in ferment.

While federal subsidy programs suffered in the mid-1970's under Nixon Administration moratoriums, the traditional single-family housing market which had enjoyed prosperity in the early years of the decade, has begun to experience problems of its own. The energy crisis, recession and unprecedented inflation drove interest rates up and production down. Construction of private rental housing also fell victim to economic forces. Overall starts for single and multifamily housing units dropped from 2.35 million in 1972 to 1.160 million in 1975.

Beginning in 1976, and running through the first nine months of 1979, single family housing experienced another boom. Housing starts in 1978 reached 2.02 million and nearly four million units were sold. Inflation played a paradoxical role, helping to propel the resurgence and at the same time creating conditions that spelled trouble ahead.

As the number of eligible homebuyers increased, money market certificates offered by lending institutions helped assure credit availability. Meanwhile, housing attracted those seeking a hedge against inflation. Others purchased second or third homes as speculative ventures. Prices soared from heavy demand, as well as from inflation in construction costs, and interest rates followed suit. On October 6, 1979, the Federal Reserve Board took stern action to bolster the dollar overseas and to cool inflation throughout the economy, the immediate effects of which have been restricted credit, still higher interest rates, and the weakening of the single family housing market

Today, all signs point to a crisis in single family housing production, at least for the first half of 1980, and the continued decline of rental housing for the foreseeable future. While basic demand for homeownership, combined with speculation and the availability of mortgage money have kept the housing market in high gear for many months, hundreds of thousands of families have been squeezed out of the housing market.

Economists have predicted severe drops in housing starts this year, and noted that the up and down cycles which housing has endured during the 70's has contributed to inflation in the industry. Wide swings in construction disrupted all aspects of the industry from labor availability to materials suppliers.

Multifamily housing construction, chronically ill since the moratorium, also found its condition worsening through the end of the previous decade. A host of economic troubles, derived from our intractable inflationary spiral and the cost of energy, plagued current owners and prospective developers alike. The share of private construction of rental units dwindled steadily as the proportion of federally subsidized units increased.

A recent report by the General Accounting Office catalogued in unmistakable terms the seriousness of the production crisis afflicting rental housing. Vacancy rates have reached historic lows, the report noted, and unsubsidized rental housing production is the lowest in 20 years. Just to meet the needs of low and moderate income people, experts estimate that the nation must produce 670,000 new and substantially rehabilitated units a year for the next ten years, and must annually perform moderate rehabilitation on another 570,000. Production rates for such housing are only a fraction of what is needed.

Underlying this situation is the inability of current owners to derive sufficient income from rents to offset leaping operating costs, and to find adequate capital to maintain their buildings in decent shape. Potential developers have enormous difficulties in putting together profitable projects, especially through conventional financing sources. Moreover, federal subsidy programs, beginning in Fiscal Year 1979, experienced a steep decline in funding, largely due to inadequate Administration funding requests. The inevitable result will be the deterioration of many good projects, building abandonment, conversion of existing projects into condominiums, and depressed production of new units.

For many individuals, this trend spells real hardship, because renting represents their sole or most suitable housing choice. This is particularly true of young families or single people embarking on their careers, the poor, and a large proportion of elderly people. The extent to which we allow the supply of rental housing to shrink has a direct bearing on housing costs.

Considering housing's contribution to the inflationary trend, it is not unreasonable to bring some degree of restraint to that sector of the economy, most specifically its speculative aspects. It is unreasonable, however, to expect that housing should bear the brunt of any anti-inflationary policy. Yet, it is the broadly restrictive approach to the Federal Reserve's anti-inflation program that threatens to trigger an unsupportable decline in housing production at the very time the demand is growing at unprecedented levels.

A housing recession could have dire effects for the entire economy. Housing contributes about 4% to our GNP. The projected decline in starts from 1979 to 1980 will mean the loss of about 200,000 jobs and $1.5 billion in federal, state and local tax revenues.

As Congress began its first session of the 1980's, efforts to stave off recession in the single family housing market and to rescue rental housing from its steady decline toward extinction were high priorities.

At the end of the last session, the Administration offered legislation, which I sponsored in the Senate, to update and improve our most important countercyclical housing program—the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act. This program, first enacted in 1974, permits lending institutions to make below market interest rate loans for single and multifamily housing. These loans are sold to the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) at face value, which in turn holds the mortgages in its portfolio, or sells them at a discount, absorbing any loss as a federal subsidy. The program is triggered when the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development finds that economic conditions warrant its activation. About $10 billion in funds recaptured from the program's previous implementation is available for the purchase of mortgages, upon release of those funds by Congress and upon Secretarial findings of the need to implement the program. This amount could assist between 150,000 and 200,000 mortgages. The proposed legislation would update the mortgage and sales price limits of the program to reflect rising costs since the program was last used, and would revamp the authority for setting interest rates (currently established at 7½%) to give the Secretary more flexibility in establishing rates that reflect prevailing market conditions. Enactment of this legislation would assure that we have a workable program standing by to head off a sharp downturn in the housing industry. The Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs, which I chair, scheduled hearings in late January to review the state of the housing market and the need for reactivation of the emergency assistance program, and to determine whether the Administration's proposal needs any fine-tuning.

"Efforts to stave off recession in the single family housing market and to rescue rental housing from its steady decline toward extinction must be high priorities."

"One of the most important tools to open the housing market to those now shut out can be tax exempt mortgage revenue bonds, issued by states and localities."

Over the long term, housing affordability will have to be assured to the broad range of average income Americans, not just the 18% of families who currently can afford a median-priced new home. One of the most important tools to open the housing market to those now shut out can be tax exempt mortgage revenue bonds, issued by states and localities. I recently introduced legislation to improve the use of such bonds. This measure would establish three general bond issue categories. The first would allow state housing agencies to continue to issue such bonds. The second would allow communities to use bond proceeds to assist homebuyers without income restrictions, but only if communities contribute a portion of the federal funds they receive equal to 5% of the value of the proposed bond issues, and if the bond proceeds are used with a local revitalization program. Lastly, communities not wishing to make such a contribution or match would be permitted to lend bond proceeds to people earning no more than 120% of median area income, with half of the loans going to those earning below the median income for a given area. The bill also would not permit use of the bonds to encourage condominium conversion and it would not restrict their use to assist multifamily rental housing development. The bill also discourages speculation in single family properties by restricting assistance to owner-occupied residences.

The problems of rental housing must be attacked along a broad front. At present, I am developing legislation which I believe will offer a comprehensive means of reviving rental housing in this country. While the details of the legislation are still under consideration, the general elements it must include are clear. First, we must encourage current owners to maintain their properties as rental housing. Preservation of existing buildings can be every bit as important as construction of new ones. We must assist rental property owners in finding means to meet operating expenses, especially for utilities, and to secure capital necessary for rehabilitation and building repair and maintenance. Tax incentives and improved programs of refinancing can help in this endeavor.

Secondly, it will be necessary to discourage condominium conversion and to ameliorate its effects where it does occur. Locally developed condominium conversion plans, which include assistance for displaced persons, mechanisms to facilitate tenant purchases of buildings or individual units and promoting the preservation of existing rental structures, can play a crucial part in bringing condominium conversion under control.

Thirdly, we must heighten our efforts to improve our public housing stock. Increased federal funding for modernization and for operating expenses will prevent the loss of decent housing stock and the additional public expenditures that such loss entails. Improved management techniques and

Continued on page 30

Washington Report

TEAMSTERS INVITED IN

The Teamsters say they have received a formal invitation to reaffiliate with the AFL-CIO and will make a final decision at the union's next convention in June 1981.

"The invitation to reaffiliate is being discussed and considered within the entire Teamsters union," an IBT spokesman said.

Reaffiliation talks were instigated by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland shortly after he took the helm of the federation last fall. Contacts also were initiated or renewed with two other large non-affiliates, the United Auto Workers and the United Mine Workers.

The Teamsters, with 2.3 million members, is the largest union in North America. The 103 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO have about 13.6 million members.

REPORT ON ASBESTOS USE

Reaffirming that there is "no safe level" for exposure to asbestos, an interagency study group has recommended that the substance be eliminated from all U.S. workplaces.

In the meantime, the group urged, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) should approve a limit for exposure to the mineral that is 20 times stricter than the current standard.

"All commercial and several non-commercial forms of asbestos cause disease," Dr. Anthony Robbins, director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) told reporters.

"There is no safe exposure level . . . no known level below which asbestos-related diseases do not occur," Robbins declared.

HOUSING SUPPORT SOUGHT

Stressing the impact of housing shortages on inflation and unemployment, AFL-CIO Director of Housing and Monetary Policy Henry Schechter called for stepped up government support for housing and community development for Fiscal 1981.

Testifying on the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, Schechter told a Senate Housing and Urban Affairs panel that "one of the chief generators of inflation in the economy has been a short supply of housing."

"Resultant rapid rises in prices of existing and new homes and in rents have been instrumental in raising the cost of living," he said. "Another inflationary aspect is declining productivity in older urban areas, as there is a lag in needed renewal of both private and public capital."

The result, said Schechter, is a decline of the community and job losses.

WATCH THAT THERMOSTAT

President Carter has extended for another seven months the federal program setting temperature limits in most workplaces and other non-residential buildings.

Under the program, which is designed to conserve energy, most non-residential buildings are supposed to be cooled to no less than 78 degrees in summer nor heated to more than 65 degrees in winter.

Some buildings are exempt from the program for reasons of health, hygiene or safety--hospitals or some food processing plants, for example. The Carter Administration says the program is saving the nation between 200,000 and 400,000 barrels of oil or its equivalent each day.

SMALLEST UNION'S BIRTHDAY

The nation's tiniest and least well-known union celebrates its 80th anniversary this year and says it isn't at all envious of the United Brotherhood, whose membership is now more than 783,000.

Unknown it may be, but American workers and indeed the nation itself would have a hard time getting along without the International Association of Siderographers because they make the plates that print the nation's currency. The union comprises 19 members.

Some unions, commented the IAS official wryly, have more people than that in their bookkeeping departments.

Ray Ginnetti Named Second District Board Member

GINNETTI

General President William Konyha has named Raymond Ginnetti, president of the Pennsylvania State Council since 1972, to succeed Sigurd Lucassen as General Executive Board Member from the Second District.

Ginnetti was born in 1918 in Philadelphia, Pa. Fresh out of high school, he went to work in a woodworking mill as an apprentice, and, in 1936, he was initiated into Mill-Cabinet Local 1050, following in the footsteps of his father, James, who was a charter member of the local. He has been a member of that local ever since.

During World War II, Ginnetti's carpentry career was interrupted for several years. He served in Hawaii after being drafted by the Army in 1941. In fact, he saw action quickly there. He was in Schofield Barracks on December 7 when the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor.

Following the war, Ginnetti married Margaret Scott and resumed work in the field of carpentry. In 1947, he was elected recording secretary of Local 1050, and he held that position for 18 years.

In 1952, Ginnetti was appointed Organizer for the Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia, and, in 1954, former General President M. A. Hutcheson appointed him as a general representative.

In 1961, Ginnetti was elected vice president of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters. Three years later, he was elected vice president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, and he became a member of the Executive Council. In 1972, he became president of the Pennsylvania State Council.

Ginnetti is presently a member of Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Bell Chapter No. 1 and a charter member of Sons of Italy Delaware Valley Labor Leaders Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ginnetti have three children—Ronald, Raymond, and Margaret Molt.

Annual Budget For City Family Of Four Tops $20,000

Soaring prices pushed the government's hypothetical annual budget for the typical American city family of four to $20,517, last fall, a sharp rise of 10.2% from the previous year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates also that an urban family living at a lower, more austere level would have needed $12,585 a year in 1979, while a family on a higher budget affording a few luxuries would have required $30,317. The lower budget estimate was 9% higher than a year earlier, the higher budget 10.6% more.

The budget levels, reflecting the cost of goods and services as of last October, have since been outdated by further increases in consumer prices. Taking into account rises in the government's consumer price index from October through March, as well as higher federal income and social security taxes, the AFL-CIO's Department of Research estimates the intermediate budget today would be $21,981, the lower budget, $13,480, and the higher budget $32,676.

Many American families fall far short of the middle-level living standard reflected by the intermediate budget. The Census Bureau reports that the median income of all families with one wage earner in 1978—the latest year for which it has statistics—was $14,239.

Other U.S. households have annual incomes that fall even below the government's poverty guideline, which in 1979 was $7,410. Meanwhile, all Americans face eroding purchasing power as inflation rages close to the 20% mark.

The latest family budget estimates, like those of previous years, are for a precisely defined urban family—a 38-year-old man employed full time, his nonworking wife, and their 13-year-old boy and eight-year-old girl. The couple is assumed to have been married 15 years, and the family is settled in the community. The husband is an experienced worker, and the family has an average inventory of clothing, house furnishings, major durables, and other equipment.

The budgets, which are based on a hypothetical list of goods and services drawn up by BLS in the mid-1960s, do not represent how families actually do or should spend their money, the government emphasizes. Rather, they reflect assumptions about the manner of living at each of three relative standards of city living. Nearly three-fourths of all Americans live in cities and metropolitan areas.

While the government does not prepare budgets for rural families, it does compare differences between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. Metropolitan areas are those with over 1 million people and non-metropolitan areas have populations between 2,500 and 50,000.

For the lower budget, costs were 6.3% higher in metropolitan areas than in less urban areas. The metro-nonmetro differences were 12.2% for the intermediate and 18% for the higher. Total budget levels were lowest in small cities in the South.

BLS said the intermediate and higher budgets rose more than the lower budget last year because of large increases in homeowner costs and social security contributions.

The Social Security contribution rate rose to 6.13% from 1978 to 1979, and the maximum income on which contributions are made increased from $17,700 to $22,900.

Blueprint for the 80s

MORE WOMEN WILL BECOME WAGE EARNERS IN DECADE AHEAD ...ADDING STRENGTH TO UNIONS

By JOYCE D. MILLER
President, Coalition of
Labor Union Women

'The increase of women in unions has kept nowhere near the pace of the increase of women entering the labor force.'

'Union women know that there is no greater avenue to economic equality than a union contract.'

JOYCE MILLER

In addition to being president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), Ms. Miller is vice president and director of social services for the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, as well as executive director of the Sidney Hillman Foundation. She was a motivating force in the establishment of CLUW in 1977 and became its first president. While serving as a leader in other women's organizations, she is also a member of various government and labor committees and councils. Holding advanced degrees from the University of Chicago, she began her work life as an assembler for the Leaf Gum Company of Chicago and as a wrapper for Marshall Field's.

One of the most profound changes in the social, economic and political climate of this country has been the vast increase in the role women have come to play in the labor force. Over the past three decades, unprecedented numbers of women have entered the labor force and are literally reshaping the market place.

There is no doubt that Americans have witnessed tremendous improvements in the status of the working woman. Equal opportunity laws have been enacted which have resulted in both the improvement of wages and in the hiring and promotions of women; obtaining credit has been made easier; more women are enrolling in college in non-traditional fields, such as chemistry, mathematics, biology and engineering. We have seen women move into jobs traditionally reserved for and dominated by males.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

In unions, it has been gratifying to see an increase in the number of women trade unionists now serving on international union executive boards. In addition, many unions have established women's departments to deal with the special concerns of their female members.

Women have been an active part of the American labor movement since its inception. The struggles of working women have been waged since the very beginning of trade union history. But not nearly enough is known about women's role in labor history. Women have earned their place in the labor movement—they have fought for it and they have died for it.

As far back as 1824, it was women weavers who struck in solidarity with their male coworkers to defeat management attempts to cut back wages and increase hours. It was women who launched the first trade union press in New England mill towns exposing the dangerous hazards and conditions in the mills. Connecticut women worked in the New England Workingman's Association for the first child labor laws passed in 1842. During the second half of the 19th and early part of the 20th century, it was women unionists who were in the forefront of all the fights for the eight hour day and the 40 hour week.

Women formed their own unions—the United Tailoresses—as early as 1825 and struck for higher wages and better working conditions.

The Women's trade Union League, made up of union women and social activists outside the trade union movement, was formed in 1903 and participated in union drives, strikes, and political activity. The Hart Schaffner and Marx strike of 1910 was led by 14 young women involving finally, over 45,000 workers, resulting in the recognition of a union in 1914.

Not many history books record the death of Fannie Selkins, a mine workers' organizer; or Ida Brayman who was shot and killed during the Garment Workers' struggle in Rochester in 1931; or Ella Mae Wiggins, a Textile strike leader in 1929. The work of Mother Jones has been widely documented with her involvement with women's and children's issues—such as child labor laws—and her continued efforts to organize mine workers.

SHIRTWAIST WORKERS

During these hard times of strikes and struggles for decent working conditions, and a living wage, the employees of the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. were experiencing circumstances common in the industry in 1910—weeks of unemployment, employees paying for needles, electricity, boxes on which they sat during working hours, paying for damaged work, employers setting back clocks to cheat employees for time worked, etc. They belonged to a company union and met secretly to try to join the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. Workers were tricked into acknowledging outside union membership, and were subsequently laid off with the excuse that there was no work. Immediately advertisements appeared for new shirtwaist operators and the laid off employees went on strike. Prostitutes and thugs were hired to fight the pickets, and scabs replaced the striking workers. Following a rousing speech by Clara Lemlich, an executive board member of Local 25 of the ILGWU, the general strike began.

After much bloodshed, imprisonment and tremendous personal sacrifice, 339 shops settled, and in about 300 most terms were agreed to.

Workers at the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. returned to work without a union contract. On March 25, 1911, the tragic fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. occurred. 146 workers, mostly women and girls jumped to their deaths because the factory doors were locked to keep out Union Organizers.

During times of war, the Civil War, World War I and World War II, new occupations were opened to women, first in office work, in nursing—in the 1860s—then as teachers and government employees. Female bookkeepers in the 1860's received $500 a year—while males doing the same job—$1800.

During World War I women were placed in more and more positions that were left void by men. They began driving ambulances and taking over most office jobs. During World War II women became the back bone in the factories, supplying the Armed Forces with arms, ships and planes. They drove buses, tractors and trains. Women held non-traditional jobs because of the country's dire need for workers. Again industry was discovering that women could do the jobs as well as men. However, as soon as a peace time economy returned, men were rehired and women once again were searching for decent paying jobs. Higher paying blue collar jobs were no longer available to women.

Today, there are 41 million women in the workforce, who are still fighting for equal pay for equal work performed, in order to satisfy their economic need.

This need is especially pronounced for the 7.5 million families that have female-headed households where over 60% of the female heads must work. As of 1976, 43% of all women in the labor force are single, widowed, separated or divorced. They work to support themselves and their dependents. The important point is that women are not "secondary" workers; nor are they working for "pin money." Rather, they work because they must—trying to maintain a decent standard of living.

CHANGES IN THE ROLE

In view of the current picture, attention must be given to the strides women have made over the past few decades. No longer is sex discrimination quietly tolerated, nor do women workers blindly accept secondary status. Changes in the role of women within the family, as well as within the workplace and the larger society are coming to dominate the consciousness of policy makers in government, business and unions. The growing voice of women with legitimate claims of injustice continues to provoke long overdue changes and progress in many areas.

One of the most effective avenues for the redress of inequality is the growing activity of women in unions. But the increase of women in unions has kept nowhere near the pace of the increase of women entering the labor force. The rate of unionization among women workers is currently 12%, compared with approximately 33% among men. In numbers, nearly 15 million men are represented by unions, compared to less than 5 million women.

Union women know that there is no greater avenue to economic equality than a union contract. In addition to the number of women on executive boards of international unions, women have also been appointed to standing committees of the AFL-CIO and a woman serves in the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department to deal with the problems of women unionists throughout the federation. There are ever-increasing numbers of stories about women in the labor press.

In their quests to achieve their rightful place in labor unions, and in the job marketplace, the Coalition of Labor Union Women was launched in 1974 to work within the framework of the labor movement and to achieve the four main goals:

1. To strengthen the role and participation of women within their unions and within the entire trade union movement;
2. To seek affirmative action in the workplace, and to obtain equal rights for women in hiring, promotion, classification and pay;
3. To encourage union women to play an active role in the legislative and political processes of their unions and the nation;
4. To organize the millions of unorganized women workers.

CLUW enables union women from over 60 national and international unions to link their efforts with other women's groups in support of health security, full employment, OSHA, child care, equal opportunity and equal pay for all workers, and passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Through its efforts and accomplishments, CLUW has been recognized by the labor movement and elected officials throughout the country. CLUW has alerted many unions and employers as well, to the needs of workers.

FEWER LEADERS

Women still have a long way to go. Few have risen to leadership positions in industry and in the labor movement. On the average, women today are earning only 57% of men's earnings, putting women who head families into the poverty category six times more often than those headed by men. Women are still working out of economic need, as they did when Mother Jones, Fannie Selkins, Ida Brayman, Clara Lemlich, Pauline Newman, Dorothy Belanca and Bessie Hillman were in the forefront leading strikers to achieve decent economic standards.

There have been many changes and many improvements in recent years; changes and improvements long overdue the 51.3% of the entire population of this country. As the popular commercial says, "You've come a long way, Baby." However, what it doesn't say is, "But, Baby, you still have a long way to go."

Did You Know?

TENTH OF A SERIES

Brotherhood Members Employed in Many, Diversified Industries

Approximately one out of every four members of our organization is an industrial worker. The Brotherhood's new and vigorous Industrial Section serves a wide variety of allied trades.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has expanded its membership over the years to include a broad and diverse scope of interest, while maintaining its primary jurisdiction as defined by its charter from the American Federation of Labor.

U.S. and Canadian workers seeking union representation and assistance in dealing with management, no matter what their occupation, have received a receptive ear from Brotherhood leaders.

Carpenters, millwrights, piledrivers, and other construction craftsmen, still make up almost three-quarters of the total membership, but the industrial section is growing steadily. Today, more than one out of four members of the Brotherhood is employed in our industrial jurisdiction. We have in our ranks not only lumber and sawmill workers and workers in prefabricated housing, but we also have members who work in plants which manufacture casket hardware, rings and jewelry, guitars and banjos, fire apparatus, wire harnesses, and much more.

In some cases, the Brotherhood's expanded jurisdiction has evolved from its historic past. Today's Millwrights, for example, work almost exclusively with metals, installing conveyors, setting up huge turbines, installing machinery in mills. But the earliest millwrights, who were some of the first craftsmen to join the Brotherhood back in the 1880's, worked primarily with wood, creating wooden gears, turntables, and water wheels for early grist mills and the early textile mills of the Northeast United States and Canada.

Commercial underwater divers are also in the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood. How did this come to be? Because in the early days of this century, Dock Builders, who worked with big wooden pilings and massive planking to create the docks and wharfs of our major ports—and who have always been members of the Brotherhood—needed divers to go into the murky waters of harbors and set pilings and remove obstructions. To protect such workers, the Brotherhood appealed to the AFL and obtained permission to enroll them in the organization.

Lumber and sawmill workers needed protection from exploitation, too, and they came to the Brotherhood for assistance. Today the Western Council of Lumber, Production, and Industrial Workers and the Southern Council of Industrial Workers, which also contains large numbers of lumber and sawmill workers, are two of the most dynamic subdivisions of the Brotherhood.

As unorganized workers come to us for help and no other union is prepared to represent them, our leaders consider the advantages of Brotherhood representation for all concerned and make decisions.

As a consequence, the UBC represents peat-moss gatherers in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, musical instrument makers in the Middle West (the founder of the Brotherhood, Peter McGuire, was at one time a piano maker, incidentally), manufacturers of fiberglass canopies and fiberglass boats (boat builders have long been members of the Brotherhood), producers of portable toilets in Ohio and toilet seats in Mississippi, and a host of more interesting and unusual occupations.

The changing makeup of the Brotherhood parallels changes in the American labor movement itself.

The American Federation of Labor recognized in the aftermath of World War I and during the years of the Great Depression that a great mass of unorganized workers was being exploited in North America's major industries without effective support from the trade unions. With protections afforded organized labor by The Wagner Act (The Labor-Management Relations Act) under the New Deal of President Franklin Roosevelt, an AFL drive was formed to unionize auto workers, steelworkers, and others. As the big industrial plants were organized, attempts were made to bring every wage earner in the plant into one big bargaining unit—one "catch-all" local union. This was called "vertical organizing" i.e., from top to bottom. This approach soon caused disputes with the traditional craft unions, which organized "horizontally," creating bargaining units limited to their own skilled crafts.

Two factions formed in the AFL—one determined to protect craft and industry jurisdictions, led by the Brotherhood's General President William Hutcheson, and the other determined to wrest control of the AFL for the great masses of industrial workers with no regard for craft or industry jurisdictions, led by John L. Lewis of the Mine Workers.

Lewis and his faction walked out of the AFL and formed the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and for two decades the AFL and the CIO were at loggerheads, raiding each other's jurisdictions.

This finally came to an end with the signing of a no-raiding pact between the AFL and the CIO and the eventual merger of the two organizations in 1955.

In the quarter century which has elapsed since that historic occasion, united American labor has turned its attention back to its major objectives: organizing the unorganized, improving wages and working conditions.

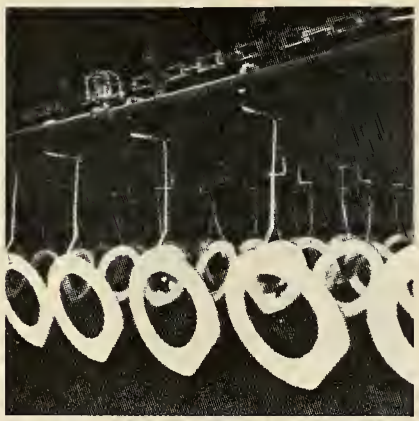
As technology and science create new products and services throughout the North American continent, new occupations and new job classifications will come into being. Many specialty workers still unheard of may some day be proudly wearing the union button of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The rich soil of eastern Arkansas, along the west bank of the Mississippi River, is ideal for growing rice. Brotherhood members are employed in Arkansas by a major rice producer in all phases of production—drying the grain, processing it, and maintaining the plants and equipment.

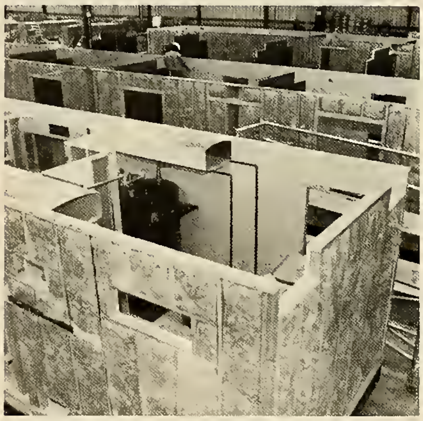
Commercial divers of Pile Drivers Local 2375, Los Angeles, Calif., do underwater work offshore. The first Brotherhood divers, a half century ago, assisted Dock Builders in setting pilings and performing other underwater tasks. Today our diver-members have much work throughout North America in the offshore petroleum industry.

At Culver City, Calif., Brotherhood members manufacture commercial and military helicopters as well as ordnance systems and vehicles for the US space program. This all grew out of Howard Hughes' efforts during World War II to develop the famous H-4 plywood Flying Boat, once called the "Flying Spruce Goose."

At a plant in East Texas members of Local 2713, near the small Community of Center, produce top quality parquet flooring from Southern hardwoods. These members are inspecting and packing the parquet squares for shipment. Several years ago this local union sponsored a housing development for its members and their families.



Molded toilet seats, padded toilet seats, and other bathroom products are the specialties of the Beneke Corp. of Mississippi. The finished seats on the conveyor system, which are shown in the photograph above, are manufactured by members of Local 2445 and are shipped all over North America and the world.



Many members are employed in the mobile home industry, and many work in the prefabrication of housing. The units shown above were small, well-insulated units prepared by West Coast members for shipment to Alaska. They served as housing for workers on the Alaska Pipeline. They were shipped by barge from Long Beach, California.

The picture at right looks like a news photo of a major naval battle, but it's not. It's a collection of model naval vessels created by Brotherhood members in Hollywood, Calif., for a major movie. One of the vessels and the workshop in which it was created is shown at far right.

Ottawa Report

SUPPORT OF BOISE CASCADE STRIKERS

The Executive Council of the Canadian Labour Congress has expressed its full support for members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2693 on strike against Boise Cascade Canada, Ltd. in Fort Frances, Ont. and Kenora, Ont. CLC has resolved to make every effort possible to resolve the conflict and bring the company back to the bargaining table.

The unions representing employees of the multinational in collective bargaining agreements are the Canadian Paperworkers' Union, United Paperworkers' International Union, International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Union of Operating Engineers, and the Office and Professional Employees International Union.

VICTORY OVER RADIO SHACK

The United Steelworkers of America have scored a bittersweet victory in their ongoing battle with Radio Shack, a division of Tandy Corp.

After a long and bitter strike that was riddled with company spying and harassment, a 200-member local union finally managed to win a contract from Radio Shack. Not only did the union win union security (Rand Formula) from the company, but the Steelworkers became the first union in the world to have wrangled a contract from Radio Shack.

Unfortunately the union's battle hasn't ended. Just as things seemed to be quietening down, the company decided to pursue its anti-union course, firing two and laying off 11 of the strikers including all but one of the local union executive.

THE MICHELIN SITUATION

Gerald Yetman, Nova Scotia Federation of Labour president, challenged the federal government recently to include specific obligations upon the Michelin Tire Company before they get any additional federal grants.

Yetman said that any subsidized plant to be located in Nova Scotia should employ Nova Scotians first and people from the location primarily. After the company meets that obligation and uses the period of plant construction to train Nova Scotians for the jobs, they should have to hire workers in the tire industry from plants which are closing down.

"For example," he said, "there are reports of 650 rubber workers losing their jobs at the Whitby, Ontario, Firestone Plant."

Questioning whether foreign owned and controlled multinationals should be given huge grants without meeting specific obligations, Yetman said "perhaps when such great amounts, which will be in excess of $100 million for the Nova Scotia plants, are given the government should demand an equity position in the company."

Yetman charged that Michelin Tire has put the Canadian government as well as the province in "serious straits" saying that by "using threats with the government of Nova Scotia in 1971 Michelin was able to get legislation to prevent strikes at their Granton plant during the construction period."

CLC URGES ARGENTINA BOYCOTT

The Canadian Labour Congress along with affiliates, church groups and civil libertarians, on March 24 marked the fourth anniversary of the seizure of power by the military junta in Argentina, by calling on the federal government to, among other things, halt any further sales of Candu reactors to Argentina.

Four years ago in March the General Jurge Videla, with the support of the military, seized power, overthrowing the democratically elected government.

In four short years since Videla took power more than 15,000 people have disappeared and more than 8,000 jailed for their alleged opposition to the military dictatorship. Although the junta had set out to destroy the Argentinian trade union movement, Videla had until early April used ad hoc means including imprisonment, torture and death, to stop the labour movement from continuing its fight against the repressive regime.

CLIC Works For You In Many Ways

Political Action Is Everyone's Business

Election year 1980 is a crucial year for the Brotherhood, as it is for all Americans, and we in the trade union movement have a special obligation to participate in political affairs. Whether we like it or not, Congress makes more and more decisions which affect our lives and our ability to improve our wages and working conditions. If we do not speak up now and actively take part, especially this year, our nation's political strength could easily fall into the arms of the wealthy and privileged special interest groups of our country.

14 YEARS OF WORK

The Carpenters' Legislative Improvement Committee, referred to as CLIC, was founded in 1966 because the Brotherhood recognized the great need for legislative work on Capitol Hill. CLIC is the Brotherhood's voluntary political program which allows our members to have an effective voice in the nation's political process. By soliciting voluntary contributions from Brotherhood members it, in turn, offers donations to candidates for the United State Senate and the House of Representatives who will best serve the needs and interests of Brotherhood members in particular and all working people in general.

The Brotherhood's Legislative Department works on Capitol Hill for passage of laws in the interest of our members. But the laws passed by Congress are only as good as the people who make them, and in this day of mass media, political campaigning is a very expensive business. Samuel Gompers stated many years ago that labor must support its friends and defeat its enemies. This is where CLIC fits in. The friends of organized labor who run for public office depend on our voluntary contributions for support, to counteract the wealthy special interests that often bankroll labor's opponents.

All funds spent by CLIC for political campaigns come from voluntary contributions of Brotherhood members. CLIC collects these contributions in several ways.

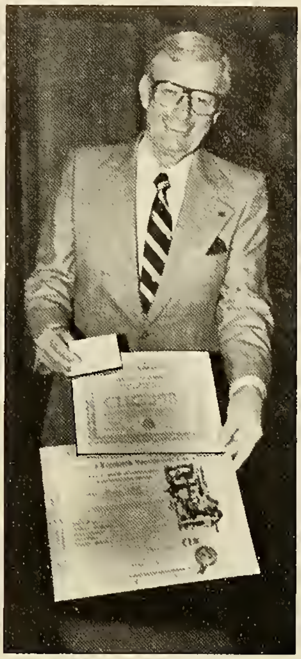
One way is through the local union. Every year CLIC mails receipt books and decals to local unions and asks the local financial secretaries to solicit one or more dollars from each of their members as a contribution. Each individual who makes a donation becomes a charter member of CLIC, and those who contribute ten dollars receive a special CLIC lapel pin. All local unions who give to the fund are given special credit by publication. CLIC also collects contributions at State Council conventions.

CHECKOFF SYSTEM

Finally, CLIC accumulates funds by means of a checkoff list. All of the Brotherhood's General Officers and General Representatives, and approximately 800 of our members, feel that CLIC is so important that they contribute 1% of their income, on a regular basis, to the Committee. This type of support has allowed CLIC to be as successful and as effective as it is today.

Complete and well-audited books are kept on all CLIC receipts and expenditures. In addition, CLIC is in full compliance with the stringent accounting and reporting requirements of the new Federal Election Commission. This Act requires that all money used by organized labor for political purposes come from voluntary sources.

CLIC campaign contributions are made where they will do the most good. Our legislative staff recommends candidates who, on the basis of their past performance and future prospects, will help advance labor's goals. Over the years CLIC has supported candidates from both political parties and from all sections of the country. All of these candidates have been able to get their message to voters with the help of CLIC.



CLIC Director and General Treasurer Charles Nichols displays three types of certificates available to Brotherhood members who voluntarily contribute 1% of their salaries to the CLIC program. The small certificate in his right hand is a pocket-sized certificate of membership. Below it is a larger version of the certificate of membership which is suitable for framing and which is also awarded to each individual member contributing 1%. Finally, the largest certificate at the bottom is presented to local unions in honor of their members who belong to the CLIC 1% Voluntary Payroll Deduction Club.

EVERYONE'S BUSINESS

CLIC receives contributions from many dedicated and concerned members of the Brotherhood. Yet, many members still do not realize how important political action is and how devastating the setbacks to labor would be if the conservative, anti-labor forces ever get control of Congress. The truth of the matter is that in a democracy, politics is everyone's business. The laws passed by Congress have, and will continue to have, especially great impact on those of us in the building trades. Your contribution to CLIC is your way of being heard. It is your investment in a Congress that will be responsive to the needs and goals of all working people in the United States.

Brotherhood Members Fight a Dreaded Disease

A medical scientist at the New England Medical Center Hospital in Boston examines the tissue cultures from his laboratory and ponders his next moves. He is Dr. John Growdon of the Department of Neurology conducting research under a grant from the American Parkinson's Disease Association.

In a medical laboratory at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Mo., another researcher studies an array of test tubes and makes pencil notations in a record book. He is Dr. George Frederick Wooten, Jr., studying "Age Related Changes in the Plasticity of Basic Ganglia Neuron" under a research grant from the American Parkinson's Disease Association.

Both men are exploring the basic chemistry of the human body, searching, ever searching for better ways to treat Parkinson's disease.

The basic treatment for the disease today is a pharmaceutical called L-Dopa, discovered and developed by Dr. George Cotzias. L-Dopa has lengthened and saved lives, as it alleviates suffering, but it is not the final answer for many Parkinson's disease patients. It produces uncomfortable side effects for some patients, and it does not cure. So the search for new drugs goes on.

Parkinson's Disease is a disorder of bodily movement. Its main features are difficulty in starting movement and slowness of movement, stiffness or resistance to passive movement, and shaking (tremor).

It affects mainly older people of either sex. It is rare before the age of 40 and most common in persons over 60. It is estimated that as many as a million and a half people in the United States are affected. Some cases are steadily progressive if untreated, but others remain mild for years.

Last year, the American Parkinson's Disease Association made research grants to 23 medical scientists at 20 institutions across North America. Men and women are at work under APDA grants at such institutions as the University of Miami Department of Pharmacology, the Rutgers Medical School at Piscataway, N.J., the East Tennessee State University College of Medicine in Johnson City, Tenn., and the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York.

Aided by funds contributed to the Brotherhood's Parkinson's Disease Campaign, medical science is slowly but surely solving the puzzles of the dreaded disease.

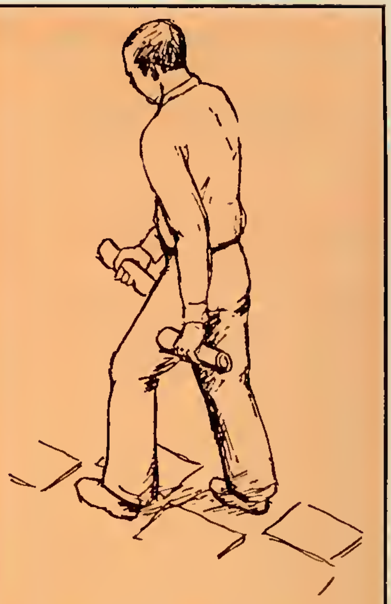
Today's victims of the disease are being treated at 15 clinical centers. Information about the disease is being distributed at these centers, as well.

The United Brotherhood has been leading the fund-raising drive of the American Parkinson's Disease Association for the past five years. Since 1975 the Brotherhood has sponsored special fund-raising dinners and solicited funds through *The Carpenter*, your official magazine.

The Carpenter magazine has published a list of donors to the campaign in recent issues. It plans to do so again in the future.

We urge you to contribute to the 1980 drive now. If you have already contributed once, why not make a second donation to this worthy cause?

General President Emeritus William Sidel, as national campaign chairman for APDA, appeared on a New York television show with Pia Lindstrom (daughter of Actress Ingrid Bergman), right, to discuss the problems of Parkinson's disease sufferers. Ms. Lindstrom was hostess of the talk show.



Patients with Parkinson's disease frequently have difficulty walking due to postural instability, shuffling, and difficulty initiating walking. If specific problems with walking are not solved by the suggestions noted below, a more specific program of physical activity may be indicated. (If this occurs, a physical therapist in your area should be contacted after an evaluation by your physician to make appropriate recommendations).

1. When walking or standing, your feet should be spread apart approximately 10 inches for better balance. Do not allow your feet to cross or balance will be impaired and lost.
2. Exaggerate lifting up your feet as if marching when walking. This avoids the tendency to shuffle and scuff. Concentrate on lifting toes when walking to avoid tripping. Stepping over low objects placed on the floor will help you to improve the height of your steps. When first trying this, have someone stand by in case of balance loss.
3. Consciously exaggerate your normal arm swing when walking. This improves the cadence of walking and eliminates the look of being stiff and rigid. Practice can be improved by holding a rolled magazine in each hand and by placing weights in purses or objects which act as weighted pendulums. When walking, you should make every attempt to look straight ahead and not at the floor.
4. Take as large steps as possible when walking. This can be accentuated by placing magazines or objects on the floor and trying to walk over these objects without stepping on them.

The "Walking Hints" for Parkinson's Disease sufferers, above, are from the booklet *Home Exercises for Patients with Parkinson's Disease*, distributed by the American Parkinson's Disease Association. Your contribution to APDA makes such booklets possible.

BROTHERHOOD
IS...a helping hand

Have You and Your Local Contributed?

Aid to those who suffer from the dreaded Parkinson's Disease is the special cause of the three-quarters of a million members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. If every member of the Brotherhood contributes *at least one dollar* to the American Parkinson's Disease Association's 1980 Drive, think of how much we can do to relieve suffering, aid research for a cure, and educate doctors and citizens to the nature of the disease. But give *more* than a dollar. (Every contribution of $5 or more will be gratefully acknowledged.)

GIVE GENEROUSLY to the Special Brotherhood Drive!

1. Pull Out The Envelope
2. Insert Your Contribution
3. Enclose The Completed Coupon Below
4. Mail It All Back To The General Office Right Away!

The APDA is not one of the "glamour" charities. It does not share in revenues from the United Way or other federated drives. Your contribution is direct and more meaningful.

Send cash, check or money order. Make check or money order payable to: The American Parkinson's Disease Association.

Fill out the coupon below and mail with your contribution in this postage-paid envelope.

Be sure to give us your local union number, so we can credit your contribution along with those of your fellow members.

CLIP COUPON AND INSERT IN ENVELOPE WITH DONATION

Yes, I want to help. I want to show what Brotherhood members can accomplish when they join in a worthy cause. Here's my cash, check or money order amounting to: $______________.

NAME ________________ LOCAL NO. ________

ADDRESS ________________________

CITY ________________________

State or Province Zip

SIGNATURE ________________________

Won't You Help? Your contribution is tax deductible.

APDA

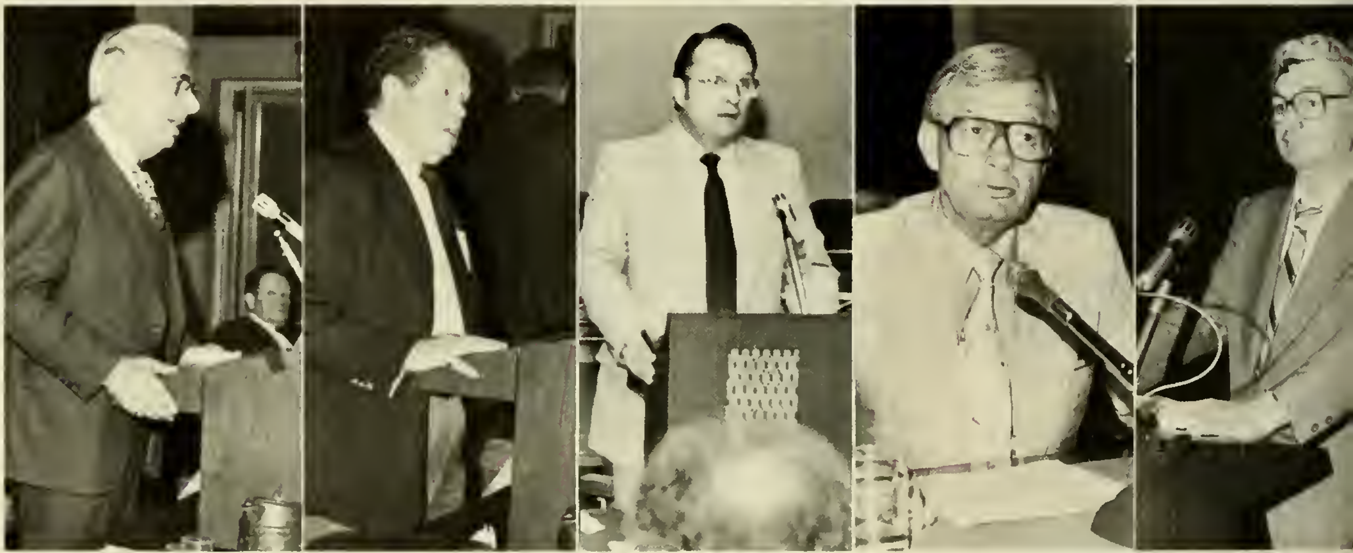
Two 1980 Training Seminars Held At George Meany Labor Studies Center

At the end of April and in early May, two of the Brotherhood's three leadership training seminars scheduled for 1980 were held at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Silver Spring, Md. The training classes were directed toward new fulltime local and district council officers and business representatives of the United Brotherhood. From April 27-May 3, 35 members of the Brotherhood participated in the seminar. From May 4-May 10, 30 participated.

Participants in these first two seminars received training in leadership skills and instruction in the law of labor-management relations. In addition, they were presented with reviews of the Davis Bacon Act and of collective bargaining developments.

Participants spent one day during each of the week-long sessions at the General Headquarters in Washington. Here they were addressed by General President Konyha and the other General Officers, and they were given a tour of the building. A graduation ceremony was held on the final night of the training seminar at the Labor Studies Center, and each participant received a diploma for successfully completing the course.

A third and final training seminar for fulltime local and district council officers has been scheduled at the George Meany Labor Studies Center for July 20-25.



One day of each week-long seminar was spent at the General Office in downtown Washington, D.C., where the General Officers discussed with seminar participants the problems of the Brotherhood and the future plans of the organization. From left, above, the officers include: General Secretary John Rogers, First General Vice President Pat Campbell, Second General Vice President Siguard Luccasen, General Treasurer Charles Nichols, and General President William Konyha.

FIRST 1980 TRAINING SEMINAR — These are the names, titles, and home cities of participants in the Training Seminar at the George Meany Labor Studies Center from April 27-May 3. (SHOWN ABOVE.)

Donald J. Andrews, Organizer, Washington D. C. District Council, Washington, D.C.
Gene Bergstrom, FS & BR, Local 1258, Pocatello, Id.
Fred Bogsrud, FS, Local 751, Santa Rosa, Calif.
Douglas Bone, Asst. BR, Local 1263, Atlanta, Ga.
Mark Wesley Boyd, FS & BR, Local 635, Boise, Id.
Fred Braito, BR, Local 483, San Francisco, Calif.
Cletus C. Brandt, BR, Local 792, Rockford, Ill.
Ralph Branum, BR, Local 2239, Fremont, O.
Otis P. Clutts, BR, Local 1149, Oakland, Calif.
Charles L. Colvin, BR, Local 899, Parkersburg, W.Va.
Walter F. Darnell, FS & BR, Local 3024, Atlanta, Ga.
Michael J. Dooley, BR, Local 454, Philadelphia, Penn.
Carl J. Greene, BR, Local 198, Dallas, Tex.
Thomas W. Hancock, BR, San Diego District Council, San Diego, Calif.
Cecil Henderson, BR, North Coast Counties District Council, Santa Rosa, Calif.
Dale Henton, FS & BR, Local 400, Omaha, Neb.
John G. Heyer, FS, Local 1108, Cleveland, O.
Lawrence E. Hocevar, BR, Local 404, Mentor, O.
John A. Lima, BR, Local 755, Superior, Wis.
Lewis E. Maag, BR, Orange County District Council, Orange, Calif.
Paul J. Makela, BR, Local 36, Oakland, Calif.
Calvin C. Nicholls, Asst. BR, Palm Beach County District Council, West Palm Beach, Fla.
John L. Orr, FS & BR, Local 190-L, Minneapolis, Minn.
Sam Palminteri, BR, Local 488, Bronx, N.Y.
Glen O. Parks, FS & BR, Local 88-L, Oakland, Calif.
Neilan Polston, BR, White River Valley District Council, Vincennes, Ind.
Dustin R. Price, BR, Local 400, Omaha, Neb.
M. D. Reineke, BR, Orange County District Council, Orange, Calif.
Bill D. Ross, BR, Local 1281, Anchorage, Ak.
Frank X. Schnur, BR, St. Louis District Council, Local 73-L, St. Louis, Mo.
Carmine Sedita, BR, Local 20, Staten Island, N.Y.
Wm. Wayne Simmons, BR, White River Valley District Council, Vincennes, Ind.
James J. Taraba, BR, Local 80, Chicago, Ill.
Homer Van Horn, FS, Local 1138, Toledo, O.
Jon J. Ward, BR, Local 448, Waukegon, Ill.

SECOND 1980 TRAINING SEMINAR — These are the names, titles, and home cities of participants in the Training Seminar at the George Meany Labor Studies Center from May 4-10. (SHOWN BELOW.)

Alan N. Anderson, BR, Local 1948, Ames, Ia.
John R. Batsell, Rep. North Central Texas District Council, Arlington, Tex.
Leonard Calloway, FS & BR, Local 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Joseph Daneff, Sr., BR, Local 400, Omaha, Neb.
Zelda Davis, FS, Local 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
Salvatore DeAnni, BR, Hudson County District Council, Ridgefield, N.J.
James Michael Eunice, Asst. BR, Palm Beach County District Council, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Ray Girves, BR, Local 1281, Anchorage, Ak.
E. Wayne Glotfelty, BR, Northwest Indiana District Council, La Porte, Ind.
Harlow Haagensen, FS, Local 20, Staten Island, N.Y.
Glenn R. Jones, Asst. BR, Local 30, Evansville, Ind.
James B. Kerlee, Asst. BR, Local 1597, Bremerton, Wash.
Charles B. Maddera, Organizer, Broward County District Council, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
William R. Martin, Asst. BR, Local 1216, Mesa, Ariz.
Gary Moran, BR, Local 1906, Philadelphia, Penn.
Keith Mulholland, BR, Local 906, Glendale, Ariz.
George Powell, BR, Local 1890, Conroe, Tex.
Pierre B. Sain, BR, Local 2375, Wilmington, Calif.
Sam Schafer, BR, Houston District Council, Houston, Tex.
Robert Schultz, BR, Local 982, Detroit, Mich.
Robert Shrimpton, BR, Local 400, Omaha, Neb.
Andris J. Silins, Sec., Boston District Council, Boston, Mass.
Robert Sopher, BR, Local 1457, Toledo, O.
Eric J. Steinleir, Jr., Organizer, Washington, D.C. District Council, Washington, D. C.
Harvey Tumbleson, Sr., Asst. BR, Local 1281, Anchorage, Ak.
Martin C. Umlauf, BR, Local 54, Brookfield, Ill.
Norman A. Vokes, BR, Local 107, Worcester, Mass.
Richard J. Williams, Organizer, Seattle District Council, Seattle, Wash.
Timothy W. Wirth, FS & BR, Local 651, Jackson, Mich.
George Zurow, BR, Local 1400, Santa Monica, Calif.

Millions for all-union projects:

Southern California Craft Unions Planning Huge Mortgage Fund Pool

Several Southern California Building Trades unions, including the Brotherhood, are planning to pool hundreds of millions of dollars in pension funds to create a vast source of new mortgage money for the ailing construction industry.

Union officials say the fund could be investing $100 million a month before the year is out.

Aside from helping a credit-crunched industry and spurring job creation, said one leader, the program will guarantee that projects are staffed completely by union labor.

The pension funds are loaned only on projects using AFL-CIO and Teamster workers, and union-made building materials are called for. If jobs are completed on those conditions, they can qualify for union mortgage money.

A total of 11 AFL-CIO affiliated construction trade unions and the Teamsters have taken steps to broaden the program to include their own pension funds. Among the larger of these unions, in addition to the Brotherhood, are the Operating Engineers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Laborers.

One Building Trades leader said that while money occasionally would be loaned at below-market rates—he cited the recent construction of a training facility for the blind as an example—funds for commercial projects would be at the going rate.

"We may loan (housing money) at a lesser rate," he said.

He said there were two basic reasons why the unions are getting more heavily into the mortgage business.

First, he said, "we want to keep construction on a regular pace—which means our people work and there's money coming into the (pension) funds."

Second, he said, union leaders are realizing they don't have to put "millions and millions of dollars into the hands of bankers, insurance companies, money managers."

"They (union leaders and members) don't know where their money's going" under those circumstances, he said. "This way we know it's being used in good ways."

When the funds go to non-construction or non-union jobs," he added, "we're getting our throats cut with our own money."

California Members Aid Elderly Woman

When Darrel Dietrich saw the elderly woman's crumbling home in Clovis, Calif., he was shocked. He started a drive to get it repaired.

Before the utility company official was done, 145 people, mostly members of the United Brotherhood in the area, had donated time and materials to build 75-year-old Emma Traylor a new home, valued at $25,000 and all she needed for her senior years. She moved from a 240-square-foot cottage with a leaky roof into a new 600-square foot cottage complete with an indoor bathroom. Brotherhood members put together the entire structure by working on weekends.

Retires at O'Hare

After "25 years of loyal service" to Chicago's O'Hare Airport, Cleve B. Fithian of Local 80, shown at center in the picture, has retired as superintendent of skilled trades. A testimonial dinner was held in his honor, where he was presented with an engraved plaque expressing the City of Chicago's gratitude for his work and a 35-year pin for his service to the Brotherhood.

Shown with Fithian in the picture are Robert H. Larson, financial secretary of Local 80, left, and James J. Taraba, Local 80 business representative, right.

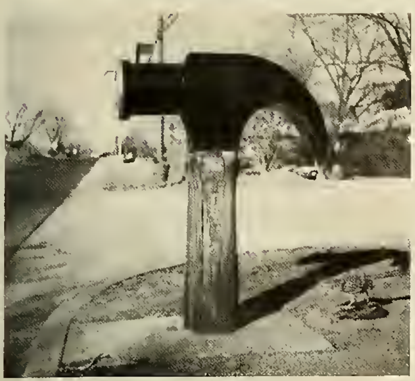
Bent Nail Award for 1980 Presented

The Bent Nail Award for 1980 given by Local 1507, El Monte, Calif., was presented at the 44th Convention of California State Council of Carpenters in Anaheim to Harry V. Dawson, Jr., of Local 1140 after 32 years of service to the Brotherhood. Dawson retired last January.

Three past recipients of the award were present. Seated left to right: Charlie Nichols, General Treasurer; Bill Sidell, General President Emeritus; and Mario "Rocky" Sarracco, retiree.

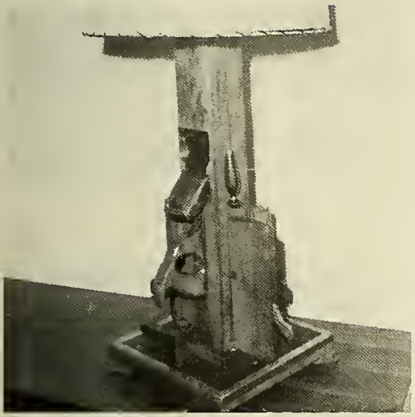
Standing, left to right, John Randolph, warden; Virgil Jacobson; Tony Frias, trustee; Richard Green, business agent, who also presented the Bent Nail Award, Recipient Harry Dawson, Bill Bennett, recording secretary and business agent, Carl Campbell, financial secretary, treasurer and business agent.

Two Craft Ideas



A newspaper in Oklahoma City, Okla., says that Brotherhood member Howard Ray "hit the mail on the head" when he erected the mail box shown above. Mrs. Ray says that "lots of people do double-takes" as they pass the house, and the men at work now call Ray "Hammer Head," she says.

The box is made of sheet metal and is three feet in length. The handle is a 12-inch utility pole sanded and varnished to look like the real thing.



Forrest Handley of Local 1426, Elyria, O., decided that some of his old tools — a wooden plane, a plumb bob, etc. — would add ornamentation to a table lamp. He produced the lamp shown above in his spare time.

BOYCOTT

Volunteers are picketing approximately 100 Winn-Dixie stores throughout the U.S. Sunbelt to inform the public that Winn-Dixie Stores are the target of a nationwide boycott by the AFL-CIO. Bob Comeaux, national boycott coordinator, says, "Winn-Dixie is the number one labor law violator in the food industry today. We're glad to see this coalition helping to inform the public."

The National Labor Relations Board is currently investigating unfair labor practice charges filed against Winn-Dixie in Raleigh, Montgomery, New Orleans, Atlanta, and Jacksonville, Fla., the corporation headquarters.

VOC Committees Named by 2 Locals

Two more local unions, last month, joined the growing number of Brotherhood locals renewing their volunteer organizing activities.

A VOC (Volunteer Organizing Committee) group was formed by Local 2233, Knoxville, Tenn., and has begun its work. Committee members include: Charles Kirby, Allen Perry, Chris Bozeman, Mary Glasgow, Sherry Blair, David Wilson, Danny Plemons Ralph Hensley, Nancy Newarski.

A VOC committee was also established by the District Council of Kansas City, Mo., with James Harding as chairman, and members Donald Adams and Henry L. Brown.

Benevolent Members Get Special Cards

Local 366 of Bronx, N.Y., is offering special recognition to its long-standing benevolent members. With the approval of the New York District Council, it has prepared, printed, and distributed to its benevolent members a gold card which states, in part: "This is to certify that Brother .... is a benevolent member, having attained the age of 65, retired from the trade and having 30 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood."

On the reverse side of each card is the address and telephone number of the local union, plus the telephone numbers of the various fringe benefit funds.

The cards are mailed to each eligible member with a letter from Financial Secretary Joseph Cardita.

Pallet Plant Workers' Vote Favors Local 2633

More than 60 employees of the Girard Wood Products pallet-manufacturing operation at Puyallup, Wash., recently voted for representation by Local 2633 by a large majority.

A petition for an NLRB election had been filed on March 12, and the election was held April 17, according to Dennis McGinnis, business representative of the local. A total of 85% voted for the union.

The local union was assisted by Brotherhood Representative Earle Soderman. The local is proceeding with contract negotiations.

●

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NJ Retirees Honored

Two members of Local 325, Paterson, N.J.—both of whom had been working on a multi-million dollar water treatment plant in Wanaque, N.J.—were honored at surprise parties on their recent retirements.

Plaques were prepared for each of the men by their co-workers. Presentations of these plaques are shown in the pictures.

In the top picture, Retiree George Mende receives gifts from Business Agent Jack Tobin.

In the lower picture, Local President John Bleeker, right, presents a plaque to Retiree John Beun. Recording Secretary William Malloy is seated at right.

Wickes Retiree

Last October, Mrs. Carrie E. Reihard, of Local 1806, Dallastown, Pa., retired from her position as a line loader at the Yorktown Division of the Wickes Corporation, Red Lion, Pa., after 25 years of service. Shown in the picture, from left, are: Yorktown Representative Scott Davis, Mrs. Reihard, and President of Local 1806, Bruce Lutz.

Canada's Forests Need Renewing, Says Writer

In 1979 the Canadian forest industry employed one out of every 10 working Canadians and ranked as the country's number-one export, reaping about $12 billion per year.

Yet the industry's future is in a perilous condition, endangered by short-sighted government policies and corporate greed, according to Canadian labor columnist Michael Decter.

Yearly, the Canadian tree harvest continues to outstrip replanting, says Decter.

In 1979 the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers published an alarming report, *Forestry Imperatives For Canada.* Unless remedial measures are undertaken, the report underlines, Canada will be unable to sustain the current industry, much less expand it. With one million jobs at stake, prompt action is imperative.

Considering that it takes 60 to 100 years to regenerate forest resources in the Canadian Shield, the term 'renewable resource' must be used with caution. In order to maintain a bare minimum of future production, it has been estimated that at least $100-200 million dollars in reforestation work per year will be needed.

Currently forest operators must truck wood farther and farther to mills.

In Ontario, where one third of the annual 400,000 acre cut is not restocked, companies truck wood as far as 200 miles away. Both Newfoundland and New Brunswick face serious wood supply problems. The Alberta Government has taken $25 million from its Heritage Fund to aid reforestation in the province. But even this effort is small when set against the total problem.

Canada has 70 million acres of inadequately-stocked forest land. It is adding 500,000 acres a year to this backlog.

It is time for serious action, says Decter, from provincial governments as owners of the resource, from the federal government as a main beneficiary of forest revenue, and from the industry itself.

Pennsylvania FED Hears Bush of "CIO"

In Pittsburgh, Pa., State AFL-CIO President Harry Boyer will never forget his introduction of one of the presidential candidates who addressed the organization's recent 21st annual convention. Boyer's notes had him introducing George Bush as the former director of the CIA. Either the print was slightly blurred or else it was one of those classic slips-of-the-tongue. Boyer introduced Bush as former director of the CIO . . . and, as might be expected, the whole convention exploded in a roar of laughter. But before Boyer could correct himself Bush interjected, "I'll take that." And the convention exploded a second time.

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The General Office in Washington has small, medium, large, and extra large like the one shown in the picture. They may be ordered in quantity for a local organizing drive, a social event, a local-union bowling team . . . or singly, if you just want to show your pride in the union.

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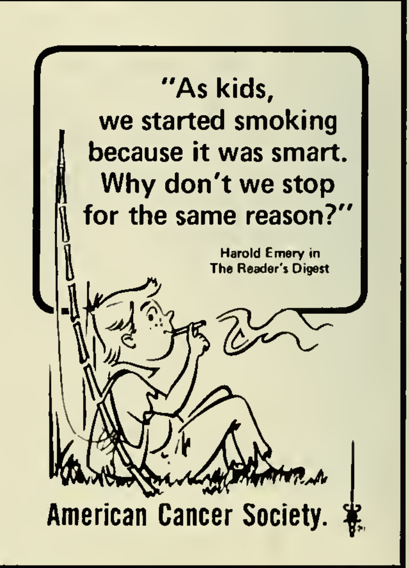

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Harold Emery in The Reader's Digest
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WE CONGRATULATE

UNION DIPLOMAT

Anthony Ramos, executive secretary of the California State Council of Carpenters, was a member of a delegation of American trade unionists who recently visited the Peoples Republic of China at the invitation of the All China Federation of Trade Unions. The visit was arranged by the US State Department.

In the group were a Machinist, a Longshoreman, a member of the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, and other union leaders. There were visits to factories, communes, government offices, and several cities.

COLLEGE SUPPORT

Jack Tobin, business representative for the Passaic County, N.J., District Council of Carpenters, recently completed a two-year, 8-course program with the Union Leadership Academy at Rampo College in New Jersey.

In November of 1978, Jack coordinated a seminar at Ramapo College for the Bergen-Passaic County Building Trades on the threat which right-wing conservatives pose to labor.

In addition, Jack serves on the Labor Advisory Board of William Paterson College of New Jersey. He also serves on the policy committee of the Labor Program of Applied Social Science at Ramapo College.

SCOUTING AWARD

On October 2, 1979, Gerald Rauwerda became the fourth person ever to receive the George Meany Award in Michigan. A member and past president of Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., and the organization representative for the Michigan State Carpenters Council, Rauwerda received the award for his outstanding contribution to the Boy Scouts of his community. He has been active with the Boy Scouts since March, 1956, when he became a cub pack chairman.

Third District Board Member Pete Ochocki, left in the photograph, presented the gold medallion to Rauwerda, center, and made the presentation speech. Charles Kramsvogel, vice president of the West Michigan Shores Council of the Boy Scouts of America, on the right, assisted in the presentation.

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APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

New Journeymen in New Jersey

The eight young men above, shown with local and international officers, recently obtained their journeyman certificates in Local 2250, Red Bank, N.J.

First Row, left to right: James A. Kirk, Jr., business representative; Charles E. Gorhan, financial secretary and secretary JAC; Frank A. Dougherty, Jr.; Frank W. Seibert, Jr.; Sigurd Lucassen, General Executive Board Member, 2nd District and president. Second Row: John D. Armstrong, Richard C. Armstrong, Gary S. Fry, and Robert Mermini. Third Row: Vincent J. Santilli and Charles T. Keim.

Apprentice Graduates In Tampa

Members of Local 696, Tampa, Fla., recently held apprenticeship graduation ceremonies. Five of the graduates are shown with local officers. Left to right: Brian Blair, financial secretary; Conrad Westbrook, Jerome Riski, Mike Cadenhead, Ken Silas, and Charles Stevenson, graduates; T. L. Carlton, retired international representative; Carmen Cannella, business representative. Standing in rear are James Cook, treasurer; A. V. Smith, president, and Roy Senical, recording secretary. Also receiving certificates but not pictured are Marc Clark, Willie Garland, Preston Mattair, Joe Ranon, Greg Easton and Robert Smith.

Milwaukee Honors Coordinator

Howard E. Kerpestein, member of Carpenters' Local 1573 and apprentice coordinator for the Milwaukee, Wis., Area Technical College, was honored at the 1979 Biennial Milwaukee Area Carpenters Apprentice Completion Ceremony and Banquet for more than 35 years of service to the carpentry trade and vocational education. Also at the presentation ceremony were, from left, Kraig Klapperich, honor graduate; Michael Balen, business manager of the Milwaukee District Council; and, far right, the Honorable Gaylord Nelson, United States Senator, Wisconsin.

Times Have Changed . . . In Tool Boxes, Too!

Today's apprentice has to buy a costly array of tools as he prepares to enter the trade. Inflation has taken its toll.

Take a look at the price list below to compare what tools cost a half century ago with what they cost today.

Bernard Murray, a retired member of Local 255, Newburgh, N.Y., became a carpentry apprentice in August, 1927. His weekly wage was $16.00 for a 44-hour week. By 1929 he had gathered together most of his tools, and this was a price list he recently dug up from his records:

1	Stanley 100 plus Nail Hammer	$2.00
1	Miller's Falls Rachet Screw Driver	2.85
1	Stanley 2 Ft. Steel Square	5.00
1	Miller's Falls Coping Saw	1.50
1	Stanley Butt Gauge	1.55
1	Sargent 18"-2¾" Cutter Fore Plane	5.75
1	Pike White Washika Oil Stone	1.25
5	Swedish Steel Butt Chisels (Asst. sizes)	6.00
1	Disston 8 Pt. Crosscut Saw	3.85
1	Germantown Half Hatchet	2.00
1	Stanley T Bevel	1.25
1	Stanley Pistol Grip Saw Set	2.15
1	Pr. Krauter 8" Pliers	1.25
1	2' Craftsman Aluminum Level	3.15
1	Starrett Combination Square	2.48
1	Yankee Automatic Push Drill	2.55
2	Stanley Nail Sets	.30
1	Disston 10 Pt. Panel Saw	2.25
1	Stanley ½" Firmer Chisel	.50
1	Swan 7/16" Bit	.25

Things were still not so bad in 1937. He purchased at that time a Disston 26-inch, 10 pt. saw for $3.85, a Collins half hatchet for $1.65, three nail sets at 15¢ each and two at 10¢ each.

New Apprenticeship and Training Center for Local 98, Spokane

The apprenticeship and training committee of Local 98, Spokane, Wash., has been looking for an appropriate spot to hold its classes for the past ten years. For a short time, it used a small building on the Spokane Community College campus. Then, when the college decided to tear the building down, the committee moved to a single classroom in an old tire shop. Three years later, in 1975, the group obtained more space, this time in an old automotive shop. A year later it had outgrown the space.

Finally, last November, Local 98's Apprenticeship Trust obtained a new place for its training classes. It is now leasing a 19,200 square foot building, which the Retirement Trust purchased as an investment. Since November, it has remodeled the building's warehouse-type interior, adding classrooms, partitions, and electrical equipment.

The apprenticeship committee has opened a welding shop in the new facility for group and individual classes. It now has enough space for journeymen classes and for a Construction Crafts Apprenticeship Training Center, which will offer classes for ironworkers, asbestos workers, painters, roofers, bricklayers, sheet metal workers, and possibly electricians.

Due to the growing cost of training, Local 98 has consolidated its training programs, and, presently, locals from Coeur d'Alene and Grand Coulee attend classes. The apprenticeship committees from the three areas have gone to daytime training as opposed to the old standard of nighttime training.

Finally, Local 98 has arranged a system whereby unemployed journeymen may come to the center during the day or at night, at their own convenience, to learn welding or to brush up on any aspects of the trade for certification.

Poetic Words for Jackson, Miss., Grads

W. H. Wood participated in recent graduation ceremonies of Local 1471, Jackson, Miss. He has words of inspiration for the new journeymen, excerpts from his speech are these:

"As the evening shadows lengthen into twilight . . . so our troubled minds are eased into contentment and joy to know young men such as these who have received such thorough training in this 'master' of all trades, mainly through and by the forethought and planning of the leaders of this wonderful organization of which we are a miniscule integral part, and these young men, along with their classmates here and wherever there is an apprenticeship program, stand in the breach in the springtime of their lives, to become the leadership of this great industry. We congratulate you, and wish for each of you complete success in your endeavors."

Pittsburgh, Pa., Millwrights Graduate

Last fall, 12 apprentices from Millwright Local 2235, Pittsburgh, Pa., successfully completed their four years of apprenticeship training. Pennsylvania State Apprenticeship Winner Timothy Davis, who later participated at the International Contest in New Orleans, was among the graduates. Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen and General Secretary John S. Rogers attended the graduation ceremony. Officers and apprentices are pictured in the photograph.

Seated, from left, are: John Dominick, Rodney Shade, William Cerlan, David Bauer, James Stanich, and Vincent Cardillo.

Standing, from left, are: Recording Secretary Albert J. Balchus, Joint Apprenticeship Trustee Howard W. Pfeifer, Assistant Business Representative and President Melvin J. Shuster, Apprenticeship Committee member David McHenry, H. Thomas Mucha, Duane Guida, Timothy Davis, Steven Removcik, Paul Kelly, Business Representative Raymond J. Mitchell, Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen, and General Secretary John S. Rogers.

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CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

RECALLS

Under laws administered by the US Consumer Products Safety Commission, an estimated 117 million potentially hazardous products have been called back from the marketplace and consumers since 1973 (when CPSC was created). Most of these were voluntarily recalled by manufacturers who established programs to repair or replace the products, or to refund the purchase price. Recent actions include the following:

Baby Cribs:

Continued use of two dangerous types of cribs may expose babies to possible strangulation; parents are urged to take part in a program to eliminate the hazard.

The cribs requiring modification are the Mandalay and Candlelite style beds, manufactured by Bassett Furniture Industries, of Bassett, Virginia.

The cribs are designed in such a way that infants could get their heads trapped between a corner post and the headboard or footboard and strangle as they stand on the crib bed.

CPSC has received six reports of such deaths among infants since September, 1977.

CPSC and Basset announced a voluntary program to modify the cribs in May, 1978. Since then, only 1,000 of the Mandalay cribs reportedly have been modified (less than 20 percent of the estimated 5,800 Mandalay cribs produced). Approximately 1,200 of the 1,654 Candlelite cribs have been repaired.

Details of Mandalay Crib Alert. The Mandalay cribs were produced with a bamboo-like design, and include models 5126-505 and 5621-505 (painted yellow) and 5225-505 (painted white). The model numbers can be found on a label glued to the inside of the headboard below the mattress level.

The cribs were manufactured from February, 1974, through Oc-

Continued on page 27

How to Choose a Reducing Diet

By Goody L. Solomon
From CONSUMER FOOD NOTEBOOK

Slimness seekers beware: Of more than 200 weight reduction plans in circulation, many are "nutritionally unsound" and some are "dangerous," warned Lynn B. Bailey, food and nutrition specialist at North Carolina State University, at a recent meeting of food editors.

"If weight reduction were as simple as these authors would have you believe," she said, "it should not be necessary to have more than one book—and a short one at that."

To find the good diets, to get "behind all the technical jargon . . . behind all the excitement and the exotic claims," Bailey said, "there are some hard facts a person must know."

The hardest fact is that there is no magic formula or spectacular secret for shedding pounds other than eating less—and that demands will power.

The second hard fact: contrary to the typical overweight's dream, slenderizing should occur at the gradual rate of one to two pounds a week while learning good habits.

And third: a reducing diet should be adequate in all nutrients except for calories. To this end, she stressed, menus should feature a variety of foods from the basic four groups (dairy, meats, fruits and vegetables, cereals and grains) and should not contain less than 1200 calories a day.

Furthermore, in Bailey's view, the ideal diet is easily incorporated into family meals, obtainable in public eating places and reasonable in cost.

Bailey sharply criticized a number of currently voguish schemes, among them the Scarsdale diet, the liquid protein sparing fast and the grapefruit diets.

The Scarsdale diet, she explained, is a low carbohydrate regimen similar to the Drinking Man's Diet (1961), Calories Don't Count (1964), the Stillman Diet (1972) and the Atkins Diet (1973).

All have the same "false" premise, she said—"that low carbohydrate intake generates sufficient ketone bodies, or insufficiently burned fat, to account for a remarkable rate of weight loss in the face of high caloric consumption."

Although many people do lose weight fast, notably in the beginning, she said, the main reason is that they become dehydrated.

Moreover, she cautioned that the low carbohydrate diets are potentially hazardous in numerous ways: They raise blood uric acid levels, disposing people to gout; lower blood potassium, which may cause irregular heartbeat; cause fatigue and blood pressure abnormalities; aggravate kidney problems, and, in some persons, may also increase blood cholesterol. In addition, these diets miss on certain nutrients, especially those found in cereals and grains.

The liquid protein modified fast took the country by storm a couple of years ago with the publication of Robert Linn's book, "The Last Chance Diet." Then came reports that 58 people died while dieting with liquid protein. Although national enthusiasm dampened as a result, the regimen still has followers, said Bailey, and "we now have 50 different (liquid protein) formulas."

The liquid protein plan, according to Bailey, represents a misuse of the method originally designed by Dr. George Blackburn of Harvard Medical School. He initiated it for morbidly obese patients who are carefully monitored in a hospital setting. They receive small amounts of high quality protein—such as in casein and egg albumin—to prevent the breakdown of lean body tissues (in muscles and vital organs such as the heart) which occurs during a total fast.

Liquid protein formulas, in contrast, contain hydrolized collagen and gelatin which are "poor quality protein," Bailey said.

Research into the exact cause of the 58 deaths is still under way, she noted, and seems to point to a deficiency in the trace mineral copper.

When it comes to the various grapefruit diets, she said, "supposedly there are enzymes in grapefruit that mobilize the fat tissues in the body. So, as long as you have grapefruit with each meal, you can eat as much as you want. This is completely erroneous."

All right, then, what is a good diet? Bailey singled out the one commonly associated with Weight Watchers but also offered under numerous other auspices. The program, which makes no grand promises and boasts the best success story over the long haul, presents daily menus of varied foods that provide adequate nutrition and approximately 1200 calories. Usually included is a series of lectures which aid in retraining participants in good eating habits.

How Much Your Electric Appliances Cost To Run

Utility bills are rising as fast as the other monthly bills your Letter Carrier so regularly leaves with you. By the time you read this, the cost figures below (which were supplied to us last month by the Virginia Power and Light Company) may be slightly outdated. But they do indicate generally which appliances cost you most to operate and which cost you less. A check of these statistics may indicate how you can spread your electricity costs over into a second or third month.

Appliance	Average Wattage	Ave. hrs. Used/Yr.	Approx. kwh used Per Year	*Cost Per Year
Air cleaner	50	4,320	216	$ 13.61
Air conditioner (room)	860	1,000	**860	55.90
Blanket	177	831	147	9.26
Blender	300	3	1	.06
Broiler	1,140	75	85	5.36
Carving knife	92	87	8	.50
Clock	2	8,760	17	1.07
Clothes dryer	4,856	204	991	62.43
Coffee maker	1,200	117	140	8.82
Deep fryer	1,448	57	83	5.23
Dehumidifier	257	1,467	377	23.75
Dishwasher	1,201	302	363	22.87
Egg cooker	516	27	14	.88
Fan (attic)	370	786	291	18.33
Fan (circulating)	88	489	43	2.71
Fan (rollaway)	171	807	138	8.69
Fan (window)	200	850	170	10.71
Floor polisher	305	49	15	.95
Freezer (16 cu. ft.)	340	3,504	1,190	74.97
Freezer (frostless 16.5 cu. ft.)	455	4,002	1,820	114.66
Frying pan	1,196	84	100	6.30
Furnace fan	500	1,300	650	40.95
Germicidal lamp	20	7,050	141	8.88
Hair dryer	600	42	25	1.58
Heat lamp (infrared)	250	52	13	.82
Heater (portable)	1,322	133	176	7.92
Heating pad	65	154	10	.63
Hot plate	1,200	75	90	5.67
Humidifier	177	921	163	10.27
Iron (hand)	1,100	55	60	3.78
Mixer	127	16	2	.13
Microwave oven	1,450	131	190	11.97
Range with oven	12,200	57	700	44.10
Range with self-cleaning oven	12,200	60	732	46.12
Radio	71	1,211	86	5.42
Radio/record player	109	1,000	109	6.37
Refrig./freezer (12.5 cu. ft.)	430	3,488	1,500	94.50
Refrig./freezer (frostless 17.5 cu. ft.)	757	2,974	2,250	141.75
Roaster	1,333	45	60	3.78
Sandwich grill	1,161	28	33	2.08
Sewing machine	75	147	11	.69
Shaver	15	33	.5	.03
Sun lamp	279	57	16	1.01
Television (b&w, tube)	100	2,200	220	13.86
Television (b&w, solid state)	45	2,222	100	6.30
Television (color, tube)	240	2,200	528	33.26
Television (color, solid state)	145	2,207	320	20.16
Toaster	1,146	34	39	2.46
Toothbrush	1.1	909	1.0	.06
Trash compactor	400	125	50	3.15
Vacuum cleaner	630	73	46	2.90
Vibrator	40	50	2	.13
Waffle iron	1,200	17	20	1.26
Washing machine (automatic)	512	201	103	6.49
Washing machine (nonautomatic)	236	266	76	4.79
Waste dispenser	445	16	7	.44
Water heater	2,475	1,705	4,220	265.86
Water heater (quick recovery)	4,474	1,075	4,810	303.03

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* Based on 6.3¢ per kwh, which represents the average cost to residential customers using the rates effective on January 1, 1980, applied to 1976 residential kwh consumption. Estimated costs for air conditioner (room) and heater (portable) are separately computed at appropriate unit rates.

** This figure will vary widely depending on area and specific size of unit. Source of wattage and kilowatthours use is EEI-Publication #75-61 Rev.

Recalls: Baby Cribs

Continued from page 26

tober, 1976 and sold for approximately $100 to $125 in retail stores nationwide.

Parents immediately should remove all four of the decorative knobs on top of the cornerposts by unscrewing them.

Consumers then should report that they have removed these knobs by contacting the retailer where the crib was purchased or the nearest Bassett crib dealer. (Making such a report will help Bassett and CPSC keep an accurate record of the number of cribs repaired.) Bassett crib dealers can be found by checking the yellow pages section of the telephone directory under the heading, "Furniture — Children's," or by placing a collect call to Bassett at (703) 629-7511, extension 340.

Details of Candlelite Crib Alert. The Candlelite cribs were manufactured with a traditional colonial design in models 5028-505 and 5028-510 (stained in maple) and 5127-505 and 5127-510 (stained in pine). These model numbers also are printed on a label attached to the inside of the headboard below the mattress.

These cribs sold for approximately $100 in retail stores nationwide, and were manufactured from December, 1975, to mid-October, 1977.

Consumers who have not had their Candlelite cribs modified should contact the store where it was purchased to arrange for free installation of parts to close the openings in the headboards and footboards.

Until the Candlelite cribs have been repaired, parents should push one end of the crib against a wall and move a high piece of furniture (such as a chest of drawers) against the other end.

Other Cribs. CPSC staff is trying to find out whether baby cribs other than those manufactured by Bassett are designed with headboard and footboard openings which may be hazardous to babies.

Consumers who are aware of such cribs are urged to report the brand name and model number to CPSC's toll-free Hotline. (The Hotline numbers are listed at the end of this column.)

In addition, concerned parents can protect their infants by pushing one end of these cribs against a wall and positioning a tall piece of furniture against the other end. Parents also should unscrew all four cornerpost knobs on such cribs where possible.

SUMMER IS HERE

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO:
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

FUTURE EARNINGS

Last payday this Floor Coverer received a blank check by mistake. He never reported it, and it took the paymaster two weeks to catch the error. He called this guy into his office and asked him why he hadn't come to complain about not getting paid.

"Well," replied the Floor Coverer, "to tell you the truth I didn't think it was a mistake. With the way things are going I just thought my deductions had finally caught up with my salary."

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

PINNED DOWN

The young wife weepingly told her friend that her husband had walked out on her after a quarrel.

"Oh, don't let it upset you. Men often do that sort of thing. He'll be back," assured her friend.

"No, he won't," wailed the wife. "I can tell. He took his bowling ball with him."

—UNION TABLOID

SOUND OF MONEY

"Doctor, you've got to help me," said the Carpenter.
"What seems to be the trouble?"
"I have a couple of dimes caught in my ear and——"
"Good Lord, man. How long have you had them there?"
"About a year."
"Why didn't you come and see me sooner?" asked the doctor.
"To tell you the truth, Doc, up until now I didn't need the money."

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

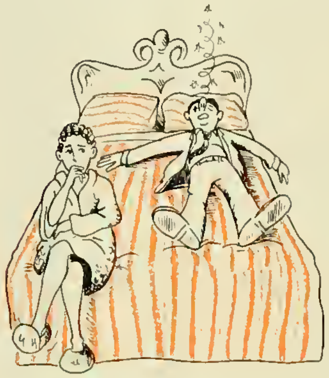
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

The Pile Driver went to the doctor for his yearly checkup and was greatly relieved when the doctor gave him a clean bill of health.

"Just remember one thing, Max. Your body is your home. So keep it clean and neat."

"I got ya, Doc. I'll call in a woman twice a week."

BE READY TO VOTE IN '80



IN-LAW TIME

"I wish I knew where Henry was," the new bride said with a sigh.

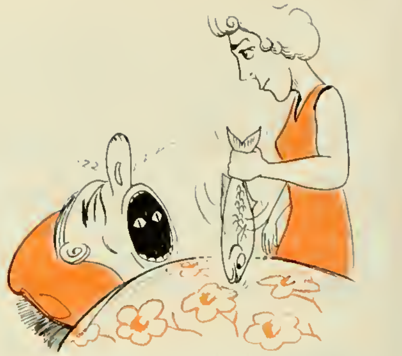
"I presume, my dear," hissed her mother-in-law, "that you wish you knew where Henry **is**."

"Not at all. Henry is upstairs in bed with a black eye and a terrible hangover. I know where he is; I just wish I knew where he was."

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There once was a boy named
Crockett,
Who put his finger in a socket.
Along came a witch
And turned on the switch,
Crockett flew up like a rocket.

—Ronald Benivegna
Whitestone, N. Y.



SECOND ALARM

A woman called her doctor frantically.

"Doctor," she gasped, "my husband fell asleep with his mouth open, and a mouse ran into his mouth."

"Be calm," said the doctor. "Try waving a piece of cheese in front of his mouth. Perhaps the mouse will come out."

"All right," said the woman, "but I'll try it with a piece of mackerel."

"Don't be ridiculous," said the doctor. "A mouse won't come out for a piece of mackerel."

"True," replied the concerned wife, "but the mouse won't come out at all if we don't get the cat out of there first."

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

AN ALSO RAN

"Hey, Harry, hear you went to the track the other day. How did you make out?"

"Are you kidding? The nag I bet on took so long to cross the finish line the jockey should have packed a change of saddle."

BE IN GOOD STANDING

BOARD STORY

Bill had a bill board,
Bill had a board bill,
Bill sold his bill board
To pay Bill's board bill!

—Raymond O. Bennett
Retired Member
Local 1452
Ferndale, Mich.

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

TWICE-STOLE TALE

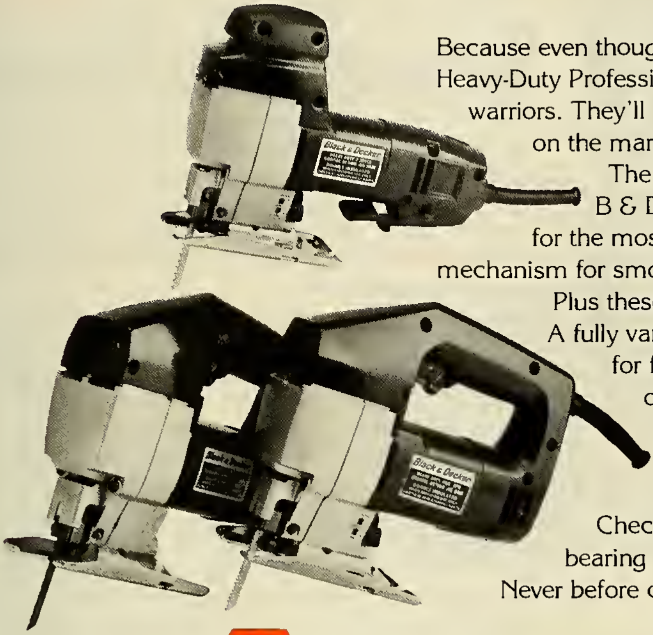
"I'm going to fire that maid," snarled Mrs. Smith. "She stole two of my towels."

"Which towels did she steal?" inquired Mr. Smith.

"The ones we got from that hotel in Las Vegas."

Introducing the fastest, coolest, most powerful professional jig saws we've ever made.

So don't let the low prices fool you.



Because even though they're priced right, these new Black & Decker Heavy-Duty Professional Jig Saws for wood and metal are no weekend warriors. They'll outcut, outrun, and outlast any professional jig saws on the market today. And we have the test results to prove it.

The reasons for this kind of performance? Exclusive B & D features. Like the industry's only elliptical yoke drive for the most raw cutting power ever, and a curved track yoke mechanism for smoother, faster operating.

Plus these B & D Heavy-Duty Professional features: A fully variable orbit switch that lets you change cutting action for faster cutting in all kinds of material. An instant off/on paddle switch—another exclusive—on the body grip model, and a trigger switch on the top handle models for your comfort. A full 1" cutting stroke for longer blade life. Improved dust clearance. Checkpoint(TM) Brush System, 10' rubber cord set, ball bearing construction, comfort-engineered design, and more. Never before could you get this much jig saw for so little money.

But see for yourself. Your Black & Decker Distributor has your best deal, and he's in the Yellow Pages under "Tools-Electric." Or write us for complete information on our jig saw line.

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HEAVY DUTY VAR SPD
ORBITAL ACTION JIG SAW
DOUBLE INSULATED
WHEN SERVICING USE ONLY
IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS
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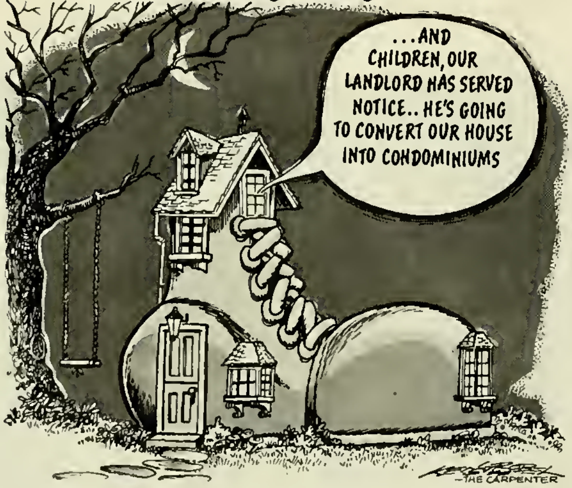
FINE
Put us to the test.™

Long Island Wood Sculptor

Nick D'Alessio, a retired member of Local 1093, Glen Cove, N.Y., is an accomplished wood sculptor. His work was recently exhibited at the Nassau County Fine Arts Museum at Roslyn. He is shown here, at extreme right, with some of his creations and, from left, County Cultural Development Diretor Marcia O'Brien, North Hempstead Town Supervisor Michael J. Tully, Jr., and Town Councilman Charles J. Fuschillo.

The Nation's Housing Shortage Continues...


...AND CHILDREN, OUR LANDLORD HAS SERVED NOTICE.. HE'S GOING TO CONVERT OUR HOUSE INTO CONDOMINIUMS
—THE CARPENTER

Support the legislative efforts of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee to relieve the housing shortage.

Building Trades Plan Training Program On Pension Issues

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. will undertake a new training program to better prepare union officers and staff members to serve as pension plan negotiators and trustees.

The pension training program, which grew out of a convention resolution, will seek to reach up to 3,000 officers, trustees and staff members of building trades locals across the country over the next year and a half.

In a report to the governing board of the department, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine said the objective of the program is to "cut through much of the confusion that now exists about the investment of jointly-managed pension funds" and give participants "an overview of the issues they must confront in developing a 'union label' investment philosophy."

Subject matter will range across economic issues, the law governing pension plans, bargaining on retirement programs, the investment process, and case histories of union initiatives on pensions.

Georgine said participants will not be told how or where to invest union pension funds, but will be given the tools, preparation and background knowledge they will need to make such judgments themselves.

He noted that the AFL-CIO Executive Council has commissioned a broad study of issues involved in the investment of union-negotiated pension funds, under the chairmanship of Iron Workers President John H. Lyons. The BCTD educational program, Georgine said, is assigned to complement that study while it is proceeding.

U.S. Supreme Court Upholds Right To Refuse Highly Dangerous Work

Advocates of strong health and safety laws won a major victory in late February when the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the right of workers to refuse assignments they believe could kill or seriously injure them.

The ruling stemmed from an incident at a Whirlpool Corporation plant in Ohio in 1974 in which two workers refused to walk out on a wire mesh screen strung 20 feet above the floor. A co-worker had plunged through the screen to his death a few days before.

The justice upheld a Labor Department regulation forbidding employers from retaliating against workers who, lacking any "reasonable alternative," refuse to perform an assigned task made dangerous by a "hazardous condition at the workplace." (PAI)

Senator Williams

Continued from page 5

development of comprehensive long-range local modernization programs would also contribute to the preservation of our public housing resources.

Fourth, the federal government must commit itself to adequate support for such federal assistance programs as the Section 8 program, at the same time that it searches for ways to increase the efficiency of funds spent for these programs.

A decent and affordable place to live has long been part of the American dream. Dramatic shifts in population patterns will place enormous demands on our housing supplies, and this demand will not be met if our housing industry is hobbled by rising energy costs, inflation, and high interest rates. Whether we successfully overcome these problems and ultimately fulfill the nation's promise of housing opportunity for all will require the best efforts of private enterprise and government at all levels.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

CHICAGO, ILL.

At its annual party, held in December, 1979, Local 419 awarded service pins to those members who have served the Brotherhood for many years. Members who received awards are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1—From left to right: Arthur Jude, 60-years; Samuel Durso, Local 419 president; and Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council.

Picture No. 2—First row, from left to right: 40-year member Carl Mertins; 50-year members Frank Haueisen and Max Berger; 55-year member Gottlieb Rauser; Local 419 President Samuel Durso; 60-year member Arthur Jude; 55-year members Joseph Krofl and Rudolph Walz; and 40-year member and Trustee John Jensen.

Second row, from left to right: Recording Secretary Don Manchester, Financial Secretary Gerhard Kolb; 25-year members Kurt Sauser, Robert Rees, Leo Nather, Hubert Kistner; Chicago District Council Secretary-Treasurer Wesley Isaacson; and 25-year members Mac Hellmann, Karl Geir, and Gerhard Groeschke.

Members who received pins but were not photographed include: 55-year members John Pfalzer and Gustav Ratsch; 50-year member Rudolph Stengl; 45-year members William Ferrari, Max Ullrich, and Gustav Rehfeld; 40-year member Henry Heslich; and 25-year members Paul Bussian, Phillip Hetzel, Herbert Hitschel, Kurt Klatt, and Paul Schroeder, Jr.

Chicago, Ill.—Picture No. 1

Chicago, Ill.—Picture No. 2

RENO, NEV.

On November 27, 1979, Carpenters Local 1819 merged with Carpenters Local 971 in Reno, Nevada. A banquet was held at the Stockman's in Elko honoring the Elko members, with officers of Local Union 971 attending.

After the banquet, General Representative Lloyd Larson presented service pins to eligible members. Pictured left to right are: Brothers Charles Fry, assistant business representative; Ben Zanini, Lionel Fournier, Oliver Tremewan and Richard Perryman. Unable to attend were: Otto Reichenback, 50-year member, Alton Hanson, Enes Landa and Ben Barney.

Reno, Nev.

MERRILL, WIS.

Local 2344 presented 30-year membership pins to two members at a meeting held on February 21, 1980. Pictured, from left to right, are: President of Local 2344, Harold Robl, and 30-year members Alvin R. Krause and Lawrence Hommerding.

ST. MARY'S, W. VA.

On September 12, 1979, Local 2023 held a testimonial dinner in honor of immediate Past President Jennings A. Smith. As of July, 1979, Smith had completed 22 years as president of the local. Pictured in the photograph is Smith, at the right, receiving a plaque from his successor in office Donald R. Wilson.

KELOWNA, B.C.

A member of Local 1370 received his 30-year pin at a regular meeting in May.

Peter Todd joined the United Brotherhood on May 3, 1950, becoming a member of Local 494, in Windsor, Ontario. He was the recording secretary for 15 years. When he relocated in Kelowna, B.C. he became a member in good standing.

Todd

Attend your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Tampa, Fla.—Picture No. 1

Tampa, Fla.—Picture No. 2

Tampa, Fla.—Picture No. 3

Tampa, Fla.—Picture No. 4

TAMPA, FLA.

On January 21, 1980, Local 696 held a special meeting and presented pins to 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 55-year members. Retired International Representative and 40-year member T. L. Carlton made the presentations. The following members received awards:

Picture No. 1 shows, front row, from left to right: 25-year members Dalio Bentancourt, Jack Hossman, E. C. Raymond, Earl Jackson, Jim Stephens, Carl Deshong, and Gerald Sultenfuss.

Second row, from left to right: Financial Secretary Brian Blair, Business Agent Carmen Canella, and Retired International Representative T. L. Carlton.

Back row, from left to right: Treasurer James Cook, President A. V. Smith, and Recording Secretary Roy Senical.

Picture No. 2 shows, front row, from left to right: 30-year members Vince Falzerano, Willard Adams, John Gomez, Roy Boyette, Don Pendino, Nelson Ligori, and Charles Rushing.

Second row from left to right: Financial Secretary Brian Blair, Business Agent Carmen Canella, George Medlin, Cecil Geiger, William Austin, John Spivey, Henry Valdez, and Retired International Representative T. L. Carlton.

Back row, from left to right: Treasurer James Cook, President A. V. Smith, and Recording Secretary Roy Senical.

Picture No. 3 shows, front row, from left to right: 35-year members Frank Cardosa, Ellis Champion, Amador Domingo, Frank Castellano, Manuel Pelaez, Frank Palaez, and Grady Heaton.

Local union officers who participated in the ceremony are pictured in the second and third rows.

Picture No. 4 shows, front row, from left to right: 55-year member Martin Lein; 40-year members Charlie Cardosa, A. D. Williams, William Sultenfuss, John Anderson, and C. W. Jordan; and 45-year member Al Pitton.

Local union officers who participated in the ceremony are pictured in the second and third rows. Included is 40-year pin recipient T. L. Carlton, second row, far right, who presented the pins.

The following members received pins but were absent for the photograph: 25-year members Antonio Alvarez, Armando Aguiar, Ernest Evans, John Garcia, Charles Hall, Clyde Inman, Murray Jacoby, Marvin Robinson, Frank Rockwell and John White: 30-year members Woodrow Billingsley, Ernest Connally, Ronald Elkins, Willy Fledelius, Chester Gregory, Roy Gulley, Julian Hadnott, William Harp, Norman Jensen, W. S. Johnson, Norman Jordan, Perry Maggio, Samuel Massey, Edward McCann, Tom Petty, Mark Riggs, I. H. Sampedro and George Thomas; 35-year members Alton Butts, Pietro Ciccarello, Manuel Gonzalez, Roy Hernandez, Anselmo Rendules, Wade Thompson and Phillip Urso; 40-year members John Aulick, Willie Collins, E. E. Doub, Edward Eckstein, K. O. Hancock, L. L. Harris, J. B. Jackson, T. V. McFarland, Edward Nistal, George Reynolds, Vincent Usher, Charles Yankovich and Harry White; 45-year member Alfred Walker; and 55-year members Luther Ray and Hubert Rodene.

Lewiston, Maine

LEWISTON, ME.

At its third annual Christmas party, held on December 13, 1979, at the Cottage Road Armory, Local 407 presented service pins to its longstanding members. A total of 143 members with their wives and friends attended the gala which consisted of a happy hour, a smorgasbord dinner, and live music in addition to the pin presentation ceremony.

Pictured in the photoghaph are, front row, from left to right: Pete Begin, 28-years; Lucien Rivard, 27-years; Albert Bedard, 35-years; Cecil Rand, 38-years; Eddie Provost, 27-years; and Fred Cloutier, 47-years.

Second row, from left to right: Armand Tremblay, 14-years; Emile Provencher, 27-years; Paul Couture, 26-years; Lucien Perron, 27-years; Fernand Jalbert, 37-years; Maurice Guerrette, 26-years; Larry Couillard, 26-years; Adelard Gagne, 34-years; Phil Asselin, 27-years; Conrad Begin, 27-years; and Paul Labbe, 30-years.

Lake Worth, Fla.

Charlottetown, Ont.

Sikeston, Mo.

Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 1

LAKE WORTH, FLA.

Local 1308 recently presented service awards to its members at a banquet held at the New England Oyster House in Lantana. Gold awards were given for 55 and 65 years of service, silver awards for 25 years of service. Pictured from left to right are: Aimo Salovaara and Posey Jacobs, 25-years; Kenneth Moye, master of ceremonies, 25-years; James Cunningham, president of Local 1308 and district business representative; E. Jimmy Jones, international general representative; Adolph Masson, J. P. Updike and Calvin Smith all 25-years.

Gold awards were presented to 65-year member Vaino Talas and 55-year member Bertram Gilmore. Silver awards were presented to Frank Cochran, Edward Devos, Eugene Engholm, Erick Jaakkola, Bob Latham, Vaughn Miller, Charles Miserindino, Altti Oja, Asko Oja, Warren Shelhamer and Columbus Wallen.

SIKESTON, MO.

Local 618 held a service award banquet last December for members who have served the Brotherhood from 20 to 35 years. Pictured, from left to right, are: Daryl Plymate, 20-years; Forrest Petty, 25-years; Dale Morris, 20-years; Homer Outlaw, 35-years; Eursel A. Cate, 25-years; Charles Reinheimer, 20-years; and Joe Schott, 20-years.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photograph were: 20-year members Ross Abernathy, Joe Garner, Bert Gillespie, Emory Oliver, Gilbert Shaw, and Vester Steward; 25-year members Loran Moore and Fred Phillips; 30-year member H.O. Edwards; 35-year members Charles McCollum and Herbert Sliger.

CHARLOTTETOWN, ONT.

Local 1338 recently held a service awards banquet and dance, and those members who received pins are pictured in the accompanying photograph. Front row, from left to right: Bill Kells, 20-yrs.; Clyde Purkey, 25-yrs.; Louis MacNevin, 25-yrs.; and Lincoln Ross, 30-yrs. Back row, from left to right: Ruben Watts, 25-yrs.; Hugh MacDonald, 25-yrs.; Morton Wolfe, president; Harold Redmond, 25-yrs.; and William Shields, 25-yrs.

MIAMI, FLA.

Local 993 recently held its annual membership pin awards meeting, and International Representative E. Jimmy Jones and Business Agent Kenneth A. Berghuis presented pins to those members pictured in the following photographs.

Picture No. 1—Front row, from left to right: 30-year members John A. Zarelli, Richard Boyle, Alexander Branch, and Harry Dahlberg.

Back row, from left to right: 30-year members John J. Rowe, Gerald L. Hipps; 25-year members Andy L. Hopper, Alfredo Rios; and 30-year member Jack Sale.

Picture No. 2—Front row, from left to right: 35-year members Clyde Cobble, N. G. Shipman, and William Velazquez.

Back row, from left to right: Business Agent K. A. Berghuis and International Representative E. Jimmy Jones.

Picture No. 3—Front row, from left to right: 40-year members Harry Aiduck, Stanley Swartz; 55-year member John Fischer; and 65-year member Alfred Anderson.

Back row, from left to right: International Representative E. Jimmy Jones; Business Agent K. A. Berghuis; and 55-year member W. B. Shelton.

Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 2

Miami, Fla.—Picture No. 3

LABOR'S HALLMARK

Business-sponsored ads on tv have been asking, "What if you had to sign the work you do? Would you be proud?" The men and women of organized labor have "signed" their work for over 100 years with their Union Label and Union Shop Cards. They are symbols of skill and pride in our workmanship.

GLOUCESTER, N.J.

At a recent pin presentation ceremony, Local 393 awarded its 25 to 55-year members. The following members received awards:

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members—Front row, left to right: Elmer W. Adams, John R. Archer, John S. Bartley, Paul H. Brittin, Gordon F. Bruce, John O. Dafies, James E. Dobbins, and John Dawson.

Back row, left to right: Peter G. Ebner, Domenick Ererra, Marvin D. Everwine, Richard D. Everwine, Albert Haley, Douglas B. Hartsell, Bernard Hilbert, and George E. Hinshillwood.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, from left to right: Paul Maxwell, Jr., Rufus Moraco, Eric Nordberg, John H. O'Brien, Albert E. Pike, Jr., John Schosman, Joseph Taunitas, and William Taggart.

Picture No. 3 shows 30-year members—Front row, left to right: Fiowandi Ummarino, Charles L. White, John C. Winslow, William A. Anderson, Conzano Collaretti, John G. Costino, Clinton F. Davis, and Ellwood Davis.

Back row, left to right: William Johnson, Thomas A. Miller, Jr., Alfred M. Schuler, Robert M. Rudd, Ralph J. Schuman, John A. Skrabonja, Joseph Steinberger, and James J. Tuma.

Picture No. 4 shows 30-year members—Front row, left to right: John H. Hoover, Andrew P. McFadden, James T. McConnell, Jr., Frank R. Romero, Charles Ackerle, William A. Blackburn, Robert F. Bush, and Leslie W. Davey.

Back row, left to right: LeRoy Emory, Lee Duffield, Wayne E. Hurd, Elmer Mayers, George Potter, Ernest Powell, Peter Ruggeri, Charles Cooper, and John Sicardi, Jr.

Picture No. 5 shows 30-year members—Front row, left to right: James P. Marshall, Edward J. Nallen, Balfour C. Pantella, Stanley Przygoda, Charles Schramm, Howard C. Thomas, Benjamin Thompson, and Hayden S. Walker.

Back row, left to right: Horold R. Wenstrom, John D. Williams, and Robert Williams.

Picture No. 6—Front row, left to right: Michael Vernamenti, 53-years; John Biesz, 55-years; and William J. Setzer, 53-years.

Back row, left to right: Business Representative Thomas C. Ober, and President Russell C. Naylor.

Picture No. 7 shows 30-year members—Front row, left to right: George Baird, Earl W. Batz, Murice Boileau, Cecil Brooks, William R. Capie, Albert Cipolone, John E. Clark, and Argimiri Conde.

Back row, left to right: Edward J. Courtney, Edward A. Dobbins, Jesse M. Fullmer, Randell B. Hampton, Edward F. Hengy, Corbet Johnson, John H. Lang, Sr., and Fred Lickfeld.

Picture No. 8, from left to right: Business Representative Thomas C. Ober; Harry Moore, 35-years; and President Russell C. Naylor.

Gloucester, N.J.—Picture No. 1

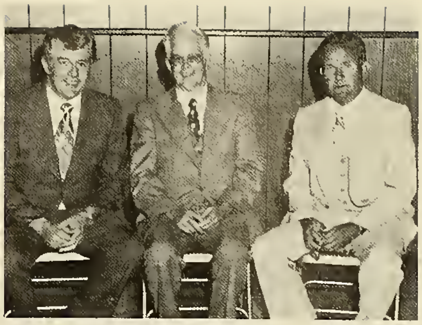
Gloucester, N.J.—Picture No. 2

Gloucester, N.J.—Picture No. 3

Gloucester, N.J.—Picture No. 4

Gloucester, N.J.—Picture No. 5, above, and Picture No. 6, left.

Gloucester, N.J.—Picture No. 7


Gloucester, N.J.—Picture No. 8

MUNCIE, IND.

Local 1016 recently held a special banquet to honor members for their years of service to the Brotherhood.

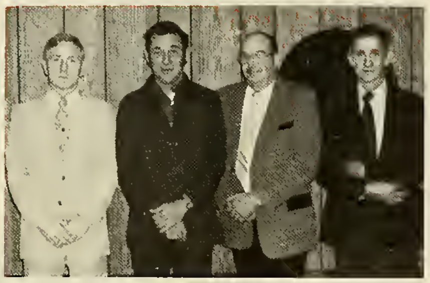
Picture No. 1, from left to right, shows 20-year members James L. Wooters (James Wooters is the son of Charles Wooters in Picture No. 3), Harold D. Liggett, Neil F. Moore, and William E. Wallace.

Picture No. 2, from left to right, shows 25-year members Delbert Hedrick and Joe Walker.

Picture No. 3, from left to right, shows 30-year members Charles Wooters, William Harrison, and James Connelly.

Picture No. 4 shows 40-year member Richard O. Brannon.

Picture No. 5 shows past Business Representative Don Large.


Muncie, Ind.—Picture No. 1

Muncie, Ind.—Picture No. 2

Muncie, Ind.—Picture No. 3

Muncie, Ind.—Pictures No. 4, left, and 5, right.

OGDEN U.

The following members of Local 450 recently received service pins at a dinner held in their honor:

From left to right: Albert Heaps, 30-years; Jim Stotts, 35-years; Boyd Allison, 25-years; Walter Bunn, 25-years; Cecil Satterthwaite, 35-years; John Campbell, 25-years; Elmo Longstroth, 40-years; Cecil Atencio, 30-years; Gideon Jolley, 25-years; Gus Kuykendall, 25-years; Dan Benson, 40-years; Neal Marshall, 25-years; Don Smith, 30-years; Henry Scroggins, 30-years.

Seated is 50-year member Otto Seifart, the carpenter with the longest membership in Local 450.

Ogden, U.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Local 14 held a special call meeting on January 8, presenting 25-year pins to the five men shown in the picture. Left to right are: Joe H. Rodriguez, John E. Lundquist, Lawrence A. Arnold, Jesus G. Gutierrez and Robert McGiboney.

San Antonio, Tx.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

Local 1143 recently held a banquet in honor of its members with 25 or more years of service. Pins and plaques were presented to 95 members who served a combined 3185 years with the Brotherhood. The guest speaker at the ceremony was International Representative and Wisconsin State Carpenters' Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ronald Stadler.

Picture No. 1—from left to right: General Representative Ronald Stadler; 60-year members Jake Mickschl and Anton Bruha; 59-year member Ragnar Gronbeck; and President Herb Quamme.

Picture No. 2—from left to right: Business Agent Patrick Kelley presenting a plaque to 55-year member William Eckart.

Picture No. 3—from left to right: President Herb Quamme; 51-year member Herman Germann; and 54-year member Peter Johns.

Picture No. 4—from left to right: 40-year members Loren Johnson, Winsel Masewicz, Hans Zabel, Glen Brinkman, and George Bell.

Picture No. 5—from left to right: 35-year members Clarence Beissel, Adolph Thompson, Art Haas, Stanley Severson, Joe Bendel, and Claus Skundberg.

Picture No. 6—Front row, from left to right: 30-year members Jack Riehl, Wisconsin State AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer; Ed Biessel, Robert Hayek, Felix Wurzel, Joe Potaracke, Robert Powers, Rich Johnson, and Ray Pendleton.

Back row, left to right: 30-year members Pat Kelley, Harold Baumback, Walter Cornforth, Roy Walker, John Weiland, Curtis Ellifson, and Bernard Bina.

Picture No. 7—Front row, left to right: 25-year members Ed Schumacher, Rich Kolb, LeRoy Boldt, Gene Alland, and Julius LaFlash.

Back row, left to right: 25-year members Robert Gordon, Robert Eulgem, Harold Friske, Vic Lingard, and Paul Heinzel.

The following members also received awards but were not present for the photograph: 60-year member Marcus Senstad, 50-year member Carl Goetz; 40-year members Martin Binner, Leonard Clark, Maurice DeKeyrel, Fred Groth, John Hengstl, Edwin Johnson, William Rucker, Edward Weiland, and Melvin Wisland. 35-year members Louis Andres, Daniel Gabrielson, C. L. Goergen, Bruce Hornbaker, LeRoy Juen, S. I. Kendhammer, William Lyons, Art Olson, Gilbert Paulson, H. E. Rondestvedt, and Gilmer Splett. 30-year members Rich Ammerman, Henry Anderson, Nick Berland, Jerome Bishop, James Clark, Calvin Cronk, Steve Gofus, Robert Goschke, Peter Graf, Alfred Gruen, Ingvald Jorgenson, Art Leisso, H. C. Martell, William Michener, Daniel Myrland, Earl Nelson, Eugene Osgood, Frank Riese, Al Servais, William Springer, Maynard Stavlo, Stephen Stevenson, and Joseph Theisen. 25-year members Edward Becker, Edward Kuster, James Lindsay, John Martell, Leland Miedema, Carl Paul, Robert Sobkowiak, and Fred Zabel.

Locrosses, Wis.—Picture No. 1

Locrosse, Wis.—Picture No. 2

Locrosse, Wis.—Picture No. 3

Locrosse, Wis.—Picture No. 4

Locrosse, Wis., Picture No. 5

Locrosse, Wis., Picture No. 6

Locrosse, Wis. Picture No. 7

MAYWOOD, CALIF.

November 16, 1979, Furniture Workers Local 3161 presented membership pins. Front row, left to right, Braulio Rojas, 25-year pin; George Smith, 35-year pin, and Rudolph Loera, 25-year pin. Back row, left to right, James Flores, Los Angeles District Council, Mill Representative; Gonzalo Barba, Financial Secretary; Tony Arroyo, Business Representative; and Arthur Sais, President.

Maywood, Calif.

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 454 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $554,280.15 in death claims paid for the month.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, Ill.—Sherman H. MacDonald, Edward W. VonLaven.
5, St. Louis, Mo.—Boniface Levery.
7, Minneapolis, Mn.—Alfred Olson.
8, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles H. Stalnaker.
9, Buffalo, N.Y.—John Campanella.
14, San Antonio, Tx.—Gus E. Kruckemeyer.
15, Hackensack, N.J.—Aanen Aanensen, John Bellizia, Mrs. John Thompson.
16, Springfield, Ill.—Mrs. Ernest C. Langford.
18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada—Leopold Dri.
20, New York, N.Y.—Harry Hanson, Simon Vikse, Charles Winsch.
22, San Francisco, Calif.—George S. Carlson, Russell Mattson, Erwin J. Thygeson.
26, E. Detroit, Mi.—George L. Bidigare, Mrs. Walter P. Miat, Mrs. Leo J. Smith.
27, Toronto, Ont., Canada—Hugo Kinnunen.
30, New London, Conn.—Colin Campbell.
31, Trenton, N.J.—Mrs. William J. Neylan, Mrs. Nicholas Schrier.
32, Springfield, Ma.—Mrs. Walter E. McNeil, Karol M. Wolczko.
34, Oakland, Ca.—Joseph A. Rhodes, Byron J. Prudden.
36, Oakland, Ca.—Earl Bagwell, Andrew J. Kilstrom.
43, Hartford, Conn.—Richard A. Keating.
46, Sault Ste. Marie, Mi.—Arne J. Maki, Sr., Charles C. Perthes.
47, St. Louis, Mo.—Charles P. Eaton, Joseph J. Hess, Milas D. House.
48, Fitchburg, Ma.—Mrs. Marcellino Erali.
49, Lowell, Ma.—Howard Drew, Jr.
50, Knoxville, Tn.—Henley Clarence Wear.
51, Boston, Ma.—Benito Nizza.
53, White Plains, N.Y.—Arthur Dolan.
54, Chicago, Ill.—Bernard Salup.
55, Denver, Co.—Millard B. Buchanan, Harold R. Franz, Orris H. Gesner, Max K. Hilterbrand.
58, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Gottfried Eirich, Mrs. Ivan Gustafson, Gust N. Nelson, Tore Olson, Fredolph Swenson (Swanson).
60, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. Paul L. Boyd.
61, Kansas City, Mo.—Cecil L. Edmonds, Hubert R. Nelson.
64, Louisville, Ky.—Guthrie W. Hahn.
62, Chicago, Ill.—Charles Jelinek.
66, Olean, N.Y.—Carl D. Smith.
69, Canton, Oh.—Kenneth G. Sarbaugh.
71, Fort Smith, Ark.—Carl H. Bramlett.
80, Chicago, Ill.—Oscar Sandeen.
83, Halifax, N.S., Canada—Ervin S. Jewers.
100, Muskegon, Mi.—Gustave A. Bergklint, James V. DeMint.
101, Baltimore, Md.—Mrs. Godfrey Clark.
106, Des Moines, Ia.—Jens Nielsen.
131, Seattle, Wa.—Mrs. Arthur E. Giddens, Mrs. Victor H. Petty.
132, Wash., D.C.—Cassius P. Benton, Mrs. J. Leroy Poole, Edmund R. Wright, Jr.
134, Montreal, Que., Canada—Eloi J. Raymond.
135, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Julius Gelman.
139, Jersey City, N.J.—Zygment Kwiten.
141, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Carl Clarren.
146, Schenectady, N.Y.—Emil Pirkanen, Patsy Scrime.
168, Kansas City, Ks.—Oscar E. Taylor.
171, Youngstown, Oh.—Lester Kerr.
180, Vallejo, Ca.—Harvey F. Horrocks.
181, Chicago, Ill.—Christen J. Christensen.

Local Union, City

182, Cleveland, Oh.—William J. Furze, Ben Stryczny.
185, St. Louis, Mo.—Arthur Ravenscraft, Louis J. Sindelar.
187, Geneva, N.Y.—Lester W. Jackson, Edwin R. Schnirel, Mrs. William L. Trickey.
189, Quincy, Ill.—Oscar Trine.
194, Oakland, Ca.—Edward Hill.
198, Dallas, Tx.—Ralph E. Crow, Frederick W. Markus, Thomas E. Newcomb.
203, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—William Bullied.
210, Stamford, Conn.—William J. Lovello, Adrien A. Maurice, Baner G. A. Osterberg, Vincent V. Vitale.
213, Houston, Tx.—Mrs. Edwin F. Moodyman, Francis M. Smiley, Hulon A. Williams.
230, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Philip A. Lenert.
246, New York, N.Y.—Trygve Omdal.
255, Bloomingburg, N.Y.—Karl R. Meyer.
257, New York, N.Y.—Maurice Kleinman.
261, Scranton, Pa.—Mrs. Stanley Para.
262, San Jose, Ca.—Mrs. Joseph Bruscato, Robert M. Ratliff.
264, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Alfred Patzer.
265, Saugerties, N.Y.—Adam Birk.
266, Stockton, Ca.—Minus L. Cotton.
280, Lockport, N.Y.—Charles W. Miller, Edwin H. Miller, Mrs. Philip H. Wager.
316, San Jose, Ca.—James W. Evans, Howard J. Martin, Gus N. Sandell.
329, Okla. City, Okla.—Clabert Morrell, Robert Spiker.
331, Norfolk, Va.—Robert Burnham, Gordon B. Porter.
344, Waukesha, Wisc.—Mark Heinzelman.
345, Memphis, Tn.—Jesse B. Daughtry, Mrs. Earl G. Hall, Gayle T. Sutton.
350, New Rochelle, N.Y.—Axel Arlands.
356, Marietta, Oh.—William Gretz.
359, Philadelphia, Pa.—Antoni S. Chmielewski.
366, New York, N.Y.—Frank Holmok, Vincent Margiotta, Israel Zaretsky.
377, Alton, Ill.—Herbert L. Ashlock, Mrs. Percy Kortkamp, Mrs. Arthur Kramer.
379, Texarkana, Tx.—Virgil J. Lumpkin.
387, Columbus, Ms.—Charles (King) Scruggs.
388, Richmond, Va.—Aubrey J. Adkins, David C. Driver.
393, Camden, N.J.—George B. Driscoll, Mrs. Fred F. Mohrfeld, Sr., Mrs. Frank E. Mull, Sr., Raymond Ware.
400, Omaha, Neb.—Carl M. Gillespie, Lewis F. Young.
404, Lake County & Vic., Oh.—Herman O. Lee.
411, San Angelo, Tx.—Mrs. H. B. Calfee.
424, Hingham, Ma.—Vito Spinelli.
434, Chicago, Ill.—Michael D. Hawtree.
440, Buffalo, N.Y.—Lester J. Coyle.
448, Waukegan, Ill.—Gordon A. Beaulieu.
455, Somerville, N.J.—Sam V. Patullo.
472, Ashland, Ky.—Jeff P. Bailey.
494, Windsor, Ont., Canada—Roque I. Bissonette, William Duncan.
503, Lancaster & Depew, N.Y.—Theodore H. Kuhn.
507, Nashville, Tn.—Hugh H. McCullough.
526, Galveston, Tx.—Leebay L. Panattoni.
528, Washington, D.C.—Moir E. DeHart, Sr.
540, Holyoke, Ma.—Gregoire T. (George) Godin.

Local Union, City

543, Mamaroneck, N.Y.—Michael D. Calgi.
556, Meadville, Pa.—William L. Klingensmith.
568, Lincoln, Ill.—Harold E. Durr. David Shea, Sr.
579, St. Johns, Nfld., Canada—Josiah Hiscock.
586, Sacramento, Ca.—Charles B. DeTalley.
599, Hammond, Ind.—Reuben Baumgardner.
606, Virginia, Mn.—Mrs. Arvid Perala.
609, Idaho Falls, Idaho—Mrs. G. Blaine Singleton.
618, Sikeston, Mo.—Jessie L. Glenn.
625, Manchester, N.H.—Ovila P. Cantara.
626, Wilmington, Del.—Mrs. Rudolph Heyman.
627, Jacksonville, Fla.—Joseph N. Thornton.
642, Richmond, Ca.—Harvey Doman, Milton (Mark) Wharton.
651, Jackson, Mich.—Harold E. Cochrane.
668, Palo Alto, Ca.—Howard G. Zink.
674, Mt. Clemens, Mi.—Leonard J. Rose.
694, Boonville, Ind.—Mrs. Jack E. Chapman.
698, Covington, Ky.—James O. Steele.
701, Fresno, Ca.—Jose Gomez, Teunis C. Vierwinden.
715, Elizabeth, N.J.—Bjarne Hansen, Oscar Morris.
721, Los Angeles, Ca.—Mrs. Leo Flores, Mrs. Fayne H. Franklin.
739, Cincinnati, Oh.—Clarence Luken, Robert J. Neyer.
742, Decatur, Ill.—Merville L. Nicholls.
750, Junction City, Ks.—Fred R. Pratt.
751, Santa Rosa, Ca.—Joseph M. Bowling, Gaylord Dutcher, Steven Henderson.
764, Shreveport, La.—James R. Dotson, Jr.
780, Astoria, Ore.—John G. Pedersen.
782, Fond du Lac, Wi.—Orville L. Ciske.
787, New York, N.Y.—Harry C. Hellstrom, Bronislav Strychowski, Mrs. Oscar Shostack.
803, Metropolis, Ill.—Irven Laird.
836, Janesville, Wi.—Mrs. Marston Dresser.
845, Norwood, Pa.—Mrs. Robert J. Messick.
849, Manitowoc, Wisc.—Edwin J. Pinger, Austin L. Toney.
873, Cincinnati, Oh.—Robert G. Janson.
918, Manhattan, Ks.—Delora F. Thompson.
921, Portsmouth, N.H.—Mrs. F. Donald Stanley.
929, South Gate, Ca.—Mrs. Clifford Howard, Melchoir A. Prukop, Elko S. Weaver.
943, Tulsa, Ok.—Mrs. Albert M. Armstrong.
944, San Bernardino, Ca.—Mrs. Allen L. Griffin.
948, Sioux City, Ia.—James K. Long.
982, Detroit, Mich.—Reginald H. Fryer, Elmer J. Heumann, Alfred Jouppi, Robert M. Slachta, Mrs. Robah J. Walker.
993, Miami, Fla.—Mark H. Richardson.
1000, Tampa, Fla.—Wayne G. Hudson.
1003, Indianapolis, Ind.—Carl R. Branch.
1006, New Brunswick, N.J.—Mrs. Louis DeLuca, John C. Lukasonek, Johannes P. Thomsen.
1007, Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada—Mrs. Joseph Duhaime, Thomas C. Tierney.
1046, Palm Springs, Ca.—Gerald W. Johnson, Walter R. Wyse.
1052, Hollywood, Ca.—Raymundo Zamora.
1062, Santa Barbara, Ca.—Carl R. Leland, Mrs. Ira Lee West.
1065, Salem, Ore.—Mrs. Reinart Jipp, Ralph Maude.

Local Union, City

1080, Owensboro, Ky.—William W. Hill.
1089, Phoenix, Az.—Virgil Milford.
1097, Longview, Tx.—Harry W. Goad, Robert L. Thompson.
1098, Baton Rouge, La.—Mrs. Hayden Singleton.
1120, Portland, Ore.—Mrs. Ralph A. Bisceglia.
1132, Alpena, Mich.—John Mahalak.
1140, San Pedro, Ca.—Henry O. Jenkins.
1143, LaCrosse, Wi.—Martin F. Schlechter.
1146, Green Bay, Wi.—John A. Eisenrich.
1147, Roseville, Ca.—Fred L. Benge.
1149, San Francisco, Ca.—Henry L. Fontaine, Fred B. Sutter.
1150, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.—Earl F. Hettrich.
1157, Lebanon, Ore.—Wendal R. Bates.
1159, Point Pleasant, W.Va.—Raymond L. Moss.
1164, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Moshe Sherzer.
1192, Birmingham, Ala.—Robert J. McNichols.
1194, Pensacola, Fla.—Clarence R. Bush, Sr.
1196, Arlington Hts., Ill.—Wilfred C. Gerken, Mrs. Alex Schanmier.
1198, Independence, Ks.—Ernest H. Claibourn.
1204, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Erling (Earl) Gurebo.
1208, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Carl Felitan, Mrs. Robert Schweitzer.
1216, Mesa, Ariz.—Mrs. Floyd Morgan.
1222, Medford, N.Y.—Mrs. Clinton G. Bishop, Lambert S. Collins, Chauncey D. Eleazer, Michael Lang.
1242, Akron, Oh.—John J. Deak, Paul W. Handschumaker.
1250, Homestead, Fla.—Elvis T. Thomas.
1251, New Westminster, B.C., Canada—Raoul G. Hellstrom.
1255, Chillicothe, Oh.—Wilbur E. Sever.
1273, Eugene, Ore.—Rudolf L. Breistrand.
1280, Mountain View, Ca.—Mrs. Martin H. Gehrke, Alex Salko, John G. Taylor.
1302, New London, Conn.—Thomas P. Rooney.
1305, Fall River, Mass.—Roland V. Briere, Sr.
1308, Lake Worth, Fla.—Frederick R. Borderick, Sr., Donald C. McCune, Cyril G. Wright.
1319, Albuquerque, N.M.—Luis Chavez, Woodrow W. Killen, Elmer R. Sanchez, Troy Tatum, Mrs. Dallas D. Witt.
1323, Monterey, Ca.—Charles M. Carpenter.
1333, State College, Pa.—John Tocimak.
1335, Wilmington, Ca.—Galen G. Wyatt.
1339, Morgantown, W.Va.—Mrs. Orville C. Brown, Harry K. Parks.
1342, Irvington, N.J.—Frederick Braun, William V. D'Anton, James Hoatson, Michael Hover, Charles Inverarity, Charles J. McGinn, Charles Niemiec, Mrs. George F. Patee, John Van Gelder.
1351, Leadville, Co.—Hjalmar Anderson.
1367, Chicago, Ill.—Herbert (Fritz) Erickson, Mrs. Albert Ratti, Joseph Seidl.
1373, Flint, Mi.—Ola C. Wright.
1377, Buffalo, N.Y.—Francis J. Hembert.
1338, Oregon City, Ore.—Mrs. Gordon Nichols.
1393, Toledo, Oh.—Ray S. Winters.
1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—John J. Hackenberger.
1400, Santa Monica, Ca.—Orin E. White.
1401, Buffalo, N.Y.—Mrs. Bernard Kaczmarz.
1408, Redwood City, Ca.—Gustav A. Becker.
1416, New Bedford, Ma.—Mrs. Robert Boucher, Phillip E. Lavoie, Sr., Frank Sylvia.

Local Union, City

1437, Compton, Ca.—Jesse L. Johnson, William E. Kuykendall.
1453, Huntington Bch., Ca.—Ferd Rombeau, Louis E. Tessier.
1471, Jackson, Ms.—Thelbert H. Allison, Donald Hughes, Claudie D. McDonald.
1476, Lake Charles, La.—Vernon W. Barber, Sr.
1478, Redondo Bch., Ca.—Robert Hern, Julian Torres.
1507, El Monte, Ca.—Marshall E. Ford, Lewis E. Guy, John C. Leight, Anthony P. Parisi.
1521, Algoma, Wi.—Walter J. LaCrosse.
1539, Chicago, Ill.—Michael J. Curry.
1553, Hawthorne, Ca.—Roberta Bryant, John L. Wilkerson.
1562, North Wales, Pa.—Edward F. Kline.
1571, San Diego, Ca.—Mrs. Donald G. Fuller, John H. Hoefer, Roy Van Wagner.
1588, Sydney, N.S., Canada—John E. MacNeil.
1599, Redding, Ca.—Mrs. John W. Enterkine, Maximillion A. Schreiber.
1632, San Luis Obispo, Ca.—Donald L. Bailey.
1683, El Dorado, Ar.—Mrs. B. Frank Hannegan, George D. Wilcher.
1685, Pineda, Fla.—Willie L. Farabee.
1725, Daytona Beach, Fla.—Christopher C. Arnold, Charles Wilson.
1733, Marshfield, Wisc.—Lillian Marks.
1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Herbert G. Schroeder.
1750, Cleveland, Oh.—Stanley A. Rydzinsky.
1752, Pomona, Ca.—Mrs. John R. Hawker.
1764, Marion, Va.—Ezra Dunford, William E. Rouse.
1765, Orlando, Fla.—Edward F. Anacker, Mrs. Fred E. Malone.
1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Theodore H. Fox.
1772, Hicksville, N.Y.—Carl P. Hedin.
1779, Calgary, Alta., Canada—Mrs. Frank Heskes, Martin Ostergaard.
1780, Las Vegas, Nev.—Leo A. Davis, Mrs. Howard H. Griswold, Edward J. Zaletel.
1811, Monroe, La.—Joseph G. Peacock.
1815, Santa Ana, Ca.—Dale H. Elliott, Mrs. William W. McAndrew, Ralph E. Sewell, James R. Woods, Jr.
1822, Ft. Worth, Tx.—Arthur A. Taylor, Paul F. Ziehe.
1823, Philadelphia, Pa.—Thomas Horn, Kathryn E. McCullough.
1827, Las Vegas, Nev.—Henry C. Lawrence.
1843, Chilliwack, B.C., Canada—Paul J. Koty.
1846, New Orleans, La.—Paul Bourgeois, Raymond C. Owen.
1849, Pasco, Wa.—Ralph F. Cummings.
1861, Milpitas, Ca.—Mrs. Henning Dahl.
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1929, Cleveland, Oh.—Stanley J. Craig, Larry G. Larson.
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1947, Hollywood, Fla.—Rudolph Illigasch.
1961, Roseburg, Ore.—Mrs. Lawrence L. Todd.
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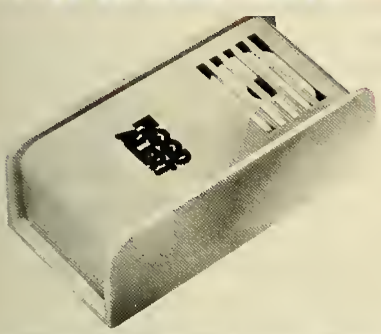
WATER SENSING ALARM



Here is an inexpensive water sensing alarm which detects leaking or flooding water 24 hours a day.

Battery powered, Flood Alert is activated when water contacts its water sensors, sounding a loud, high-pitched beep alarm for up to five full days. Features include 100% solid state electronics, high-impact ABS plastic construction, compact size and weight (5-1/2" x 2-5/16" x 1-7/8", 4 oz.) and operating capability between 0° and 125° F.

Flood Alert requires no installation and is ideal for countless residential, industrial/commercial and recreational applications; anywhere water damage can be a problem. Accessories include an auxiliary output module for hard to reach places and nautical use, and a wall hanging bracket for use with remote sensors.

Suggested retail for Flood Alert is under $15. For more information, contact Datasonic, Inc., 150 West Pine Street, Long Beach, N.Y. 11561, (516) 889-4078.

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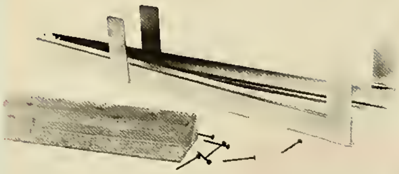
LA-OUT-STIK



The La-Out-Stik, designed by a carpenter, is a precision tool that makes wall framing faster and simpler. With the La-Out-Stik, any carpenter or do-it-yourself handyman can position standard 2 x 4 wall studs faster than with most conventional methods of using a measuring tape and tri-square.

The La-Out-Stik perfectly templates wall studs. Each flange on the La-Out-Stik is the width of a standard 2 x 4 and is centered at 16". The La-Out-Stik is positioned on the top and bottom plates and both are marked at the same time. Each stud will then line up perfectly to the pre-marked plates when nailing the frame together.

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FIRE/DRAFTSTOPPING

The National Forest Products Association has issued new recommendations for fire and draftstopping in concealed spaces of buildings.

Gerald F. Prange, NFPA vice president of technical services, said that "since new design and construction techniques have had a major impact on fire/draftstopping requirements, the new provisions were developed as a recommended practice for inclusion in building codes."

The NFPA recommendations are illustrated to show the proper placement of fire and draftstopping. They are offered in the interest of improved fire safety in buildings.

Single copies of "Improved Fire Safety: Design of Firestopping and Draftstopping for Concealed Spaces" are available free from: Technical Services Division, National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. **(Mention that you read about this in the Carpenter.)**

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IN CONCLUSION

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND NATIONAL CONCERNS

Large institutions in a democracy must be responsible to the citizenry. This includes our major industrial corporations and investment firms.

It used to be, a generation ago, that big business and foreign affairs were two separate and distinct subjects for study and concern. If you were a manufacturer, and there was a market for your product overseas, you made your shipments through exporters, or you sold direct to importers in the undeveloped countries around the world. If there was a revolution in some small nation, you might lose the revenue from a few crates of innertubes or a few barrels of solvent caught in the crossfire, but you took your losses, or your exporter did, and you accepted them no matter what government came into power. You didn't get involved in foreign politics.

For the most part, those days of straight-laced Yankee enterprise are gone forever. In the 1980s huge conglomerates of companies have established elaborate networks of communication and commerce throughout the world . . . and they *do get involved* in foreign affairs. They take sides in international disputes and lobby for favorable legislation. They influence national elections. In some instances, they have helped to unseat government officials and, through bribery, have caused agencies of foreign governments to buy their products and services, whether they needed them or not.

There's a good side to all the multinational commerce in this latter half of the 20th Century. Undeveloped nations are developing. The "Dark Continent" is no longer dark. East meets West on equal terms.

There is especially a good side when expanded overseas markets create jobs for US and Canadian workers. Looking at it from the standpoint of an economist, the good side also comes when North America has a balance of payments with other areas of the world, when our exports and imports and our exchanges of dollars and other revenue hit a happy, thriving equilibrium.

But there is also a bad side—the side which shows when an old-line American or Canadian firm transfers its manufacturing operations overseas to get cheaper labor and cheaper raw materials regardless of the economic consequences to its nation of origin.

There is also a bad side, as far as we are concerned, when a major US or Canada-based corporation invests all of its overseas profits in order to increase its margins of profit or to avoid US and Canadian corporation taxes.

In this period of high inflation and rising unemployment it is especially important that American and Canadian firms show more *patriotism* in their dealings with the nations of their origin. North America gave them their start. North American technology and knowhow and the productivity of US and Canadian workers made them world leaders in commerce and industry. They owe something to their constituency on this continent, and it is time that they are held accountable for their international actions.

The AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department held a legislative conference in Washington, D.C., earlier this year, and Building Trades unions pointed out to Congress at that time that, although "the political agenda of the 1970s focused extensively on the size and abuse of *big government,* the political agenda of the 1980s should focus on the size and abuse of *big business.*"

Corporations and investment firms have many ways of circumventing the economic laws of the land. The current session of the Congress has before it several proposals for cutting business taxes, for example. They masquerade as devices to increase capital formation, enhance productivity, encourage savings, reduce consumption of scarce products and the like. Capital spending rose rapidly last year, and it is expected to increase by nearly 11% this year, so tax cuts are actually not needed to encourage capital outlays . . . but the pretense is there.

And the profits are there, too. The Exxon Corporation, the world's largest company, announced in April that it had a 102.1% increase in profits during the first quarter of this year! This was the biggest one-quarter profit level ever recorded by an American corporation. In the third quarter of last year, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reported profits of $1.5 billion.

That's Yankee enterprise with an infusion of foreign capital and a lot of investments in the right places.

The Building Trades cite four major areas for an investigation of corporate power in North America, and I would like to list them for you:

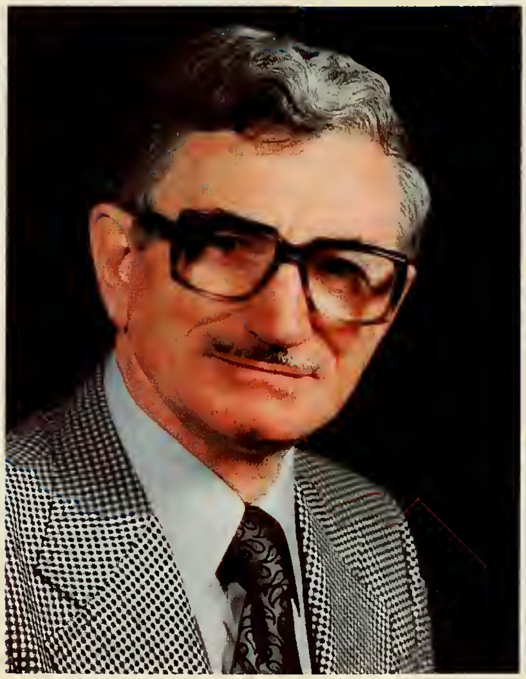
- *State chartering of corporations*—States lure companies into their jurisdiciton in order to generate incorporation fees by issuing corporation codes that are excessively pro-management. There must be federal chartering standards for big business. Too many corporations chartered in Delaware and other states with easy incorporation procedures are like merchant ships flying Liberian and Panamanian flags.

- *Corporate crimes*—Antitrust violations, foreign payoffs, consumer frauds, hazardous chemical usage, economic manipulations which injure consumers are all part of the corporate game plan in too many instances. State, provincial, and federal lawmakers must create new deterrants to corporate crimes. Such crimes must be exposed and punished.

- *Dislocations of workers and communities*—Very often, today, corporations can decide which towns will thrive and which towns will gather cobwebs through a simple balloting of the board of directors. They can affect the ecology of a community and geographic area through the use of certain energy sources or the neglect of others. They can spend enormous amounts on public relations, community relations, and lobbying to influence the citizens of North America and other nations as well.

- *Corporation "musical chairs"*—Many corporation executives make a large portion of their "living" by serving on corporation boards and on the boards of subsidiary firms . . . attending meetings occasionally, making the right connections here and there, and spending well on expense accounts. These freeloaders of big business must be limited in their ability to decide the fate of hundreds and thousands of workers employed by their benevolent corporations.

Perhaps in this summary of corporate concerns I begin to sound "anti business." I am not. I am heartily in favor of our free enterprise system. But I think that you and I will agree that today "free enterprise" means particularly, "responsible enterprise." Let's get it back on the right path.

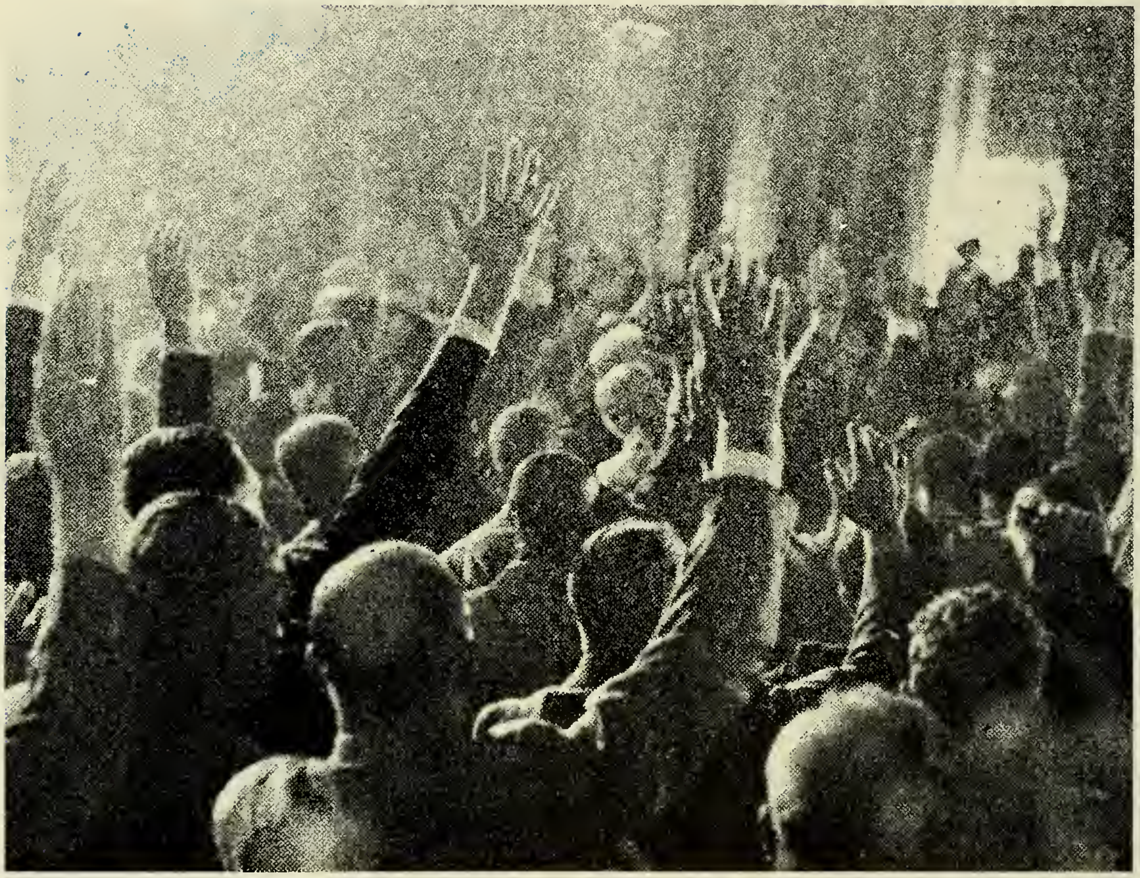


William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

Never Underestimate The Importance of . . .

A Show of Hands



The hands raised in a local union meeting and the hands raised in a convention have an important bearing on your job and the conditions under which you work. They can elect officers, vote an assessment, launch negotiations, and approve or disapprove a contract.

Next year, when the Brotherhood meets in Chicago for its 34th General Convention—its Centennial Anniversary Convention—shows of hands will decide the future course of the 800,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Next time an important matter comes before your local union for a vote, join the show of hands. Make your opinion count!

JULY 1980

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881

Anniversaries of North American Freedom

July 4, 1776—The Declaration of Independence was signed and the United States of America became a new nation.

July 1, 1867—The Dominion of Canada was formed. Under the British North America Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament, the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were formally confederated under a federal government.

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 100 No. 7 JULY, 1980

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $7.50 per year, single copies 75¢ in advance.

Printed in U.S.A.

THE COVER

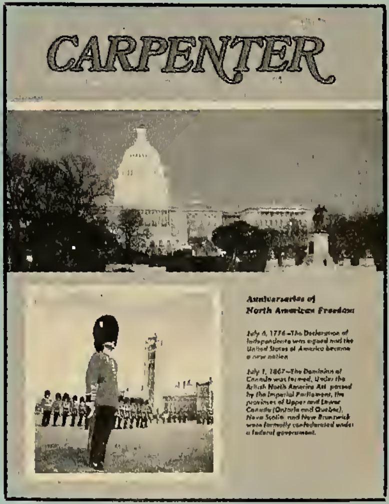
Just as the first week of July is a time of national celebration in the United States, so is it also a time of celebration in Canada.

On July 1, 1867, the Dominion of Canada was formed. The anniversary of this significant milestone in North American history is a national holiday throughout the Canadian provinces.

A convention of delegates from all the provinces had met in Quebec in 1864 to discuss confederation. Under the guidance of such statesmen as John A. MacDonald, Charles Tupper, George Brown, George E. Cartier, D'Arcy McGee, and others—known now as the Fathers of the Confederation—a set of resolutions was adopted which served as the basis of the British North America Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1867.

Our July cover shows the seats of government for our two great nations—the US Capitol on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., and the Canadian Parliament and federal buildings, situated on a high bluff overlooking the Ottawa River in Ottawa. Royal Canadian Mounted Police in their bright red, black and gold uniforms parade on the Parliament grounds.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.



Blueprint for the 80s

Our World Leadership Depends upon Our Overcoming Problems of Energy and Inflation

By JIMMY CARTER

President, United States

When I took office more than three years ago I pledged to work tirelessly for peace . . . We have accomplished much. The Panama Canal Treaties, peace between Egypt and Israel . . . We have normalized relations with China, a billion people, more than a fourth of the entire population of the world. And we have preserved good relationships that we have long enjoyed with the people on Taiwan. We have opened up a new era of relationships, good relationships with the people of the Third World, and we have made a bold and consistent drive for human rights. But we must remember that peace ultimately rests on our unity and our strength and our resolve. We cannot waver.

Winston Churchill once called World War II the unnecessary war because the allies did not stand up to aggression until it was too late. We cannot allow another such mistake . . . Security overseas requires security at home. Our world leadership on a continuing basis depends upon our overcoming the problems of energy and inflation. The most important domestic challenge and responsibility that we have is to reduce inflation and the high interest rates that inevitably accompany high inflation. These economic problems are the worldwide consequences of enormous and unprecedented increases in the price of energy.

In the last year alone, the price of energy has increased more than all time in history since oil was first discovered. The fact that other nations share the same burdens or worse ones is of little comfort to us in the United States. This is a time for a wise and resolute action, and for courage and unity again as a strong nation.

* * *

> *'We must have energy and anti-inflation programs that permit us to sustain full employment over the long term.'*

●

> *'We're a nation of human beings . . . a nation that makes mistakes. But we're also a nation that has a self-correcting mechanism built in.'*

FIGHTING INFLATION

When future generations look back on these days I want them to know this period as a time we turned our energy problems around and therefore addressed directly and effectively our economic problems. I am determined to build a future of which we can be proud, a secure future, and I want to build it with your help, and that also means controlling inflation which jeopardizes our economic security. I do not need to tell you and you do not need to tell me how bad inflation is or that many of its causes are beyond our control. Inflation is worldwide, lately reaching extremely high levels, even in countries like Japan, Great Britain, Italy, France, West Germany. High inflation has persisted at an average rate of eight percent or more during the last dozen years in our country in order to gain its present force.

But at its core, inflation can be controlled, but only if we act courageously and with persistence over a longer period of time. Rather than detail to you the anti-inflation program that I unveiled . . . just let me describe briefly the principles that I have followed. First, we had to take tough action to jolt an inflation rate that is explosive. Inflation this year has threatened to break through its previous limits and get completely out of control if we had not acted. Some have said the action was too forceful, but had we been excessively timid then our attempts would have been fruitless.

Second, these measures require discipline and self restraint, and there is no avoiding this reality. There are no easy answers. There are no magic solutions. There are no legislative shortcuts which can simply by law outlaw inflation.

Third, uncontrolled inflation, unfortunately, hits many people much harder than others. Inflation is an inconvenience for the rich, but it is disastrous, as you well know for working families, for the poor and the elderly. More than anyone else they need our help, your help and mine in the fight against inflation.

Finally, the American people need and expect leadership . . . the American people expect honesty. They want to be told the truth. They expect fairness, equity, and they expect discipline from their own government. A government that comes up short and borrows the difference year after year after year, cannot expect to tell others that they must live within their means.

* * *

FULL EMPLOYMENT

I am committed to full employment. But I know that we must have energy and anti-inflation programs that permit us to sustain full employment over the long term. It is up to us to solve inflation. It is up to people who are committed to full employment and economic justice . . . We must act together with the full knowledge that if we fail, somebody else will try to solve this problem who does not have our commitment to jobs and to economic justice.

* * *

DECADE OF CHALLENGE

I am determined that we sustain the America that has international security, energy security and economic security so vital in the 1980's.

This is a decade of decision. It is a decade of challenge. And I think we ought to remember that it is our decade—it is your decade and mine. We must meet the challenges not with whining and complaining, not with trepidation about the future nor with fear, but with courage. We cannot flinch. I need your help and the nation needs your help to make the dreams of the greatest nation on earth come true.

* * *

BELIEF IN STRENGTH

We are a nation of freedom, and we are a nation that thrives on difference of opinion, on debate, sometimes on division. We are a nation that looks upon the political process as a sign of potential unity and not permanent divisiveness and weakness. Our country is one that sometimes has to face a difficult issue before other nations face the same issue, because we are strong enough and eager enough to be willing to look to the future without fear or trepidation and because we are in the advanced guard of a cutting edge of society. This is not a detriment for any of us; it's an asset.

We are a nation that believes in strength. And our country is the strongest on earth—militarily, politically, economically, and, I believe, in peace and we recognize that only morally and ethically as well. It's a nation that believes in peace and we recognize that only through strength and unity can we preserve peace. This has not always been a goal which our nation has been able to achieve. There have been some challenges which we could not ignore. There have been some mistakes made in the judgment of our leaders.

We are not a nation of infallibility. We're a nation of human beings who, because of our differences and because of the fluid nature of our society and because of the challenges which we sometimes meet first—a nation that makes mistakes. But we're also a nation that has a self-correcting mechanism built in. We have weathered the challenges and the disappointments and the mistakes of Vietnam, Watergate, CIA revelations, and have come through still strong, still respected.

We're a nation of human rights, not only for our own people, to an increasing degree in each generation, but also a nation that holds high the banner of human rights for others to admire and to emulate.

I think the recent challenge to us in the capture of innocent Americans and holding of those Americans in our Embassy in Tehran has exhibited, for the world to see, one basic characteristic of Americans, and that is that 220 million of us, self-satisfied, at ease, blessed with material blessings and security, have been almost devastated in our concern for those 50 people, not famous people or rich people or powerful people, but important people. Not only have we been concerned about their lives but we have been concerned about their freedom. And for us to exhibit a constant, national, almost unanimous concern about those 50 hostages has been a signal to the world that we do indeed practice our concern about the value of an individual life and the right of that person to be free.

* * *

OUR ADVANTAGES

But all of us are inclined, in a free society, in rapidly changing times, to remember the disagreements and the arguments and the debates and the temporary inconveniences and the challenges that we've not yet fully met

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PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

The 39th President of the United States was born October 1, 1924, in Plains, Georgia, a small town in the southwestern part of the state. His father, James Earl Carter, Sr., was a farmer; his mother, Lillian, is a nurse.

The President was educated in the Plains public schools, entered the Naval ROTC program at Georgia Institute of Technology and was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1947. He did postgraduate work at Union College in Schnectady, New York, 1952.

During his naval career, he was stationed in California, Virginia, Hawaii and Connecticut. He was later assigned to the nuclear submarine program directed by Admiral Hyman Rickover.

Following his father's death in 1953, he resigned his commission and returned to Plains to run the family peanut farm and warehouse. He started a fertilizer and seed business which grew into a profitable enterprise. He resettled into his home community as deacon and Sunday School teacher of the Plains Baptist Church, chairman of the Sumter County School Board and first president of the Georgia Planning Association.

In 1962, he was elected to the Georgia Senate. Four years later, he waged his first gubernatorial campaign. In 1970, he was elected Georgia's 76th governor. While governor, he visited a number of countries in Latin America, Western Europe and the Middle East. As a member of the Trilateral Commission, he periodically met with leaders from Western Europe, North America and Japan to discuss matters of mutual interest. His fellow governors selected him to serve as chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board, the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Coastal Plains Regional Action Planning Commission and the Southern Growth Policies Board.

In 1973, he became the Democratic Party's National Chairman for the 1974 elections. He announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination on December 12, 1974, and won his party's nomination at the 1976 Democratic National Convention on the first ballot. Jimmy Carter was elected President on November 2, 1976, with 297 electoral votes and 50.1 percent of the popular vote.

President Carter's autobiography *Why Not the Best* was published in 1975. Hobbies he has enjoyed include fishing, hunting and bottle collecting.

The President was married to Rosalynn Smith on July 7, 1946. They have three sons and one daughter: Jack, born July 3, 1947; Chip, born April 12, 1950; Jeff, born August 18, 1952; and Amy, born October 19, 1967.

We're Telling Our Story to the North American Public

We're Building
The 20th Century...
HERE'S HOW
YOU
CAN
HELP

A CAMPAIGN BROCHURE *entitled, "We're Building the Twentieth Century," has been sent to all local unions, state, provincial, and district councils, describing the various forms of media which are available for advertising on the local level.*

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

Brotherhood promotion takes many forms, but it all adds up to better understanding of our working conditions and the superior quality of our products and services.

The Brotherhood's major public relations campaign, based on the theme, "We're Building the Twentieth Century," is meeting with great success on the local level as local unions, district, state, and provincial councils have begun to launch their own individual advertising campaigns.

Under the mandate of the 33rd General Convention held in 1978, the United Brotherhood initiated the promotional drive on the national and local levels to convey to the North American public organized labor's important role in building a better society.

Several weeks ago, the Brotherhood's General Office sent brochures to every local union, state, provincial, and district council, explaining the forms of advertising supplements available on the local level. Materials used in the Brotherhood's national campaign effort were made available, including copies of the 30-second television commercial videotape which is being aired on CBS and ABC television networks and of the full-page *TV Guide* ad which accompanies these commercials. In addition, 60-second radio commercials, poster-sized outdoor billboards bearing the campaign theme, newspaper ads, and self-adhesive poster blowups of these newspaper ads are available.

Local unions, state, provincial and district councils have responded in various ways to the Brotherhood's call for participation in its major advertising program. The California State Council of Carpenters for example, has matched its local advertising program with the Brotherhood's national campaign and is using radio commercials and billboards in the California metro media as well as radio and newspaper ads throughout the rest of the State. The district councils of Ventura County, Orange County, San Bernardino-Riverside-Imperial County, and Los Angeles, Calif. have supplemented this state council advertising campaign, which is scheduled to run through April, 1981.

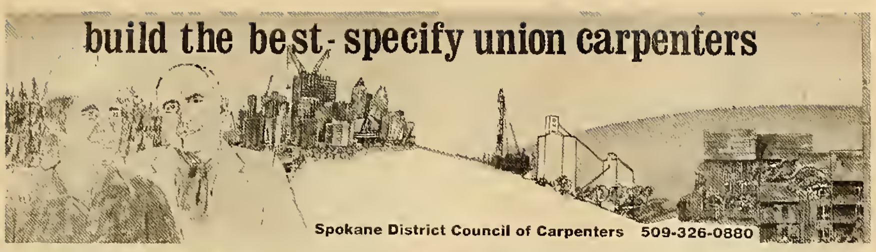
The Washington State Council adopted an advertising program at its annual convention, and it, too, will be using a combination of radio, billboard, and newspaper advertising.

A public relations consultant retained by the Brotherhood is currently working up campaign plans for the Montana State Council, the Oregon State Council, the Wyoming District Council and the Portland, Ore., District Council, as well as for Local 1055, Lincoln, Neb., and Local 606, Virginia, Minn.

The Seattle, Wash., District Council has set up an Advertising Fund and, "anxious to improve the Brotherhood's identity with the general public at the local level," it requested 60-second radio commercials, outdoor billboards, newspaper ads, and copies of the television commercial and the *TV Guide* ad. Recently, the District Council displayed these campaign posters and organizational leaflets in a Carpenters' booth at the 1980 Seattle Home Show held in the Kingdome Stadium in Seattle. Various Brotherhood members promoted to thousands of visitors the benefits of belonging to a union and of having their homes built by union carpenters and contractors.

The Spokane, Wash., District Council and its affiliated locals have promoted Brotherhood activity by taking out their own full-page advertisement in the Special Progress Issue, put out by *The Spokesman Review* in December, 1979 and distributed to approximately 155,000 subscribers. In the advertisement, the district council cited the benefits of "union built" jobs, referred to the Brotherhood's carpenters, millwrights, and pile drivers as "quality craftsmen" who save money by "cutting construction time," and intro-

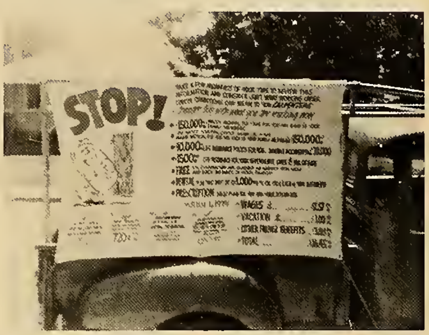
Continued on Page 7


build the best - specify union carpenters
Spokane District Council of Carpenters 509-326-0880

"INLAND EMPIRE" BILLBOARD—*One form of advertising created by the Spokane, Wash., District Council is an outdoor billboard which emphasizes the quality in workmanship of union carpenters. Designed by Marilyn Mensinger, wife of the executive secretary of the Spokane District Council, Ronald Mensinger, and developed through a Spokane billboard agency, the advertisement appeared for one month each in Lewiston, Ida.; Moscow, Ida.; Coeur d'Alene, Ida.; Pullman, Wash.; Colville, Wash.; and five prime locations in Spokane.*

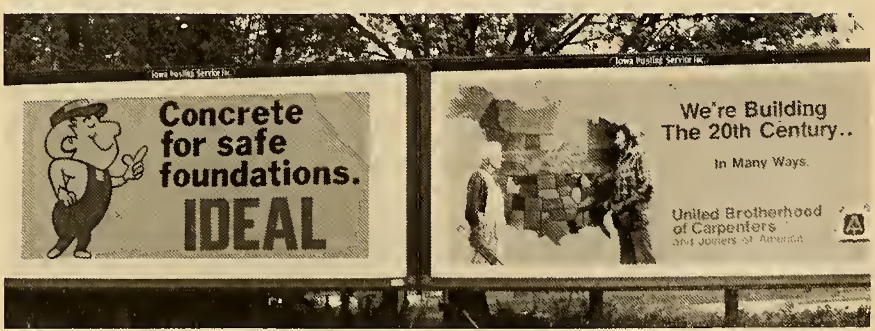
TOP HAND IN TEXAS—*Brotherhood members in North Texas are among the founders of a "Top Hand" labor-management program designed to show the public that union workers and union contractors are tops in productivity. The Carpenters District Council of North Texas and other Building Trades groups worked out the Top Hand Program jointly with the North Texas Contractors Assn., and its purposes are being pursued with brochures, bumper stickers, and hard hat labels for each union and management member.*

Celebrating the kickoff of the program in the accompanying picture are Leonard Clark McDonald, business representative, Carpenters Local 1822; Billy J. Cansler, business representative, Carpenters Local 198; and Bill Watkins, executive secretary, Carpenters District Council of North Central Texas.



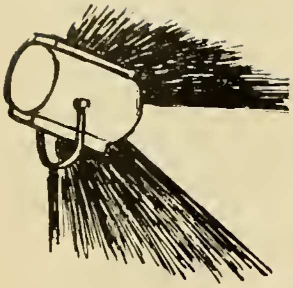
CAMPAIGN PICKUP—*Clyde W. Cable, financial secretary and business representative of Local 1752, Pomona, Calif., has hit the Brotherhood's campaign trails in a pickup truck. Posted on his truck is a sign, shown above, which carries a powerful message to all non-union carpenters. It points out the many benefits available to Southern California members, including free life insurance, optical and dental benefits, and shows that wage, vacation, and other fringe benefits total $16.47 per hour. It's an eye-opener for many people who are unaware of union benefits.*

Cable drives his truck into areas which contain nonunion jobs. At first he was apprehensive, not knowing just what the reaction would be. But he soon found himself answering many questions from curious and eager nonunion workers at the job sites.


Iowa Posting Service Inc.
Concrete for safe foundations.
IDEAL
We're Building The 20th Century..
In Many Ways.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

HIGHWAY POSTERS IN IOWA—*Local 410, Fort Madison, Ia., initiated its advertising campaign, with the help of the Brotherhood, by exhibiting an outdoor highway poster. The poster, bearing the campaign theme and the Brotherhood emblem, is shown above, on the right. Another union firm, the IDEAL Concrete Co., advertised next to the Carpenter's billboard. Its advertisement is shown above, on the left. Both posters were installed by the Iowa Posting Service, Inc.*

Sets of billboard paper such as this one are being made available to local unions and district councils at $75.00 each set. The local or district council then arranges its own displays and pays for the use of the boards on a monthly basis.



CAMPAIGN SPOTLIGHT

JOHN ANDERSON: Few Votes for Workers

He voted "wrong" on labor law reform; his overall record on the AFL-CIO scorecard is 72% "wrong."

The U.S. general elections are crucial to union members and to all U.S. workers. With only four months left before the voter decisions of November 4, *The Carpenter* begins a series of articles, "Campaign Spotlight," designed to give you more insight into the candidates and their voting records.

In a field that included Ronald Reagan, John Connally and George Bush, maybe it shouldn't be too surprising that Rep. John Anderson emerged with the label "moderate" or, according to some reporters and commentators, "liberal."

But now Anderson is running an independent campaign for the presidency, having abandoned the chase for the Republican nomination. And now, perhaps, he will have to endure closer scrutiny. Some folks in the press might even think to look at his record in the U.S. House. He has been there, after all, since 1961.

If they look, they will discover Anderson has been a conservative all along on most issues.

He is not an ultra-conservative in the mold of a Jesse Helms or an Orrin Hatch—that is a fire-breathing ideologue determined to exorcise a whole bunch of "devils" like labor unions, Ralph Nader and ERA supporters (Anderson in fact is for ERA).

He has never been—like Helms and Hatch and some others in his party—a water-carrier for the nation's right wing leaders and organizations.

Nevertheless, on the record—when it comes to votes on key economic, social or labor issues—Anderson seldom strayed from hard-nosed GOP policy. On the official AFL-CIO scorecard covering his years in the House, Anderson has voted "wrong" 136 times, "right" 52. That's 72% "wrong."

On 80 basic union and jobs votes, Anderson has voted "wrong" 62 times, "right" only 18, a 77% "wrong" record.

There are pluses, however, in his record, a major one being Anderson's almost solid support of OSHA, the job safety law, and his willingness to defend it against constant weakening efforts. From time to time, too, he has backed programs to create jobs, though on the whole his record in this area is poor. On civil rights, his record over-all is good, despite his support of an unsuccessful weakening amendment to the 1965 Voting Rights Act, a vote he has since said he regrets.

OSHA aside, on most issues of workers and union rights and jobs—most efforts to create employment for the jobless, reform of the labor laws to protect workers' rights to join a union, repeal of right-to-work-for-less laws, equal picketing rights for construction workers and protection of Davis-Bacon coverage, food stamps for striking workers and their families—Anderson has been consistently in opposition.

Anderson has said in his campaign for the presidency that "My heart is on the left, but my pocketbook is on the right." We have to take his word for where his heart is. There is ample evidence, from the record, that his pocketbook is indeed on the right, just where, for the most part, his votes have been.

Here is Congressman Anderson's voting record in almost 20 years in the Congress:

1961-62

Four key labor votes. Anderson "wrong" on all four: Voted against aid to depressed economic areas, against bringing 3.6 million more workers under minimum wage protection, against plan to speed up NLRB procedures, against membership in any AFL-CIO unions for certain Labor Department employees.

1963-64

Four key labor votes. Anderson "wrong" on all four: Voted against job-creating Accelerated Public Works, against worker and union protection in mass transit aid program, against inclusion of fringe benefits in Davis-Bacon coverage for building and construction workers, against expanded vocational training programs for needy young people.

1965-66

Four key labor votes. Anderson "wrong" on all four: Voted against 14(b) repeal (right-to-work-for-less) three times, against raising and extending base pay.

1967-68

Two key labor votes. Anderson "right" on one, "wrong" on one: Voted "right against compulsory arbitration legislation aimed at striking rail shopcraft workers, "wrong" against multi-step wage increase for postal and other federal workers.

1969-70

Three key labor votes. Anderson "wrong" on all three: Voted to let a welfare program be used to provide employers with substandard-paid workers, against union security for postal workers, against jobless pay for certain farm workers.

1971-72

Eighteen key labor votes. Anderson "wrong" on 13, "right" on five.

"Wrong" votes: against job-creating public works, against public service jobs, against extension of unemployment comp (twice), for deferring scheduled federal pay raise, for measure crippling back-pay provision for workers who lost a previously negotiated raise when Nixon wage freeze went on, against food stamps for strikers (twice), for compulsory arbitration in west coast dock strike, against unemployment comp protection for workers losing jobs as a result of pollution control orders, against minimum wage hike (twice), against protection of labor standards in revenue sharing programs, against job-creating emergency public works.

"Right" votes: For funding SST, for Lockheed loan guarantee, for enforcing equal employment opportunity, against effort to weaken OSHA, for unemployment comp extension. (Three votes in two years on last issue, different provisions in each. Anderson "wrong" on two, "right" on one.)

1973-74

Eleven key labor votes. Anderson "wrong" on eight "right" on three.

"Wrong" votes: against minimum wage boost and coverage extension (twice, one sustaining Nixon veto), against permitting unions to bargain contract clause for pre-paid legal services, against food stamps for strikers (twice), for worker-hurting wage-price controls, against union rights for workers in non-profit hospitals, for crippling union political programs.

"Right" votes: for protecting worker rights in reorganization plan for seven bankrupt railroads, for additional funding for public service jobs, against OSHA-weakening proposal.

1975-76

Seventeen key labor votes. Anderson "wrong" on 11, "right" on six.

"Wrong" votes: upheld Ford veto of emergency jobs program, upheld veto of emergency housing, against equal picketing rights for building and construction workers (twice), upheld Ford veto of important Labor-HEW appropriations, against funding for Humphrey-Hawkins full employment proposal, against strengthening Davis-Bacon Act, for restrictive move against union political rights, against mine safety protection, against expansion of public service jobs plan, against increasing funding for summer jobs for youth program.

"Right" votes: for aid to states for job-creating public works, for unemployed rail worker jobs, against OSHA-weakening proposal (twice), to over-ride public works jobs veto (twice).

1977-78

Sixteen key labor votes. Anderson "wrong" on 13, "right" on three.

"Wrong" votes: against labor law reform to protect the rights of workers to join a union (twice), for sub-minimum wage for youth, against minimum wage boost, against equal picketing rights for building and construction workers, against non-partisan political programs by federal employee unions, against stronger U.S. maritime industry and increased employment for maritime workers, against food stamps for strikers, for reduced funding for OSHA, against buy-American provision for taxpayer-financed projects, against CETA (twice), for weakening Davis-Bacon provisions.

"Right" votes: For stronger strip mining controls, against reduced OSHA funding (much deeper slash than "wrong" vote cited above), for reduced workweek for federally-employed fire-fighters.

1979-80

No official voting record yet issued for 1980. In 1979, eight key votes. Anderson "absent" on seven, "wrong" on one: For sharp cutbacks in disability insurance benefits under Social Security.

"Molders of Troy" Stars Member-Actor

"Molders of Troy" is a 90-minute historical television drama which airs nationwide on PBS, the educational television network, on Monday, June 23.

It's about the early-day iron molders of Troy, N.Y., and it stars a member of Carpenters Local 488 of New York City, Thomas Connolly—a veteran of such TV dramas as "Kojak" and such movies as Charles Bronson's "Death Wish." We urge you to watch it.

"Molders of Troy" recreates the experiences of those caught up in the competing ethnic and class interests of the early American trade union movement in the middle of the 19th Century. The molders of the story were molders of cast-iron parlor stoves. They worked in the foundries along the Hudson River, while the women and children worked in the shirt and collar factories nearby. The drama covers the years between 1858 and 1873, and it describes attempts to form a union, lockouts, walkouts, strikes, the formation of workers' cooperatives, and the struggles of the Civil War. Tom Connolly plays the leading role of Jim Donovan, an iron molder who enters politics and eventually tries to bring labor and management together.

When he's not on the stage and screen, Connolly plies his trade as a carpenter, "working various trade shows and exhibitions in the New York City area."

"I'm not about to turn in my carpenter tools," he says.

We're Telling

Continued from Page 5

duced the Spokane District Council apprenticeship program.

Floorlayers Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo., has been running a series of full-page ads in *the St. Louis Labor Tribune* which similarly reveal the advantages, with regard to time, money, and quality, of having a job done by union-trained floor layers.

A group of contractors and labor organizations, among them the Miami Valley, Ohio District Council, recently joined together in a program called "Operation MOST" (Management and Organized Labor Striving Together) to promote organized construction in West Central Ohio. This group is determined to strengthen labor-management relationships and increase organized construction productivity by avoiding strikes in settling jurisdiction disputes and by eliminating unnecessary overtime and inefficient work practices that could slow production or inflate production costs.

A similar program between labor and management, entitled PEP (Planning Economic Progress), has been initiated in Beamont, Texas.

Brotherhood members in the Cape Cod, Mass., area joined together with other union members to build a seven-room house which was raffled off to one winner out of thousands of $1.00 ticket holders. The proceeds from this project, which was sponsored by the Massachusetts Elks Assoc., Inc., were donated to handicapped children.

Finally, many local unions and state and district councils have started their organizing drives by sending order forms to the General Office for the different types of advertising media available. Among them are: Local 792, Rockford, Ill.; Local 1715, Vancouver, Wash.; Local 2010, Anna, Ill.; Local 2433, Franklin, Ind.; Local 83, Halifax, N.S.; Local 1588, Sydney, N.S.; Local 14, San Antonio, Tx.; Local 1351, Leadville, Co., Local 410, Fort Madison, Ia.; Local 899, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Local 953, Lake Charles, La.; Local 2443, Grand Rapids, Minn.; Local 1994, Natchez, Miss.; Local 1570, Yuba City, Calif.; Local 851, Amoka, Minn.; Local 1840, Faribault, Minn.; Local 89, Mobile, Ala.; the Twin Cities District Council, the Chicago District Council, and the Colorado State Council of Carpenters.

Building Trades hear warnings:

Overdependence on Imported Oil Seen Threat to Economy, Jobs

Key speakers at a recent AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades conference in Washington warned that the United States may face debilitating economic crises over the next two decades unless it turns away from imported oil and toward nuclear and coal power.

To remain largely dependent on foreign oil would drain hundreds of billions of dollars from the economy, they said, and run the risk of having energy supplies interrupted by foreign powers.

A primary alternative to oil, most said, is nuclear power. Seventy-four operating nuclear plants now supply 13% of the nation's electrical output, they noted.

Nuclear power is the "cleanest and safest" form of energy available, several speakers agreed, with one advocate citing what he said was a "spectacular" safety record for the industry. A "critical minority," he said, have "greatly overblown" concerns over the Three Mile Island accident, waste disposal and other negative aspects of atomic power.

WE PARTICIPATE

The two-day conference at the International Inn in the nation's capital was titled "Energy, Employment and the Economy: The View from 1980." Key participants included AFL-CIO building trades unionists, utility industry officials and nuclear scientists. The Brotherhood was represented by General President William Konyha and General Secretary John Rogers.

In a keynote address, Plumbers and Pipefitters President Martin J. Ward said organized labor must take a strong hand in energy policy decision-making "or be locked out of the process."

"We cannot afford to be locked out," Ward said. "It is our jobs, and our country, and our children's future that are at stake."

Ward said it is labor's task to see that "special interests . . . do not profit at the expense of the rest of us. We must see to it that necessary changes are put into effect with due regard for the health and safety of workers and their communities. We must see to it that necessary technological change does not fatally disrupt industries, and trades and crafts.

While solar energy and conservation were seen as worthwhile pursuits, neither was viewed as substantial enough to ease energy pressures over the coming years.

Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) put the problem in a broader context when he declared that how the nation manages its foreign policy for the next "10 or 15 years will determine the price and availability of oil. That is a fact."

On nuclear energy, Jackson declared that "clearly, the problem we face is an emotional one—you can't reason with a certain minority in this country." He cited deaths and injuries in non-nuclear energy industries, arguing that nuclear was safer because no worker had ever been killed in a functioning plant.

D. Quinn Mills, a Harvard University professor of economics, described how energy shortages can affect unemployment in three ways.

First, by there simply not being enough energy to run a plant. "This hasn't happened much," Mills said, "but we now live on a razor's edge."

Second, he said, high energy costs can make certain products "obsolete almost overnight." He noted how hundreds of thousands of auto workers are out of work today because big American cars are losing favor with drivers concerned about high gasoline prices.

Also, he said, entire regions of the country are becoming "too expensive or too risky" in terms of energy availability. The flight of employers to the South and Southwest, he said, "will not be reversed or even substantially slowed down" until energy is more abundant in the Northeast.

Third, he said, high energy prices cause inflation and inflation causes unemployment by forcing employers to cut back.

American workers, Mills said, can expect a "triple whammy against jobs" in the 1980s. There will be increased automation; "another punch" from inflation, and possibly a third blow from shortages of energy.

General President William Konyha, right, and General Secretary John Rogers participated in the discussions.

CAN'T IGNORE THREAT

If the threat of energy shortages is ignored, declared Mills, workers may face a "very bleak future, indeed."

Elihu Bergman, executive director of Americans for Energy Independence, proposed that the government accelerate development of strategic petroleum reserves, step up the use of oil substitutes, increase incentives for transition to fuel-efficient passenger vehicles, spur exploration of new petroleum sources on a world-wide basis, and create an effective Energy Mobilization Board.

In summing up the conference, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine said that a combination of energy conservation and stepped-up development of alternative sources of fuel is an essential basis for national policy.

"Coal and nuclear power—used with due regard for worker and environmental safety—are available now and hold even a greater promise for the future," Georgine said. He also cited a "well-founded" national commitment to solar power as an important future source of energy.

As representatives of workers, Georgine said, "we must take the lead in seeing to it that there is enough efficient, reasonably priced energy available to allow everyone the opportunity for a decent job and a decent standard of living."

He stressed that labor must insist that practical and effective energy policies be adopted and carried out, with assurances that costs and benefits will be shared fairly among all sectors of society.

Craft Workers See 'Good, Steady Work' At TMI Site

A Building Trades unionist deeply involved in the Three Mile Island nuclear project says many craftsmen, unfazed by the concerns of some others over potential radiation hazards at the site, are anxious to get to work on clean-up operations.

"It's good money and steady work," according to Henry (Tom) Doherty, Jr., business manager of the Harrisburg and Central Pennsylvania Building and Construction Trades Council.

"Nobody got killed in the accident, nobody will get killed (cleaning up) after it," Doherty said.

Not all trades workers feel as strongly, however, Doherty said in an interview during a Building and Construction Trades Department conference on energy, the economy and jobs.

He said the TMI workers could be divided into "three types":

- The "calm and steady worker" who has "a bit of knowledge about nuclear energy. He's comfortable with nuclear power."
- The "concerned" worker who likes the steady employment TMI provides and who's "not totally uncomfortable working in a radioactive environment." It is bothersome, though, that the worker "can't see, hear, taste or smell" the radiation to know if danger is imminent.
- The third type of worker, Doherty said, is "downright scared." This is a worker, he said, who probably would have accepted employment at TMI prior to the accident in 1979, but who now says "no way" to a request to work at the site.

Doherty says some of the 17 local unions affiliated with his council report about one out of every three members falls into this last "no-way" category. But others, working under contracts guaranteeing $8 to $12 per hour and in an area of 20% unemployment in the trades, eagerly look forward to a TMI assignment.

Doherty said 250 to 300 workers are employed at TMI now, with the number scheduled to soar to about 2,000 if and when the decision is made to decontaminate and put the plant back in operation. The workers are awaiting word from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on the fate of the plant.

Doherty, who lives "just over the hill, two miles west" of the island, says opinion on TMI among all union members in the area is "pretty much divided about 50-50 for and against" resuming operation. He said a grass roots group called "Friends and Family of TMI" has been formed to press for a clean-up and reopening, which would take about four years.

Doherty blamed the media for "making things seem a lot worse than they ever were." Every time someone would tell a reporter something positive about what was happening on the island, Doherty said, "they'd go find someone to say just the opposite."

He said the Building Trades want to see TMI back in operation. "Most of our people are good, strong, solid Americans who want to see this country go," Doherty said in a speech to the conference. (PAI)

Building Trades Affiliates Endorse Pension Fund Exemption To Increase Investment in Housing Market

To stimulate pension plan growth and make money available to a suffering housing market, Robert A. Georgine, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, announced recently that an application has been filed with the Department of Labor to exempt pension funds from certain prohibited transaction rules which have retarded the use of pension money in real estate financing.

Under current ERISA rules (Employee Retirement Income Security Act), union members who contribute to their pension plans are unable to channel that money toward home mortgage investment—which would put construction workers back to work. Nor can plan members always borrow money from their pension fund to buy a home—which would also stimulate home construction and make mortgage money available to workers.

The petition filed by the National Coordinating Committee for Multiemployer Plans is seeking a class exemption from the "prohibited transaction rules," now governing pension plan investments.

In addition to providing a sound investment tool to pension plans, Georgine said, "these funds can provide a substantial boost in supplying jobs desperately needed in the residential construction industry."

"The housing construction industry has always taken a disproportionate share of economic decline since World War II. The industry is just recovering from the last recession yet indications are that the present slide will be even more severe. For example, the Government announced in early May that sales of new single family houses dropped 17% in March, the second biggest drop ever.

"Our pension plans contain a tremendous reservoir of benefits which, for the most part, remains untapped. This tremendous economic resource, which is held for the benefit of workers, should be made to work for them in as many ways as possible. The class exemption submitted today is a positive step in that direction."

According to Georgine, pension funds have made relatively few investments in mortgages until now. "On the average, mortgages and mortgage-backed securities comprise less than 5% of pension fund portfolios. Traditional stock and bond investments are swallowed up in the nation's capital markets, with little or no direct impact on participant's present economic security. However, mortgage investments provide a secure and prudent approach for pension funds to move workers' deferred-wage savings into economic activities that can benefit them in a number of ways: by expanding the availability of housing for participants and other workers; by creating jobs for union workers in the construction industry; and by encouraging employers to remain union and to expand operations at organized facilities."

Blueprint for the 80s

New Canadian Labour Minister to Become 'Very Active Participant' in Labour Affairs

By HON. GERALD A. REGAN

Canadian Minister of Labour

I am honoured to contribute an article to this edition of *The Carpenter* magazine. As Canada's federal Minister of Labour, I sincerely appreciate this opportunity to describe, albeit briefly, some of my thoughts and concerns pertaining to Canadian labour affairs in the decade ahead.

Before so doing, I would take this opportunity to extend warm greetings to all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in both the United States and Canada; your record of achievement and service is a creditable reflection of your ideals and of your beliefs.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

It would be appropriate to provide a short overview of the origins and growth of unionism in Canada, and of Canada's system of government.

At the time of Confederation in 1867, Canada was still very much a frontier and agricultural society. But the beginnings of industrialization were taking place. Trade unions were in a fledgling stage, having been introduced mainly by British immigrants who, along with their skills, brought strong unionist traditions to their land. The seeds of the labour movement were firmly planted, and nurtured by the resources and organizational abilities of American unions such as your own, which later entered Canada. These "international" unions were to claim membership of the majority of Canadian workers.

Centralization of the labour movement started in 1886, when the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was formed, the forerunner of the Canadian Labour Congress of today whose affiliated unions represent more than two-thirds of the organized working force.

At the turn of the century the unions' demand for labour standards was so insistent that with the founding of the federal Department of Labour (one of the first such ministries in the western hemisphere) legislation was introduced to eliminate the worst industrial evils of the time: child labour and hazardous working conditions; as well as regulations designed to resolve industrial disputes.

HON. GERALD A. REGAN

The Honourable Gerald A. Regan was appointed Minister of Labour on March 3, 1980.

Mr. Regan was born in Windsor, Nova Scotia. He graduated from Dalhousie University Law School and later specialized in labour-management relations. He was appointed Queen's Counsel, in 1970.

Mr. Regan was leader of the opposition, Nova Scotia House of Assembly. Leader of the Provincial Liberal Party since 1965, he served as Premier of Nova Scotia from October, 1970, to October, 1978.

First elected as a Federal Member of Parliament for Halifax in 1963, Mr. Regan served in the House of Commons until 1965, when he assumed leadership of the Nova Scotia Liberal Party. He was elected to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly for the constituency of Halifax-Needham in the 1967 provincial general election. He led the Nova Scotia Liberal Party to victory in the 1970 general election and was officially sworn in as Premier of the Province on October 28, 1970.

Mr. Regan holds the distinction of being the first Canadian to be named Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. He was appointed to this position in 1973 and served for a three year term.

Married to the former Carole Harrison of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan, the Regans and their six children reside in Bedford, N.S. Both Mr. Regan and his wife are avid tennis players and enjoy downhill skiing.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

The enactment of a law, however, seldom entirely resolves problems in an area as complex as industrial relations. This fact is further emphasized in Canada by the complexity of the country's system of government under the British North America Act. This Act vests considerable autonomy to the provinces within a federal system. For example, only some 530,000 workers come under direct federal jurisdiction out of a total labour force of some 10,000,000. Federal jurisdiction is constitutionally defined as including: international and interprovincial railways, air and highway transport, telegraph, telephone and cable systems, pipelines, canals, ferries, tunnels and bridges, shipping and longshoring, broadcasting, banking, primary fishing, most crown corporations (state-owned undertakings) and such other enterprises as grain elevators, uranium mining and smelting, and flour and feed mills. With the exception of the federal public service, which is governed by a separate Act of Parliament, (the Public Service Staff Relations Act) all other industries and their employees come under provincial jurisdiction. Although the federal jurisdiction covers only a small percentage of the labour force it will be seen that this percentage represents an extremely vital sector of the economy.

Federal authority, therefore, while

confined by legislative authority, recognizes that it cannot afford to take a narrow definition of its responsibility in terms of labour affairs. This in no way downplays the role of the provinces in labour affairs but rather emphasizes the need for close cooperation and coordination between the different levels of government.

COOPERATION, FLEXIBILITY

The federal government sees the need for such cooperation between governments, and also between governments and labour and management. A cooperative approach can be viewed as vital in labour affairs if Canada's social and economic policies are to be well-shaped and its social and economic problems equitably resolved. The qualities of flexibility and adaptability are vital parts of such policies, particularly in light of the speed of economic and international developments.

These latter factors, together with a number of domestic matters, have heightened the concerns of business and labour in Canada as, indeed, they have throughout the industrialized world.

The pressures are numerous, and difficult to dissipate: pressures caused by that formidable foe, inflation: high interest rates; by a less-than desirable rate of productivity; a continuing high rate of unemployment; the pervasive problems of unsure energy supplies and prices; increasingly stiff competition in the world's marketplaces. If one had to choose a single word to describe the economic scenario I suppose "unstable" would be a fair choice.

Taken together, the pressures are profound for both governments and individuals, and unless there is some dramatic change in fortunes there are unlikely to be easy solutions in the near term.

And pressures will continue in labour relations, as, on one hand, employees seek protection from these pressures, and employers seek their own safeguards against the many instabilities facing them.

The process of collective bargaining can be expected to come under particular strains, as the process attempts to accommodate new factors, new circumstances.

The role of government in labour relations — that of establishing the rules, assisting the parties wherever necessary, protecting the public interest and at all times being impartial — has never been easy. Now, and in the foreseeable future, the participation of government can be particularly crucial to the conduct and products, of labour relations. Government participation — whether as a catalyst, a leader, a mediator or, infrequently, as an arbiter — may well become more visible, as a reflection of its responsibilities to the general public. "Participation by co-operation" might be an appropriate designation.

MUTUAL INTERESTS

My own department, Labour Canada, will be reinforcing this co-operative approach. We will be stressing, through a number of programs, the mutual interests inherent in developing a fair and productive industrial relationship.

For example, we will be pressing ahead with our programs respecting occupational safety, and the quality of working life, among others.

Canadians are becoming increasingly concerned about safety and health both at home and at work. Worksite accidents and occupational diseases have brought about much damage and hardship to the lives of countless employees and their families. There is heightened emphasis on the fundamental right of working men and women to an environment that neither damages their health nor imperils their safety.

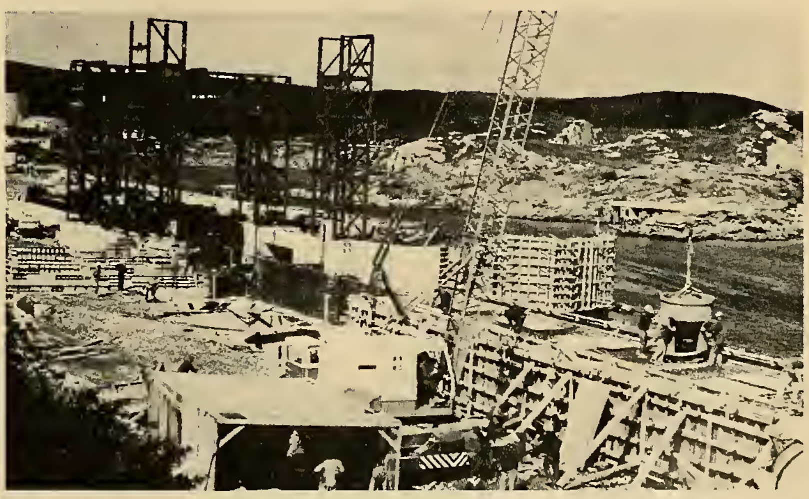
Similarly, people are becoming sensitive and knowledgeable about the influence that working conditions have upon employee well-being, productivity and labour-management relations. There is recognition of the merits of employer-employee efforts toward solving the everyday problems of the workplace, and there is a growing acceptance by labour and industry that a worker has not only the right but the duty to be aware of all matters related to safety and health at the workplace, and to work in a safe and healthy environment. The worker needs to be fully involved in activities designed to achieve this, and willing to carry out the safe working procedures that are developed.

There are, however, no instant means for creating and maintaining safer and healthier workplaces and in bringing labour and management together in a partnership that will achieve these aims. At the same time, leadership toward cooperative action in their resolution is a basic requirement for the improvement of labour-management relations in Canada.

So too, we will continue to play a leadership role in promoting improved Q.W.L. (Quality of Work Life): promoting the mutual benefits of a working environment that heeds the very real needs of employees in such areas as participation in decision-making . . . in job designs . . . in ensuring that the workplace better caters to employees' legitimate aspirations and abilities.

The benefits of physical fitness are

Continued on Page 38



A Canadian construction project underway.

'Collective bargaining can be expected to come under particular strains, as the process attempts to accommodate new factors, new circumstances.'

'We will be pressing ahead with our programs respecting occupational safety and the quality of worklife.'

200,000 Welcome Union-Industries Show Back T

Ohio local unions, contractors, and industrial employers join in exhibition of labor-management skills.

It was a warm welcome home for the 35th AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show in the city that hosted the first Union-Industries Show in 1938—Cincinnati, O.

More than 200,000 visitors from the Cincinnati area attended the 1980 show to see an informative and entertaining exhibition of the skills, services and products of America's union members and the companies that employ them.

One of the largest exhibits in the 1980 show was that of our United Brotherhood. Set up and maintained by the Ohio Valley District Council, it featured many examples of craft and industrial workmanship by area locals.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue keynoted the opening day ceremonies for the show which drew local, state and national trade union leaders along with industry and government officials.

Donahue called the exhibition "labor's showcase, an appropriate setting to highlight the best in the American economic system, a system which is only as good as it is because it boasts a healthy, free, growing labor movement."

He invited "those who whine about the need for a union-free environment to take a long look at the advantages of good labor-management relations as exemplified in the Union-Industries Show."

Through such relations, Donahue said, "many employers have come to understand that pride and dignity translate into productivity and profits."

Cincinnati Mayor J. Kenneth Blackwell, Vice Mayor David Mann and Rep. Thomas A. Luken (D-Ohio) were among those who helped open the show officially, and Cincinnatian Eula Bingham, assistant secretary of labor for occupational safety and health, brought greetings from President Carter and discussed the effect that current attempts to weaken important OSHA regulations could have on labor.

As the doors to the show swung open, the thousands of Cincinnati families passed through the Convention Center to view the more than 300 exhibits of unions and employers.

While members of Musicians' Local 1 entertained, show visitors tried their hands at being "apprentices" at the Bricklayers' exhibit and the Brotherhood's booth and went through a "training program" at the Postal Workers' and Letter Carriers' working displays.

Part of the show's attraction year after year, is the chance to look behind the scenes to see how other working people do their jobs. The exhibits of unions such as the Ironworkers and Operating Engineers provided that kind of insight. Ladies' Garment Workers members reminded visitors to "look for the union label" while they stitched up scarves as prizes, and members of the Service Employees, Communications Workers and Amalgamated Transit Union were on hand to talk about the variety of services they provide.

Several unions unveiled new exhibits in the 1980 show including a spectacular multi-purpose arena by the Food & Commercial Workers, a lively new exhibit by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and a new showcase for the Cincinnati-based Hotel & Restaurant Employees which featured a virtuoso ice carver who turned 2,400 pounds of ice into a towering oriental pagoda.

Another attraction was the more than $100,000 in gifts and prizes given away at several of the exhibits. The big slot machine of the Cincinnati-based Molders and the wheels of fortune of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers were used to help distribute valuable union-made products while they reminded the public of the importance of the union label.

Exhibits such as those of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, and the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union introduced show visitors not only to the skills of those union's members, but also to many of the products made by their employers. One of the largest exhibits in the 1980 show, produced by the Steelworkers, featured elaborate product displays as well as a live demonstration of how baseball bats are produced for professional ballplayers.

Visitors to the Graphic Arts Unions' exhibit could watch their souvenirs being printed while they waited for them to come hot off the press, and the Aluminum Workers offered free samples of products they make for use in the home.

The show offers the public a rare chance to see a variety of craft demonstrations. The popular Glass Bottle Blowers' booth and the cake decorating exhibition put on by the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers were highlights, and a 1980 addition, "the world's smallest papermaking machine," attracted capacity crowds to the Paperworkers exhibit.

Members of the Theatrical Stage Employees, a union that encompasses a variety of crafts, staffed a mobile camera unit that videotaped show events. Sheet Metal Workers' active demonstrations included a working model of a solar collector system, and the Flint Glass Workers showed how speciality glass products are produced.

A number of unions, such as the Laborers, Operating Engineers, Plasterers and Boilermakers, use the show as a way of introducing their skills while making training and apprenticeship information available. The Painters produce an "art gallery" display to showcase the skills of their trade. The Seafarers offered young people an unprecedented opportunity to sign up for a special program at the union's Lundeberg School for training for jobs available now on inland waterways.

Just as at the first show in 1938, an important part of the 1980 exhibition was the chance to learn about union-made products of all kinds, ranging from china made by the Brick & Clay Workers to jet engines built and serviced by the Machinists. Other popular exhibits were those at which the Upholsterers, Stove, Furnace & Appliance Workers and the Furniture Workers explained the role of their members in making products most people use daily.

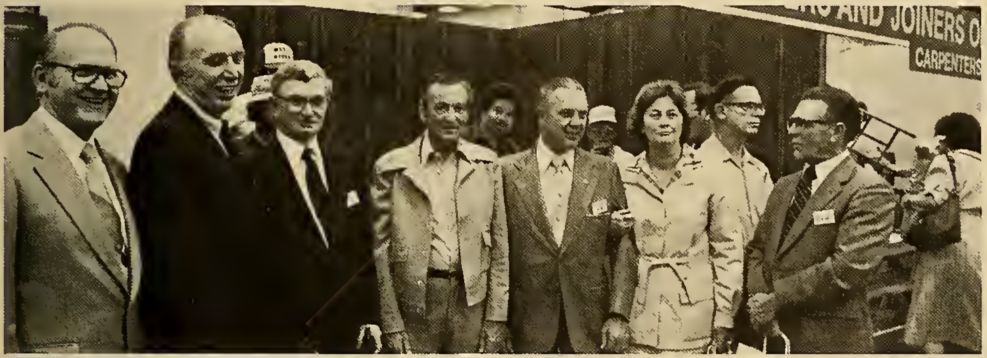
Information and entertainment were combined at the Chemical Workers' exhibit. Education that can save lives was featured by the Fire Fighters exhibit and by the AFL-CIO's own display offering health screening tests and evaluation while emphasizing the need for comprehensive national health insurance.

ncinnati, Ohio

Right: The opening of the 35th Union Industries Show was festive as AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Thomas R. Donahue got an assist in the ribbon cutting from Assistant US Secretary of Labor Eula Bingham, head of the OSHA program. Ms. Bingham is a native of Cincinnati. Left of Donahue is Milan Marsh, secretary of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters and president of the Ohio State AFL-CIO. At right is Earl McDavid, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department, which sponsors the annual exposition.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
CARPENTERS
RAPID INSTALL

Left: In a series of booths, manned by members of the Ohio Valley District Council, the Brotherhood displayed elements of its apprenticeship and training program and showed some of the products created by members for mills and contractors in the area.



Left: Brotherhood leaders welcomed distinguished visitors to their displays. From left are: State Council Secretary Milan Marsh; AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Donahue; General President William Konyha; Joe Rayburn, secretary of the Ohio Valley District Council; Third District Board Member Pete Ochocki; Asst. US Secretary of Labor Bingham; and Earl McDavid of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades.

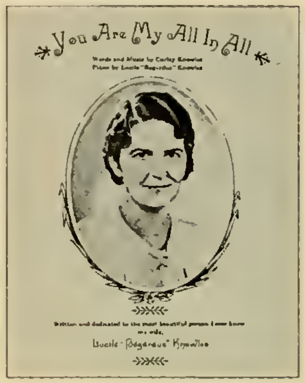
Above: The well-known entertainer Danny Thomas—shown here with General Secretary John Rogers—was a visitor to the 1980 UI Show. Also shown are Asbestos Workers Sec.-Treas. Wm. Bernard, Mrs. Bernard, and Hotel and Restaurant Employees Sec.-Treas. John Gibson.

Above: General President Konyha demonstrates the craft skill he learned many years ago when he was a young apprentice in Ohio. The guests test their skill as well. This booth was popular with many young visitors to the show. The booth was manned by local volunteers.

MEMBERS in the news

Curly Knowles promotes the memory of his departed wife and the song he wrote about her by sending letters and newspaper clippings to magazine and newspaper editors.

At right: The cover of the sheet music for "You Are My All in All" by Knowles . . . "Written and dedicated to the most beautiful person I ever knew—my wife."


You Are My All In All

HIS MEMORIES IN SONG

For the past three years, 78-year-old Percy "Curly" Knowles of Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., has spent hours a day writing letters to people all around the world. The reason for his letters is always the same—to create a living memorial to his belated wife of 42 years, Lucille.

When Lucille died in 1977, Knowles was terribly lonely, and he began searching for a way to pay her tribute. He decided to publish the song that he had written before his marriage, when he had played slide trombone in a traveling dance band, and for which Lucille had written the piano music. They had always referred to it as "Our Song." Knowles put a wedding photograph of his wife on the cover of the music, and, at his own expense, he started mailing it to people all over the country with a letter explaining his purpose—to tell the world "what a beautiful person she was."

To date, Knowles has given out nearly 2000 copies of his song. He has written to every U.S. Senator and to members of the House of Representatives, to all 50 governors and to every Canadian provincial premier. He has addressed Prime Minister Trudeau, Walter Mondale, and even the queen of England. And the list goes on and on. He has received heart-warming responses from many of these people.

Knowles' eyesight is steadily failing, and he is limited to writing one letter a day, now. But, as long as he lives, he will continue to dedicate himself to the memory of his wife.

VAN FOR AN APPRENTICE

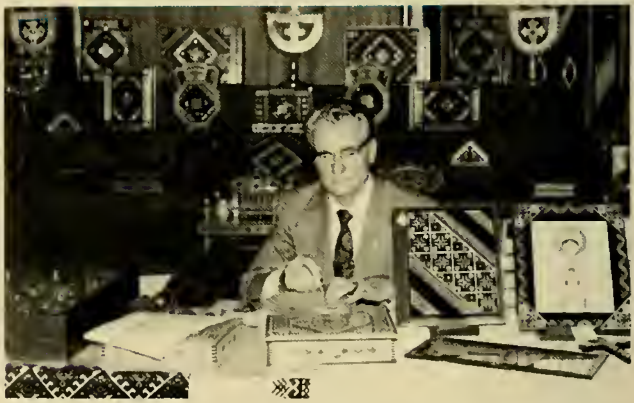
It took Sam Heil, executive secretary of the Ventura County, Calif., District Council, only six weeks during the spring of 1979 to raise $24,000 for his cause. He had read an article in his local newspaper about former carpenter apprentice Teri Peretik, a quadraplegic injured in a hang gliding accident, and decided he had to do something for her.

Teri Peretik in the cab and Sam Heil at the window

In July, 1977, Peretik had just completed a two-month CETA pre-apprenticeship training program and had been a carpenter apprentice for only a month when the accident occurred. Although she had been hang gliding for a year-and-a-half, on this one occasion an erratic wind threw her against a cliff, dropping her the equivalent of a 3-story building, and she snapped her neck. Her legs became paralyzed, and she was left with limited use of her arms.

Heil was so moved by the newspaper article that he presented a proposal to the District Council's executive board to raise money for a customized van, specially equipped for handicapped people. He raised $400 at the very first meeting, and, with the help of the five district local unions, he reached his goal. On June 16, 1979, at the 31st Annual Apprenticeship Completion Ceremonies in Oxnard, Calif., Heil presented the van to 27-year old Peretik. In the photograph above, the former apprentice shows Sam Heil how to operate her new vehicle.

UKRAINIAN WOODWORK



Demian Stelmach of Local 1784, Chicago, Ill., is best known in his community for his exceptional talent in an unusual craft. A native of Ukraine, having arrived in the U.S. in 1950, Stelmach has mastered the skills of Ukrainian encrusted woodworking, a craft which has been passed down through his family for generations.

Stelmach uses a complex procedure for each of his wooden creations. First, he shapes on a lathe, from wood, the form on which he will work. He often uses different shades of wood to create a spectacular effect. Then, he uses a hot iron to burn geometrical designs into the form. Within this framework, he inlays mosaic, wires, mother of pearl, colorful beads, and different shades of wood.

Stelmach has exhibited his work a number of times for the public. He is shown above displaying samples at the Holiday Folk Fair at the Navy Pier in Chicago.

Washington Report

TWO-WAGE-EARNER FAMILIES

More than half the families in the United States last year had at least two members bringing home paychecks the Labor Department reported recently.

Among married couples, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, median weekly earnings were nearly $500 when both husband and wife were working. The median is the midpoint, with half the families above that figure and half below.

Earnings dropped to about $320 when just the husband was working, and to $150 where the wife was the only earner.

In the fourth quarter of 1979, BLS said, more than 19 million married-couple families--almost 60 percent of all married-couple families with earners--had two or more wage earners.

PENSION BILL EXTENSION

Congress fell behind schedule and voted itself an additional 60 days to complete action on legislation needed to head off a funding crisis for multiemployer pension plans.

The original deadline was May 1, when pension insurance costs were scheduled to rise sharply as a result of mandatory coverage of multiemployer plans. Unions, employers and the government's Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. agreed on legislation to scale down the guarantees so as to avoid a chain reaction of withdrawals, plan bankruptcies and still higher premiums for the most fiscally sound plans.

Three of the four congressional committees sharing jurisdiction have approved legislation, but the crowded congressional agenda set back the timetable to July 1.

UNION ACCESS TO J. P. STEVENS

The US Supreme Court has cleared the way for the National Labor Relations Board to enforce its order allowing Clothing & Textile Workers representatives access to J. P. Stevens & Co. plants.

The anti-union textile giant had sought a stay of a 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision upholding the board's order pending Supreme Court review. The high court denied the firm's request without comment.

SEX HARASSMENT DEFINED

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has issued guidelines holding employers responsible for curbing sexual harassment in the workplace.

The new guidelines, published in the Federal Register April 11, hold an employer responsible for actions of supervisors or agents, and in some cases others, when the employer or supervisor knows of the harassment behavior, the EEOC said.

Unwelcome sexual advances, whether verbal or physical, would be unlawful if:

- Submission to the advances is either an explicit or implied condition of employment.
- Submission or rejection affects the job an employee holds.
- The behavior substantially interferes with the employee's work or creates a hostile or intimidating atmosphere.

There are no criminal penalties or fines available through the Civil Rights Act. However, the law requires offenders to pay compensating damages to the victims of discrimination.

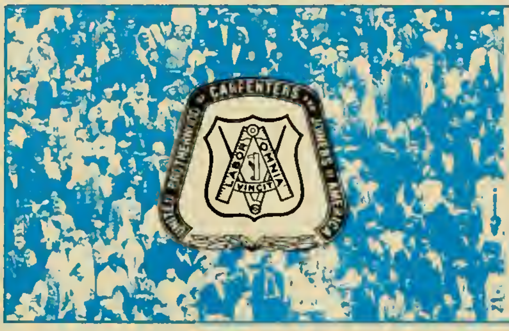
The new guidelines apply to federal, state and local government agencies and to private employers with 15 or more workers.

NLRB ATLANTA JUDGES OFFICE

The National Labor Relations Board announced the opening of its new southeastern office for administrative law judges in Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta office is the NLRB's fourth for its judges who hear unfair labor practice cases. The agency has a West Coast judges office in San Francisco, a northeastern office in New York City, and a Washington, D.C., office.

The office here opened with four judges, headed by Hutton Brandon, an NLRB attorney since 1960. Their number is expected eventually to reach 17.



Did You Know?

ELEVENTH OF A SERIES

What Labor Does Affects People Throughout North America and the World

The concerns of humanity are the concerns of the AFL-CIO, the CLC, and the United Brotherhood. In the endless struggle against communism, free trade unions are leaders.

North American labor has been dedicated since its earliest days to the advancement of human freedom and social justice. The actions it takes for its union members inevitably serve the common good.

We have described in past installments of this series how the AFL-CIO serves the rank-and-file union member through its various departments and through its state and central bodies. We have also summarized some of the activities of the Canadian Labour Congress which touch the lives of the average union member.

We'd like to now describe for you some of the "outside" activities of these two labor federations which serve the cause of all mankind, particularly the free Western world.

Two historic documents protect the freedoms and control the lives of all Americans and Canadians — the US Constitution and the British North America Act (for Canadians). The Canadian Parliament, during the administration of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, also enacted a "Bill of Rights" for Canadians. It is a statement of the democratic principles which guide Canadian life, although it does not have the legal status of the Bill of Rights of the US Constitution.

There is no so-called "special interest" group in North American life so concerned with these rights as the labor movement. Labor is truly "the people's lobby." Its struggle for civil rights goes back to the days when blacks were emancipated from slavery and began moving to the cities for jobs and when immigrants began flooding North American shores in the decades which followed. Through the Job Corps and various coalitions labor has assisted the only "native Americans" — the American Indian.

Through coalitions with other groups, labor has worked to assure continuing energy supplies for all consumers, and it has exposed certain corrupt practices of big business. It helped to found the National Council of Senior Citizens and has given it constant support.

Organized labor's roots are deep in the fields of civil rights, women's rights, economic rights, and human rights. It was the American labor movement which led the fight for public education for every American a century ago. It was the American labor movement which played a leading role in the enactment of the Equal Pay Bill of the 1960s, which first guaranteed women and minorities legal redress against pay discrimination, and it is the labor movement which continues to fight for these rights in the courts today.

In the field of international affairs it is US and Canadian labor which fight to protect free labor in Asia and Latin America against the inroads of communism and totalitarianism. An encouraging AFL-CIO undertaking is the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Opened in 1962, the institute — often called simply AIFLD — is basically a training school for trade union leaders from Latin America and the Carribean nations. They learn trade union techniques, basic economics and the practical application of democracy. AIFLD has offices in 17 Latin American and Carribean nations, supporting courageous native labor leaders in their fight against oppression.

In 1968, the AFL-CIO created the Asian-American Free Labor Institute to pursue similar objectives in the developing nations of Asia. The institute's various projects depend upon the needs of each nation's labor movement. They have ranged from a sewing school for worker's wives in Nepal to training in sophisticated job evaluation systems in Turkey, to developing a corps of professional arbitrators in the Philippines and building workers' clinics in Korea and Jordan.

Long before African Nations achieved independence from colonialism American labor was making contact with native labor leaders and supporting their efforts.

There is a special field of interest for North American labor in its dealings with the labor federation of Israel, Histadrut. Even before President Harry Truman made it clear to the world that the United States would support the new nation of Israel following World War II, American trade unions were offering active support to the Jewish settlers in Palestine and to the native Jewish population trying to work through trade unions and cooperatives in the Holy Land.

Inevitably, organized labor's active role in world affairs brings it into occasional conflicts regarding world trade, leading to struggles for the economic rights of US and Canadian wage earners. Since World War II, America has given economic aid to scores of emerging and developing nations, and multinational corporations from North America have moved into these fertile fields of industrial development, seeking cheap labor and windfall profits. This has created a twofold struggle for labor unions: a struggle to build up free labor unions in these nations so that the workers will not be exploited and a struggle to maintain the spirit of free trade with these nations while protecting American and Canadian jobs. In recent years the North American auto industry, electronics industry, clothing industry, and others have suffered because of cut-rate commodities coming in from overseas. Labor has been forced to fight for tariff protections and trade balances for all North American workers — union and nonunion — and it has carried this fight to the Congress, the Canadian Parliament, and the White House.

Meanwhile, we continue to extend fellowship to trade unions throughout the world through the International Labor Organization, a United Nations agency which the US has just rejoined, and various other specialized international labor groups, knowing that it is within the special interest of all US and Canadian citizens — union and nonunion — to hold back communism at all levels.

In the 1980s trade unions face new and complex challenges, but we can be sure that they will meet these challenges, and they will continue to fight for labor's basic goal (as defined by Samuel Gompers): "more." While they are doing this, they will carry along with them every American and Canadian citizen to a higher standard of living and a better way of life.

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO:
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

THE WORM TURNS

A group of medical students were listening to a lecture. The lecturer decided to prove his point by dropping a couple of worms into a jar of alcohol. The worms were dead within seconds.

"Now, as you can see, gentlemen, this is the effect of alcohol on the lesser organisms. Now, what do you suppose this proves in the case of man?"

One of the students thought for a moment and then concluded, "Any man who drinks won't get worms."

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

NO OPTIONS

Discussing the imminent arrival of their second child, one of the parents suggested the family would have to move to a larger house.

Listening, gravely, the first-born shook his head. "That wouldn't work. He'd just follow us there."

—Union Tabloid

THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT

The house detective began getting complaints from the neighbors on both sides of Room 1523. He checked the register and found that the room was rented to a Miss Cordelia Witherspoon, a single lady from Massachusetts who had come to the hotel to attend a teachers' convention.

Thinking there must be some mistake and that the noise her neighbors were complaining about was coming from some other room, the detective picked up the phone, dialed Miss Witherspoon's number, and inquired discreetly, "Miss Witherspoon, are you entertaining?"

"Just a minute, honey" came Miss Witherspoon's reply. "Hold on while I ask him."

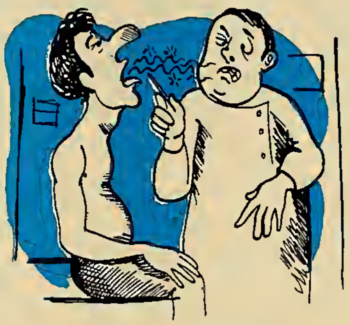
SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

BEAUTY AND BRAINS

BANK MANAGER: What makes you think you're losing your looks?

TELLER: Men are beginning to count the money I give them.

—UTU News



BARSIDE MANNER

"I can't find the cause of your complaint," said the doctor as he ended his examination. "Probably it's due to drinking."

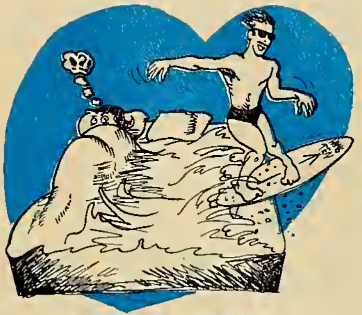
"That's all right, doctor," said the patient understandingly. "I know how it is. Suppose I come back when you're sober?"

—UNION TABLOID

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

A toothless old man from Tarentum
Gnashed his upper plates 'till he
 bent 'em.
When they asked him the cost
Of the molars he'd lost,
He said, "I don't know, I just
 rent 'em!"

—Ronald Benivegna
Whitestone, N. Y.



WATER LOGGED

WOMAN: You don't like your water bed!

FRIEND: We were happier before. Now, we seem to be drifting apart.

—UTU News

BE IN GOOD STANDING

A WILL AND A WAY

"So, my boy, you want to become my son-in-law," snarled the old Millwright as he gazed at the young man.

"Well, not exactly," admitted the apprentice, "but I want to marry your daughter, so I guess there's no other way."

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

PRESIDENTIAL QUOTES

Harry S. Truman delighted in telling about the Catholic priest who stopped at a cabin of an anti-Catholic farmer in Alabama and asked for a drink of water. The farmer took one look at the Roman collar, turned his back and refused. The priest, noticing a picture of Pope Pius XII hanging on the wall, asked why a man would refuse a drink of water to a priest when he had the Pope's picture in his house. "Pope!" snorted the farmer. "Why, the peddler what sold me that picture said it was Harry Truman in his Masonic robes."

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President Eisenhower was fond of telling about the monk who said there were seven reasons why he had left the Church. The first of these was that he was thrown out. In the light of this there was no use listing the other six reasons.

•

Calvin Coolidge was once asked, "Mr. President, do the people where you come from say 'a hen lays' or 'a hen lies'?" Coolidge said, "The people where I come from lift her up to see."

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

Chicago, Ill.—Picture No. 2

CHICAGO, ILL.

Local 1 held a special meeting on November 14, 1979 to honor those members who completed 25 and 50 years of membership with the Brotherhood.

Picture No. 1 shows, front row, left to right: Trustee Norman Ericksen; and 25-year members Richard A. Halley, John Brinskelle, Edward Tyda, Joseph Duplessis, Eli Yergovic, John Ponzoch, Joseph Walter, Joseph Kelly, and Erwin Tucek.

Back row, left to right: Kenneth Kinney, Richard Garnett, Wesley Isaacson, August Vollmer; 25-year members Herbert Hahn and William Norberg; Vice President John Mancini; and 25-year members Eugene Husby, John Coughlin, Gene Krstich, John L. Johnson, Frank Karpen, William Rose, and Dale Dixon.

Picture No. 2 shows, from left to right: Trustee Norman Ericksen, Conductor John Coughlin, Vice President John Mancini, 50-year member Albert Alex, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council Wesley Isaacson, Recording Secretary and Business Agent Kenneth Kinney, President August Vollmer, and Financial Secretary and Treasurer Richard Garnett.

Chicago, Ill.—Picture No. 1

YORK, PA.

Local 191 recently honored J. Ralph Blair for 60 years of dedicated service to the Brotherhood. Business Representative David Joines, right, presented the 60-year pin to J. Ralph Blair, left, who joined Local 191 on April 19, 1920.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.

Local 2167 recently had a pin presentation ceremony, and the following members received awards for their years of service: Front row, from left, John Westiwicky, 15-years; Fred Kugler, 30-years; John A. Olson, 40-years; and Bill Tassoul, 25-years. Back row, from left, Chuck Schmitt, Sr., president; Mike Nolte, treasurer; and Francis Nowland, Sr., recording secretary.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Local 583 recently paid tribute to the long and diligent service of David Anderson, who has been a member of the Brotherhood for 57 years.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

Local 1072 held a banquet and award presentation for its long-standing members on December 8, 1979 at the Plumbers Hall. The honored members represented a total of 3,110 years of service to the Brotherhood.

Picture No. 1 shows, from left to right: Secretary-Treasurer of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters Henry Baldridge and Vice President of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters and Financial Secretary/Business Agent of Local 1072 Elmer H. Perry, who presented the pins.

Picture No. 2 shows 60-year member William B. Hollingsworth.

Picture No. 3 shows 50-year member John C. Terrapin.

Picture No. 4 shows 40-year member Everett R. Allen.

Picture No. 5 shows 35-year members, front row, left to right: Ezell B. Thompson, Paul Sheline, Kermit Castleberry, Sam Morgan, V. V. Martin, Walter L. Johnson, and Thomas E. Davis.

Back row, left to right: Leland J. Boehm, Dave Sattler, William Ted Pickard, Jack R. Jewell, and Cecil Helmer.

Picture No. 6 shows 30-year members, front row, left to right: Erl R. Lane, H. L. Daniels, Lucian L. Woodard, James H. Scoggins, Luther Martin, and Cecil Helmer.

Back row, left to right: L. Roy Tyree, R. D. Smith, R. Frank Page, and Fred Nanson.

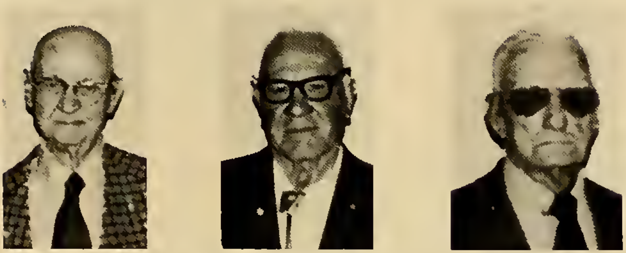
Picture No. 7 shows 25-year members, from left to right: Aaron O. Peters, Andy G. Cookson, and Leo Keeler.

Picture No. 8 shows 20-year members, from left to right: Gene Yarbrough, Bobby Gene Rhyne, Arthur W. Nice, Thomas Frank Cox, and Doyle W. Boling.

The following members received pins but were not photographed: 60-year member Elbert J. Preston; 40-year members E. H. Cox, Francis Croman, and Earl Dickey; 35-year members Milburn H. Berry, W. B. Bowen, Loy E. Claypool, Dewey F. Crum, Lowell C. Davis, Choc Greenwood, Bill Johnson, Charles G. Lusk, Howard L. Mannon, George Morgan, William Thomas Neely, Edgar Overby, R. W. Pitts, Leslie A. Redfern, Clarence T. Renard, Harlow T. Roark, C. H. Rozell, Glenn C. Sloan, Richard F. Stanley, John D. Sylvester, E. M. Taylor, Roy J. Tyler; 30-year members Bill Adair, George Berryman, Charles M. Bumgarner, Jess Cantrell, M. L. Cooper, Audie Denny, Warren D. Fuller, Johnny R. Goss, Monroe H. Hembree, H. C. Hibbard, G. W. Hill, Lloyd P. Lankford, Charles E. Martin, Lewis Martin, M. B. Owens, C. B. Pack, Clarence R. Pack, Cecil Patterson, Joseph E. Pitman, Samuel L. Raley, B. G. Turney; 25-year members Hughey Coughran, Lee Amos Garvin, Melvin A. Hanson, Clarence J. Kester, Harland J. Seabolt, Clyde H. Wheeler, William Wood; and 20-year members Don Briggs, Virgil Gorham, Ola B. Hammett, D. R. Loyd, Jomes O. Murray, Talmage Pack, Gordon M. White.

Muskogee, Okla.—Picture No. 1

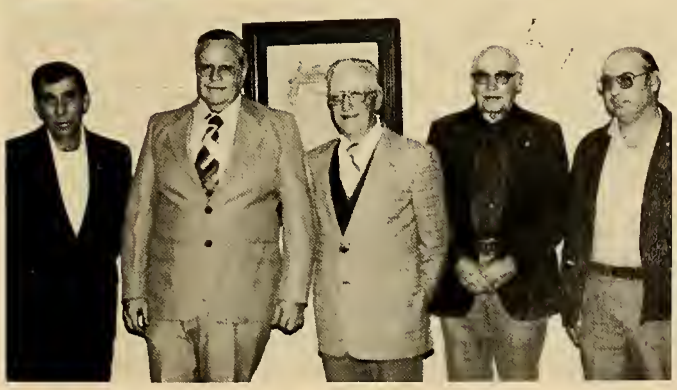
Picture No. 7



At Left: Pictures No. 2, 3 and 4

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6



Picture No. 8

DULUTH, MINN.

On March 1, 1980, Local 361 held its seventh annual dinner-dance party at the Casa De Roma. Wallie Johnson received a plaque for his outstanding efforts in the vocational-technical program, and the following members received their 25-year service pins. From left to right: Robert Churchill, Franklin Mattson, Dale Nystrom, Thomas McNealy, Louis Connors, Lloyd Nephew, Philip Petersdorf, George Sallaka, Ellis "Buck" Thompson, Raymond Dahl (behind Thompson), and James Wylie.

Not pictured were recipients Leroy Abrahamson, Lloyd Smith, Tom Somnis, and Clint Walling.

Duluth, Minn.

Red Bank, N.J.

RED BANK, N.J.

At its regular Christmas meeting held on December 10, 1979, Local 2250 awarded pins to its 25-year members. Pictured are, front row, left to right: Business Representative James A. Kirk, Jr., John L. Poole, William J. Moge, LeRoy G. Davison, Jr., Ralph H. Scarborough, and Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen. Second row, left to right: George Biersack, Charles O. Keim, Jr., David H. Roszel, and Financial Secretary Charles E. Gorhan. Third row, from left to right: Corwin J. McAllister, Peter T. Ferraro, and Michael J. Remak.

Members who received awards but are not pictured were: Parker M. Bohn, Victor G. Chanowich, Roger W. Fillian, Lars Hjortland, and Robert H. Jackson.

Buffalo, N.Y., Picture No. 1

Buffalo, N.Y., Picture No. 2

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Last fall, Local 1757 held a special dinner in honor of its oldest members. Business Agent Terry Bodewes presented 25 and 50-year service pins to the following members.

Picture No. 1—Front row, left to right: Chester Przybysz, Casimer Kazmierczak, Ferdinand Przybysz, Alex Dormaradski, Chester Sobota, and Peter Kazmierczak.

Back row, left to right: Edwin Gorski, Eugene Poltowicz, Business Agent Terry Bodewes, President Leonard Chojnacki, Sr., Joseph Wallo, Frank Drejas, and Alois Rutkowski.

Picture No. 2—Front row, left to right: Victor Dominczak, Anthony Rozek, Leon Skurzewski, Michael Kuzara, Stephen Roesler, and Walter Olszowy.

Back row, left to right: Alfred Pogorzala, Chester Sajdak, Eugene Dojka, President Leonard Chojnacki, Sr., Business Agent Terry Bodewes, Samuel Zaczek, John Nowak, and Joseph Strzempka.

Members who received pins but were unable to attend the ceremony were: Stephen Sobota, Felix Sobota, Bronislaus Kulinski, Louis Brzozowski, Stephen Ciambor, Walter Maziol, Jerom Meidenbaur, John Slowik, and Stanley Trybowski.

●

Attend your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member of the United Brotherhood.

Harrisburg, Pa.

HARRISBURG, PA.

At its regular meeting on December 10, 1979, Local 287 held its annual recognition night. 25-year service pins were presented to the following members:

Front row, left to right: Peter P. Rishar, Jr., Clarence S. Mummert, Lloyd V. Sholly, Ida M. Horning, Clinton H. Stull, John F. Sholly, and Earl M. Danner.

Second row, left to right: Harold D. Slothower, Albert W. Kelly, Robert Sierer, Keith D. Kennedy, unidentified and Paul D. Witmer, Jr.

Back row, left to right: Robert O. Winter, James A. Bracale, William A. Stone, Richard W. Martz, Lee E. Reed, Oscar W. Graybill, Elwood G. Deaven and Ray M. Black.

Members who were eligible for 25-year pins but who were not present at the meeting include Donald R. Brown, Oscar K. Duke, Harry S. Johnson, Clair J. Starry, Frank J. Ziats, Jr., Donald E. Eward, Jack C. Beitzel, John W. Marsh, Albert L. McCoy, David Powell, Harry E. Shuller, Marlin E. Thumma, Ernest W. Walker, Jr., Carl R. Winters, Ernest R. Bolig, Blain S. Graybill.

Bridgeport, Conn.,
Picture No. 1 is Above
Picture No. 2 is At Right

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

On October 26, 1979, Local 99, newly chartered as of July 1, 1979, after the formation of the Bridgeport and Vicinity District Council, held a dinner dance at Frederick's in Fairfield, Conn. to honor its longterm members.

Picture No. 1 shows, front row, left to right: 63-year member Stephen Chehy, Sr., 98 years old and the oldest member in the local; 25-year members Leo Blaise and Thomas Coba; and Secretary and Business Manager Robert J. McLevy.

Back row, left to right: President William C. Stone; 50-year member Gustav Johnson; 25-year members Robert Heyse, Alex Nakoneczny, Iver Bjorklund, Jr., Carl Traub, Edward Duffy, and Richard Budzik; and Business Agent Robert P. Mooney.

Picture No. 2 shows, from left to right: Robert J. McLevy with guests James Butler, first selectman town of Trumbull; John J. Sullivan, first selectman, town of Fairfield; John C. Mandanici, Bridgeport Mayor; and William Bailie, treasurer and business agent.

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Santa Ana, Calif.

Atlanta, Ga.—Picture No. 1

SANTA ANA, CALIF.

Local 1815 held its 9th annual membership pin award banquet at the Santa Ana Elks Club on January 18, 1980 and awarded 25 and 50-year pins to its deserving members. Pictured with local and district officials is 50-year pin recipient Eugene Fox. Front row, from left to right are: Gerald Stedman, secretary, Orange County District Council; C. C. Hocutt, financial secretary; Eugene Fox, 50-years; William Sidell, general president emeritus; and Mike G. Lucio, recording secretary-business agent.

Back row, from left to right are: Bob Hanna, legislative advocate, California State Council; R. E. Cyr, president; Julio Sanchez, trustee; Floyd Dixon, trustee; Stephen E. Cobb, vice president-business agent; and James Gravitt, trustee.

Members who received 25-year pins include: Thomas D. Adams, Charles H. Allan, Harvey A. Bell, Donald L. Best, Clyde R. Brush, William Cribbes, William C. Delnero, Francis S. Domain, Frank C. Domingos, Michael Dulak, Earl Farmer, Thomas J. Faver, Russell E. Field, Rufus Finley, Leland D. Forshay, Cecil L. Gorsuch, Harold L. Greer, Earlion Gross, Marvin F. Haggard, Claude R. Herring, Euell D. Hickam, George Hiersekorn, Sim N. Hubbard, Gerald Kornrumpf, Fred P. Leonard, Charles W. Loper, John A. Luker, John Moch, Truett C. Moore, John Newman, John C. Patterson, Ned B. Pattison, Robert L. Setten, Ruben C. Solorzano, and Harold E. Wilkes.

ATLANTA, GA.

On January 25, 1980, Local 225 held a special banquet to honor its 25 and 50-year members.

Picture No. 1 shows, from left to right: John L. Miles, president; Harold E. Lewis, Fourth District board member; John L. (Pete) Jones, 52-years; E. P. Black, 51-years; and A. H. Peterson, 53-years.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members. Front row, from left to right: Lucas Birt; Harold E. Lewis, Fourth District board member; John L. Miles, president; Roy Walker; and Paul Sloan.

Second row, from left: William T. Nipper, international representative; John B. Spears; Oscar McCay; T. D. Clement Jr.; James L. Mann; Charles O. Stephens; and James G. Brown, international representative.

Third row, from left: John W. Pruitt, Jr.; Joseph F. Bruno; T. B. Strickland, president, Ga. State Council of Carpenters; James E. Wills; Paul Barker; and David Gafford.

Atlanta, Ga.—Picture No. 2

Denver, Colo.

DENVER, COLO.

Local 55 recently honored its 25, 50, 55, 60, 65 and 70-year members. Accompanying this report is a picture of 25-year members taken at the annual dinner.

Left to right, front row: Rudy Skrbina, Manuel Rios, Howard Schlessman, Alva Gilbert, Ambrose Neisen and Burnis Gustafson. Back row: Bill Walden, Al Ulibarri, Henry Lauban, Howard Cox, Harry White, Norbert Heger, President Lew Funk (not a pin recipient), and John Angelo. Not pictured are 60-year member Walter R. Neff, 55-year member George E. Robertson, and 50-year member Jack Hamill.

Mt. Kisco, N.Y.—Picture No. 1

Mt. Kisco, N.Y.—Picture No. 2

MT. KISCO, N.Y.

Local 1134 presented service awards to its members with 25 to 70 years of membership to the Brotherhood. Members who were honored are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1—25-year members, front row, left to right: Ambrose Aiello, Ward Luke, Jackson B. Hall, financial secretary and treasurer, and Gabe Orlando.

Back row, left to right: Angelo DeCunzo, George Sccrrat, Peter Bambace, Frank Ganung, Frederick Betir, recording secretary, and Frank Hrcha.

Picture No. 2—30-year members, front row, left to right: Joseph Lenone, Robert Smith, seated on floor, Nicholas Lemiszko, Anthony Gullotta, William Le Forg, and Matthew Vineigucurra.

Back row, left to right: Charles Paffenback, warden, Samuel Aucello, Warren Shilling, Paul Hughes, president, Frank Daniels, Rocco Cardillo, Joseph Giardina, Donald Fitzgerald, Fred Paffenback, conductor, and George Shatrovsky.

Picture No. 3—35-year members, front row, left to right: Stephen Sefcik, David Scott, Warren Hall, Walter Peterson, and Albert Blanco.

Back row, left to right: Angelo Cerreta, Richard Koenig, trustee, Howard Koenig, George De Flavis, Harry Fancher, and Lloyd Becker.

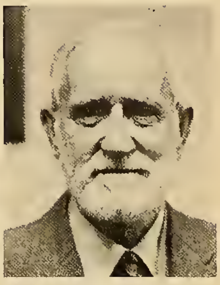
Picture No. 4—40-year members, left to right: Frand Micciche, Edward Murphy, Berger Furu, John Menhart, Frank Cavaleri, and Leslie Finch, business agent and vice president.

Picture No. 5—45-year members, left to right: Jacob Moltzen, Eugene Rosaforte, Donald Bradly, and Harry Hall.

Picture No. 6—55-year member William Bartsch.

The following members were not present for the photograph: 50-year member John Larsen; 60-year member Alfred Glew; and 70-year member Hudson Ritch.

Mt. Kisco, N.Y.—Picture No. 3



Picture No. 6

Mt. Kisco, N.Y. Picture No. 4

Mt. Kisco, N.Y.—Picture No. 5

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IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 723 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $909,900.44 in death claims paid in March, 1980.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Floyd Herndon, William P. F. Potratz.
3, Wheeling, W.Va.—Ottis C. Yoder.
4, Davenport, Iowa—Elmer A. Zesiger.
7, Mpls, Mn.—Mrs. Dale V. Runquist, Peter Strand, Albert Strombeck.
8, Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry Nelson, Leo A. Payne.
10, Chicago, Ill.—Edward L. Huth, John McCrory, Robert M. Remick.
11, Cleveland, Oh.—Frank Giorgianni, Michael Massa, Bernard M. Olsen.
12, Syracuse, N.Y.—Leon A. Bowman, Frank J. Cunningham, Philip J. Duke, Lazar Elioff, Mrs. Joseph McGean, Mrs. Wyon A. Taplin, Oscar Walker.
13, Chicago, Ill.—Thomas McGleam, Michael Taray.
15, Hackensack, N.J.—Charles B. Snow.
18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Rodger F. O'Brien, Andrew Pastushyn.
19, Detroit, Mich.—George DaVinchie, Mose Gibson.
20, New York, N.Y.—Alfred Pedersen.
22, San Francisco, Ca.—Alfred H. Jacobs, Mrs. Ernest G. Killgore, Michael W. Novak.
24, Central, Conn.—John Haversat, Ernest Lanoue, Clarence Thompson.
25, Los Angeles, Ca.—Mrs. Karl Wirtanen.
26, E. Detroit, Mi.—Walter Pearson.
27, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Frank S. Battram, John F. Clarkson, Mrs. Hedley P. Rice, Richard Wiesen.
30, New London, Conn.—William A. Bryson, Dennis R. Deveau.
31, Trenton, N.J.—Albert E. Driver, Sr., Jerimiah J. O'Neill.
32, Springfield, Ma.—Sidney Gilbert.
33, Boston, Ma.—Roland A. Abrahams, Joseph Micalizzi, John D. Murray, William L. Venable.
34, Oakland, Ca.—Harvey J. Bronson, Mrs. John T. Farley, Mrs. Jerry G. Jennings.
40, Boston, Ma.—Mrs. Michael A. Caputo, William J. Evans, Mrs. Ralph E. Frost, Thomas Hollohan.
41, Woburn, Ma.—John A. Franklin, William U. Worthylake.
42, San Francisco, Ca.—Walter Soto.
44, Champaign, Ill.—Walter H. Wahl.
47, St. Louis, Mo.—Charles L. Negler, Fred C. Roglitz.
48, Fitchburg, Ma.—Harvey Bastarache.
54, Chicago, Ill.—Harry M. Brodnicki.
55, Denver, Co.—Robert H. Fehlman, Mrs. Ben Tennyson.
56, Boston, Ma.—Charles Levi Moores.
58, Chicago, Ill.—Alex E. Olson.
59, Lancaster, Pa.—Paul L. Madlem.
60, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. Doyt F. Geier.
61, Kansas City, Mo.—Robert E. Conrad, Jr., Mrs. John G. Lofgren, Mrs. Allen Zumsteg.
63, Bloomington, Ill.—Joseph Vick.
64, Louisville, Ky.—Elmer R. Crabtree.
66, Olean, N.Y.—Harry A. Anderson, Ervin L. Norton.
67, Boston, Ma.—James W. Lombard.
69, Canton, Oh.—James K. Franks, Gilbert Lewis.
73, St. Louis, Mo.—Ralph O. Roadifer.
74, Chattanooga, Tn.—Alfred E. Butler, John G. Myers, Jr., Lyle A. Rice, Mrs. Frank Rozzell.

Local Union, City

78, Troy, N.Y.—Valentine Rothenheber.
80, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Gustav Blaha, Fred V. Lindberg.
83, Halifax, N.S., Can.—Donald E. Studley.
85, Rochester, N.Y.—Mrs. Gaetano Manfredi.
89, Mobile, Ala.—Augusta T. Williams.
93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Laurier Demers.
94, Providence, R.I.—Mrs. Thomas L. Avery, Raemundo Buttero, Salvatore Cenci.
95, Detroit, Mi.—James Simmons.
98, Spokane, Wa.—Lyle J. Marko, Clarence Sheets.
99, Bridgeport, Conn.—Mrs. Harry Olsen, Joseph B. Ramatowski.
100, Muskegon, Mi.—Steve Sabo.
101, Baltimore, Md.—Mrs. Charles Ernest, Jr., Milton K. Holbrook, Jr., Fane W. Moretz, Manuel Touris.
104, Dayton, Oh.—Clarence S. Maddux, Walter Teckenbrock.
105, Cleveland, Oh.—Louis Montagner.
106, Des Moines, Ia.—Gerard W. Terrell.
109, Sheffield, Ala.—Tommie R. Davis.
116, Bay City, Mi.—Mrs. Alvin J. Pressler.
120, Utica, N.Y.—Lewis M. Thaler.
122, Philadelphia, Pa.—Henry Hobbs.
128, St. Albans, W.Va.—Willard H. Hall.
131, Seattle, Wa.—Gunnar K. Hagen.
132, Washington, D.C.—Murdock W. Gillis, John R. Hawkins, Alex F. Onson, Tilghman O. Phipps, Mrs. S. Russell Taylor, Arno L. Watts.
133, Terre Haute, Ind.—Rex Blaker, Vernon E. Smithers, Dewey L. Stewart, Leroy A. Seeders.
134, Montreal, Que., Can.—Hector Rioux.
135, New York, N.Y.—George Troue.
141, Chicago, Ill.—Ernest K. Crouch, Charles A. Jacobson.
153, Helena, Mont.—Clifford C. Eide.
160, Philadelphia, Pa.—David Cunningham, Conrad Knutsen, Clinton T. Mumford, Sr.
162, San Mateo, Ca.—Norris E. Chapman.
168, Kansas City, Ks.—Everett W. Belt
169, E. St. Louis, Ill.—John Mauser.
171, Youngstown, Oh.—Alfred Hull.
174, Joliet, Ill.—Victor Lenzi.
181, Chicago, Ill.—Milo Pearce.
182, Cleveland, Oh.—Mrs. Leo E. Dick, Earl Roper.
183, Peoria, Ill.—Harold W. Plummer, J. Harry Seaman, Edward V. Stuffings, William H. Wendland.
184, Salt Lake City, Ut.—Mrs. George E. Nichols, Darrell F. Worthen.
186, Steubenville, Oh.—Harry W. Rowan.
194, Oakland, Ca.—Alfred A. Schneider.
198, Dallas, Tx.—Jodie A. Parish.
199, Chicago, Ill.—Carl W. Johnson, Carl O. Reiman, Bror E. Sall.
200, Columbus, Oh.—Joseph Eastridge, Mrs. Eldon E. Smith.
203, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Joseph Rovere.
210, Stamford, Conn.—Mrs. Lloyd W. Hamblet.
211, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mrs. Wilbert K. Richey.
215, Lafayette, Ind.—Laurel E. Swope.
218, Boston, Ma.—George Horwood.
225, Atlanta, Ga.—Thurman Cash, Henry Cooper, William J. Frey, Joe Gosnell, Thomas A. Ware.

Local Union, City

226, Portland, Ore.—Oscar Bersaas, Edward I. Fosner, John O. Larson, Edward E. Stackhouse, Forrest Woods, Henry Workman, Erwin Zimmerman.
228, Pottsville, Pa.—Peter Cutler.
236, Clarksburg, W.Va.—Lynn W. Haymond.
242, Chicago, Ill.—Joseph Bauman, Alex Tunkel.
246, New York, N.Y.—Henry Reese.
254, Cleveland, Oh.—Fred Krava.
255, Bloomingburg, N.Y.—Lester Hummel, Sr.
256, Savannah, Ga.—Cecil H. Beasley.
257, New York, N.Y.—Oscar Berg.
260, Berkshire Co. & Vic., Ma.—Charles M. Daniels, Frederick F. Thomann.
262, San Jose, Ca.—Joseph Antine.
264, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Mrs. Arnold Pennebecker.
265, Saugerties, N.Y.—William F. Wolven.
266, Stockton, Ca.—George B. Howell.
267, Dresden, Oh.—Charles E. Holmes, Joseph A. Paul.
268, Sharon, Pa.—David B. Johnson.
278, Watertown, N.Y.—William H. Compeau, Clifford Hobbs, Carl P. Wetterhahn.
280, Lockport, N.Y.—George W. Anderson, Howard Briggs, Sr.
281, Binghamton, N.Y.—Nelson A. Holt, Mrs. Michael Michalina, Mrs. Robert M. Wittling.
283, Augusta, Ga.—Lewis H. Craft, Odian A. Denard, Mrs. Joe H. Whitaker.
287, Harrisburg, Pa.—Earl C. Diehl, Adam Ralph Thomas.
297, Kalamazoo, Mi.—Fred L. Tunison.
298, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Albert Schrey.
311, Joplin, Mo.—Dorsey A. Long.
314, Madison, Wisc.—Rudolph Babbe, Eugene H. Post, John A. Roddick, Mrs. August H. Sternhagen.
319, Roanoke, Va.—Luther D. Craft, Mrs. John L. Ingram.
323, Beacon, N.Y.—Janis Petersons.
325, Paterson, N.J.—Abram Ruit.
331, Norfolk, Va.—Fred E. Wright.
333, New Kensington, Pa.—Clyde E. Weston.
334, Saginaw, Mich.—William E. Engelke.
337, Detroit, Mi.—Mrs. Martin Cooley, Sr., Mrs. Oscar Hotvedt, Carl H. Kroyer.
342, Pawtucket, R.I.—Wilfred A. Hemond, Ovila Lamontagne.
343, Winnipeg, Mani., Can.—Mrs. John Andrushko, Gustav Billisics, Harry Garrek, Roy E. Thoms.
345, Memphis, Tn.—Mrs. William B. Head, Floy Lee Jarman, John R. Moore, Jesse M. Yancey.
354, Gilroy, Ca.—Clarence C. Lee.
360, Galesburg, Ill.—Charles E. Baughman.
366, New York, N.Y.—Evert A. Nordin, Saverio Simione.
368, Allentown, Pa.—Howard M. Walter.
377, Alton, Ill.—Clifford Cary, Allen J. Field.
379, Texarkana, Tx.—William A. Prather.
385, New York, N.Y.—Thomas A. Murray.
393, Camden, N.J.—Albert A. Dentino, Edward A. Dobbins, Albert S. Rickens.
400, Omaha, Neb.—Joseph T. Vrba.
403, Alexandria, La.—John E. Singer.
417, St. Louis, Mo.—John R. Henson, Mrs. Clifton Jaas.

419, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. George Zander.
422, New Brighton, Pa.—Mrs. Thomas Hosack, Jr.
424, Hingham, Ma.—Norman Emond.
434, Chicago, Ill.—Edward P. Blocker, Robert Brandsma.
437, Portsmouth, Oh.—Charles O. Mustard.
448, Waukegan, Ill.—Charles Pietschman.
454, Philadelphia, Pa.—John F. Costello, Ross Daniels, Ralph Ervine.
458, Clarksville, Ind.—Harry C. King.
468, Inwood, N.Y.—Mrs. Raymond G. Elliott, Felix Narkon.
470, Tacoma, Wa.—Frank Blanton, Jr., Julius T. Cavigelli, Mrs. Floyd A. Patnode, Mrs. James C. Peele, Clyde R. Wall.
472, Ashland, Ky.—Nolan J. Laborde, George Lewis, Thomas J. Rice.
483, San Francisco, Ca.—Frank Taylor.
485, Christopher, Ill.—Ford Steckenrider.
486, Bayonne, N.J.—Mrs. Joseph Sztucienski.
490, Passaic, N.J.—Mrs. Ted Bannon, John F. Hilt, Sr.
492, Reading, Pa.—James M. Folk.
495, Streator, Ill.—Richard C. Flavel, Jr.
506, Vancouver, B.C., Can.—Kenneth A. Fraser.
507, Nashville, Tn.—Harry M. Craddock, Robert L. Whittle.
508, Marion, Ill.—Cecil C. Smith.
514, Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Harry Andes, John T. Williams.
515, Colo. Springs, Colo.—Mrs. Hiram V. Jepson, Mrs. Elmer W. Tranmer.
517, Portland, Me.—Roy Thibodeau.
528, Washington, D.C.—Jacob B. Huffer.
530, Los Angeles, Ca.—George S. Bouquet.
535, Norwood, Ma.—John E. Johnson, Joseph T. Ravinski.
538, Concord, N.H.—Rodney C. Andrews.
563, Glendale, Ca.—Oscar A. Heintz.
579, St. Johns, Nfld., Can.—Mrs. James F. Smith.
583, Portland, Ore.—Mrs. Max J. Beutz, Arthur G. Izer.
586, Sacramento, Ca.—Ray A. Rasmussen.
608, New York, N.Y.—George Ogilvie.
610, Port Arthur, Tx.—Ray C. Ballard, Clarence F. Strickland.
622, Waco, Tx.—Joe L. Wachsmann.
623, Atlantic Co., N.J.—Warren C. Warner, Jr.
624, Brockton, Ma.—Walter W. Richter.
633, Granite City, Ill.—George A. Heely.
639, Akron, Oh.—Raymond C. Hall.
642, Richmond, Ca.—Guy J. Poundstone.
643, Chicago, Ill.—Olav Jossund.
644, Pekin, Ill.—Mrs. Willard Kemper, Mrs. Robert R. King.
660, Springfield, Oh.—Stanley Cook.
661, Ottawa, Ill.—William Kammerer.
665, Amarillo, Tx.—J. T. Dillard.
666, Etobicoke, Ont., Can.—Mrs. Stanley Kowalczyk.
668, Palo Alto, Ca.—Floyd L. Adams, August R. Schmidt.
674, Mt. Clemens, Mi.—Glenn S. Collins.
678, Debuque, Iowa—William J. Kisting, Matt J. Lesser.
690, Little Rock, Ark.—Hanford L. Brooks, Mrs. George R. Herndon.
691, Williamsport, Pa.—Herman C. Confer.
696, Tampa, Fla.—Mrs. L. C. Phillips.
698, Covington, Ky.—Charles Ashcraft, W. Scott Wood.
701, Fresno, Ca.—Peter Hovasapian, Mrs. Milton C. Paradis.
703, Lockland, Oh.—Lawrence C. Fathman, Edward A. Niemoeller.
710, Long Beach, Ca.—Raymond E. Atkinson, Ewell J. Cain, Carl Ferdinand.
720, Baton Rouge, La.—Howard M. Stafford.
721, Los Angeles, Ca.—John F. Frey, Sr., Mrs. Edward Greevy, Frank Hrastar, Arel F. Miller, Otto Molz, Sr., Walter Radtke, Irwin Schlinger.
739, Cincinnati, Oh.—Charles Reeder, John O. Rudig.
742, Decatur, Ill.—Ernest C. Brown.
743, Bakersfield, Ca.—Mrs. William A. Jenkins, Thomas H. Seaman, Benjamin M. Watson.
745, Honolulu, Hi.—Walter F. S. Ching.
747, Oswego, N.Y.—John I. Otis, Jr.
753, Beaumont, Tx.—Paul S. Arrington.
764, Shreveport, La.—Charles E. Love.
769, Pasadena, Ca.—Carl W. Dreessen.
771, Watsonville, Ca.—Herman M. Cornell.
782, Fond du Lac, Wi.—Matthew Pevonka.
803, Metropolis, Ill.—Samuel Clyde Tanner.
815, Beverly, Mass.—Mrs. Archie Gillis, Alfred Rich.
819, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Leon N. Hodges, Allen W. Watkins.
829, Santa Cruz, Ca.—Forrest S. McMahan.
833, Berwyn, Pa.—William H. Parlaman.
836, Janesville, Wi.—Lester Pratt.
844, Reseda, Ca.—K. Lester Danner.
845, Norwood, Pa.—Milton J. States, John J. Trainer.
848, San Bruno, Ca.—Mrs. Albert Schauer, Albert A. Silicani.
849, Manitowoc, Wisc.—Gordon T. Berg, Charles A. Krause, Charles E. Wagner.
851, Anoka, Mn.—John N. Westlund.
870, Spokane, Wa.—Lawrence H. Knapp, Mrs. Rile C. Pickett.
879, Elmira, N.Y.—Mrs. Elton Aldrich.
902, Brooklyn, N.Y.—Charles Gansert.
904, Jacksonville, Ill.—Charles D. Honey, Mrs. Virgil Smith.
916, Aurora, Ill.—John V. Alsip.
925, Salinas, Ca.—Raymond Choate.
943, Tulsa, Ok.—Mrs. Perry E. Rice, Mrs. Lester C. Watson.
944, San Bernardino, Ca.—Andrew J. Dalquest, Patane L. Nesbitt, Carl A. Schafer, S. V. Smith.
945, Jefferson City, Mo.—Mrs. Lewis Moreau.
953, Lake Charles, La.—George Dubroc, Dudley J. Fruge, Mrs. Walter J. Fuselier.
957, Stillwater, Mn.—LeRoy F. Anderson.
974, Baltimore, Md.—Raymond Howard.
976, Marion, Oh.—Mrs. Joseph A. Dyer, Lonnie O. Gerwig.
978, Springfield, Mo.—Lester L. Ferrier.
982, Detroit, Mich.—Larry D. Hartwick, Eugene W. Osborne, Mrs. Ray Rogell.
998, Royal Oak, Mi.—William G. McCatty, Sr., Mrs. William Miller.
999, Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Everett O. Francis.
1003, Indianapolis, Ind.—Arthur T. Willey.
1005, Merrillville, Ind.—Mrs. John F. Forrest, Mrs. George Matanich.
1025, Medford, Wi.—Joseph E. Vogt, Sr.
1040, Eureka, Ca.—Mrs. Ernest Hoffman.
1043, Gary, Ind.—William F. Cooley, Sr.
1049, Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Thomas L. Taylor.
1050, Philadelphia, Pa.—Rocco F. Blotta.
1052, Hollywood, Ca.—Kenneth I. A. Huber.
1053, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Mrs. Uwe Christiansen, Vencent W. Kopczynski.
1062, Santa Barbara, Ca.—Mrs. Joaquin Herrera, Chester L. Kiler, Wesley H. Larsen, Dwane D. Robison, Garrett Rooker.
1065, Salem, Ore.—Forest C. Nims, Carl A. Schafer, Mrs. John W. Schmidt, Frank J. Toney.
1089, Phoenix, Az.—Dorsey Bennett, James O. Cavin, Eugene H. Cheves, Charley P. Ferguson, Clarence Hassel, Vern Robertson.
1098, Baton Rouge, La.—Bennie G. Tate.
1102, Detroit, Mi.—Wilbur Baxter, Alfred J. Evans.
1109, Visalia, Ca.—Mrs. Andrew A. Hutton.
1120, Portland, Ore.—Fred Hinkle, Jr.
1140, San Pedro, Ca.—Jerry Sanchez.
1143, LaCrosse, Wi.—Gilbert Paulson.
1149, San Francisco, Ca.—Leslie H. Burman.
1155, Columbus, Ind.—Robert L. Shepard.
1162, College Point, N.Y.—Henry Kosyka.
1172, Billings, Mt.—Thomas *Patrick* Cox, Axel W. Wall.
1182, Tucson, Az.—James P. Hagy, Carl N. Kelley, Robert M. Sligh.
1184, Seattle, Wa.—Mrs. Merle H. DeGarmo.
1185, Hillside, Ill.—Herman E. Burmeister, Mrs. Albert R. Zibell.
1195, Seattle, Wa.—Cyrus E. Johnson.
1204, N.Y., N.Y.—Fred Jackson.
1208, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Marvin C. Young.
1222, Medford, N.Y.—Dewitt Rhodes, Ole Spearwold, Robert J. Verzyl.
1233, Hattiesburg, Ms.—General David Bradford, Andy Winningham.
1237, Dawson Creek, B.C., Can.—Ernest J. Pantel.
1240, Oroville, Ca.—Orville E. DeSelms.
1246, Marinette, Wi.—Edgar H. Bush, Sr.
1250, Homestead, Fla.—Pearlie E. Miller, Mrs. Simon A. Turner.
1251, New Westminster, B.C., Can.—Robert Cooper.
1252, St. Paul, Mn.—John J. Kolar.
1256, Sarnia, Ont., Can.—Emil Kumpu.
1273, Eugene, Ore.—Harold J. Bofferding, Floyd F. Miller.
1274, Decatur, Ala.—Allen D. Cowley.
1275, Clearwater, Fla.—Lewis A. Parr, George W. Shaffer.
1280, Mountain View, Ca.—John L. Bridges, James F. Brown, Philip J. Dumas, Earl C. Shamlin.
1296, San Diego, Ca.—Mrs. Lloyd A. Phillips.
1300, San Diego, Ca.—Robert B. Hanslip, Camilo B. Narvaza.
1307, Northbrook, Ill.—Albert W. Lindstrom.
1319, Albuquerque, N.M.—Buckley E. Johnson, Jose M. Sanchez, Jr., Walter E. Stolz.
1333, State College, Pa.—Joseph J. Smith.
1335, Wilmington, Ca.—Daniel Bommelje.
1342, Irvington, N.J.—Edward P. Bradley, George C. Wagner.
1358, La Jolla, Ca.—Irven Ford.
1365, Cleveland, Oh.—Mrs. Cornelius Peters.
1367, Chicago, Ill.—Henry N. Carlson.
1388, Oregon City, Ore.—Wilbur J. Pudwill.
1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Buren J. Woods.
1396, Golden, Colo.—Phillip E. Keck.
1400, Santa Monica, Ca.—Mrs. Dino DiPrimio, Mrs. James B. DuBois, Simon N. Gunneson.
1402, Richmond, Va.—Owen D. Savage.
1407, San Pedro, Ca.—Mrs. Lionel D. Anderson.
1408, Redwood City, Ca.—Leo W. Latsch.
1416, New Bedford, Ma.—Antoine J. Belliveau, Mrs. Lionel Benoit.
1423, Corpus Christi, Tx.—Thomas J. Carter, Emil T. Konrad.
1426, Elyria, Oh.—Paul V. Loper.
1447, Vero Beach, Fla.—Taft Edwards.
1453, Huntington Bch., Ca.—Frank R. Tubb.
1454, Cincinnati, Oh.—Norman Lee Culbertson.
1456, N.Y., N.Y.—Kaare Berge, Roy Doncaster, Robert T. Ehn, Bert J. Gross, Arthur Helt, Gustav Nordback, Einar D. Prang, Edward Quinn, Walter Saarelma, Harold Tellefsen.
1464, Mankato, Mn.—Burnie B. Harber.
1485, LaPorte, Ind.—Mrs. Dee Doran, Mrs. George Hope.
1497, Los Angeles, Ca.—Foy M. Fulks, Charles W. Tolsrud.
1498, Provo, Utah—Jessie Jean Daley, Spencer Madsen.

1506, Los Angeles, Ca.—William H. Ward.
1512, Blountville, Tn.—Mrs. George Berkley.
1527, West Chicago, Ill.—Walter L. (Kasperski) Kasper.
1529, Kansas City, Ks.—Rudolph V. King, John W. Mullens, Leonard A. Smiddy.
1534, Hopewell, Va.—Mrs. Eugene Elmore.
1536, N.Y., N.Y.—John A. Leszczynski.
1540, Kamloops, B.C., Can.—Mrs. Denis Wilcott.
1545, Wilmington, Dela.—Wesley K. Wright.
1553, Hawthorne, Ca.—Garold Carr, Arvid T. Erson, Mae H. Glymph.
1554, Miami, Fla.—Lorenzo S. Guzman.
1570, Yuba City, Ca.—Lester G. Cleland.
1581, Napoleon, Oh.—Jefferson Tillman.
1588, Sydney, N.S., Can.—Charles Hodder, George Stanley.
1590, Washington, D.C.—James B. Johnson, Sr.
1596, St. Louis, Mo.—Ernest Rell.
1597, Bremerton, Wa.—Obert Smaaladen.
1598, Victoria, B.C., Can.—Ted Jacobson.
1607, Los Angeles, Ca.—John G. MacDonald.
1622, Hayward, Ca.—Alwin E. Brosterhous, John P. Goheen, Jay T. Jones, Valentine Senff, Bruce H. Ward.
1650, Lexington, Ky.—Travis Casey.
1664, Bloomington, Ind.—Dale Christenberry.
1665, Alexandria, Va.—Mrs. Edgar H. Burton, Milton Embrey.
1669, Ft. William, Ont., Can.—Mrs. Knute Jensen, William Kowalchuk.
1685, Pineda, Fla.—Mrs. Paul W. Dishner.
1689, Tacoma, Wa.—Theodore J. Hillman.
1693, Chicago, Ill.—Carl W. Bergman, Emiel H. Grothe, Russell L. Molander, Wesley E. Nemoyer.
1696, Penticton, B.C., Can.—Mrs. Edgar Greene.
1733, Marshfield, Wisc.—Valentine C. Schueller.
1739, St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. William Wagner.
1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Aloys Dondlinger, Leonard Eschweiler, Leroy Heath, John Heil, Jr., Mrs. John Schroeder.
1743, Wildwood, N.J.—Stephan A. Kubiak.
1746, Portland, Ore.—Barney G. Dreiling.
1750, Cleveland, Oh.—Joseph Chaykosky.
1752, Pomona, Ca.—Charles A. Whitson.
1755, Parkersburg, W.V.—Cecil H. Hopkins.
1757, Buffalo, N.Y.—Joseph W. Strzempka.
1772, Hicksville, N.Y.—Mike Seppanen.
1780, Las Vegas, Nev.—Peter L. Kenne, Grady L. McKenzie.
1795, Farmington, Mo.—Vincent Mattingly.
1797, Renton, Wa.—Dwayne Warriner.
1811, Monroe, La.—Flarce Sanders.
1815, Santa Ana, Ca.—Max E. Casey.
1836, Russellville, Ark.—Mrs. Ira Clubb.
1840, Faribault, Mn.—Mrs. Walter Meinke.
1844, Cloquet, Mn.—Gustav B. Seboe.
1845, Snoqualmie, Wa.—Mrs. Wayman H. Pyrtle.
1846, New Orleans, La.—Wallace J. Bordelon, James E. Bozeman, Willie Collins, Belden A. Homburg, Sr., Bartholomew Johnson, Jr.
1849, Pasco, Wa.—Alvin A. Reimund, Mrs. Murray Rickaby.
1855, Bryan, Tx.—Mrs. Johnny A. Berry.
1856, Phila., Pa.—William F. J. Biehl, Jr., William Gould, John Nalencz.
1861, Milpitas, Ca.—Armin Wemmer.
1862, Spokane, Wa.—George W. Altmaier.
1865, Minneapolis, Mn.—John E. Miele.
1869, Manteca, Ca.—Thomas A. Hilton.
1888, N.Y., N.Y.—Douglas I. Vernon.
1894, Woodward, Ok.—Vernon M. Stewart.
1896, The Dalles, Ore.—Mrs. Chester O. Simmons.
1911, Beckley, W.V.—James A. Lilly.
1913, San Fernando, Ca.—George R. Marty.
1922, Chicago, Ill.—Lester Blomberg, Anton J. Zwilling.
1925, Columbus, Mo.—Charles W. Roemer.
1948, Ames, Iowa—Nick Vignovich.
1953, Warrensburg, Mo.—John R. Gillespie.
1971, Temple, Tx.—John H. Gillespie.
1976, Los Angeles, Ca.—Conrad Beenken, Nathan Fleisher.
1982, Seattle, Wa.—Walter E. Johnson.
1987, St. Charles, Mo.—Earl M. Gust, Henry W. Hinsley, Arthur G. Schwane.
1996, Libertyville, Ill.—William J. Knott.
2008, Ponca City, Okla.—Van R. Walcott.
2012, Seaford, De.—Nick Kalinevitch, Mrs. James W. McWilliams.
2018, Ocean County, N.J.—Frank Capone.
2024, Miami, Fla.—Marion H. Hasley, Jr.
2033, Front Royal, Va.—Mrs. Clarence A. Davis.
2043, Chico, Ca.—Daniel F. Bellonio.
2073, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Reinhardt H. Kolpack, Mrs. Louis B. Zaleski.
2079, Houston, Tx.—John P. Herring.
2094, Chicago, Ill.—Emmett J. Deasy, Raymond Plouviez.
2114, Napa, Ca.—Nick S. Grimoldi.
2155, N.Y., N.Y.—Benjamin Halpner, William Izen.
2170, Sacramento, Ca.—Leroy Eakes.
2172, Santa Ana, Ca.—Thedonia Duffey, Moses L. Pugh.
2194, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Stanley Stalmach.
2203, Anaheim, Ca.—Albert F. Jewett, Lester L. Miller.
2205, Wenatchee, Wa.—Stanley Gaston.
2214, Festus, Mo.—Everett C. Partney.
2216, York, Pa.—Charles Druck.
2217, Lakeland, Fla.—Edgar L. Ard.
2232, Houston, Tx.—Paul B. Brunner, David C. Kucera.
2235, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Edward A. Ambrose, Joseph J. Fear.
2241, Brooklyn, N.Y.—Anthony Carucci.
2249, Denver, Colo.—Del C. Foster.
2250, Red Bank, N.J.—Anthony Volpe.
2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mrs. William T. Morgan.
2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Clyde M. Mason, Mrs. Frank A. Pletcher.
2283, West Bend, Wi.—Frank G. Landgraf.
2287, N.Y., N.Y.—Charles Ceigersmidt.
2288, Los Angeles, Ca.—John Yusta.
2308, Fullerton, Ca.—Mrs. Ronald E. Tizzard.
2375, Wilmington, Ca.—Raymond S. Carr.
2391, Holland, Mich.—Martin E. Johnson.
2398, El Cajon, Ca.—Wilbert *Cleo* Gregory, Donald L. Kramer.
2411, Jacksonville, Fla.—Mrs. George F. Simmons.
2416, Portland, Ore.—Delbert L. Stephens.
2429, Fort Payne, Ala.—Andrew *Kennon* Blackstone.
2453, Oakridge, Ore.—Joe Gorsky.
2463, Ventura, Ca.—Ray E. Asbury, Mrs. Charles E. Russell, Ralph M. Taplett.
2477, Santa Maria, Ca.—Ethan M. Greene.
2498, Longview, Wa.—John R. Bailey, Mrs. Aldor I. Thorson.
2519, Seattle, Wa.—Harold I. Derby, Carl G. Lindstrom, Sr., Walter L. Stoeffler.
2554, Lebanon, Ore.—Mrs. Frederick C. Fraba, William D. Hamilton.
2564, Grand Falls, Nfld., Can.—Daniel B. Alley.
2580, Everett, Wa.—Mrs. Arnold Haskins.
2592, Eureka, Ca.—Gervis Kohl.
2601, Lafayette, Ind.—Edison Smith.
2629, Hughesville, Pa.—Harry Magargel.
2652, Standard, Ca.—John L. Wilcox.
2739, Yakima, Wa.—Nick Berger, Charles W. Jackson.
2765, Nassau Co., N.Y.—George Dasch.
2772, Flagstaff, Az.—Roger P. Pena.
2777, Eugene, Ore.—Loyd F. Romane.
2780, Elgin, Ore.—Preston M. Medlock.
2789, Arcata, Ca.—Henry J. Woods.
2817, Quebec, Que, Can.—Rodolphe Caron, Albert Dugas, Richard Garneau, Fernand Girard, Paul E. Houle.
2825, Nashville, Tn.—Mrs. Malcolm Johnson.
2827, Thunder Bay, Ont., Can.—Charles Spakowski.
2834, Denver, Colo.—George A. Martin.
2881, Portland, Ore.—Harry C. Capron, Mrs. Arthur L. Chaffin, Vernon W. Cornwall, Arnold H. Little.
2896, Lyons, Ore.—Lynn A. Williamson.
2907, Weed, Ca.—John J. Messina.
2910, Baker, Ore.—Victor Bergeson.
2927, Martell, Ca.—Alva Burk.
2942, Albany, Ore.—Walker B. Keesee.
2949, Roseburg, Ore.—Mrs. Victor L. Lashua, Mrs. William B. Morgan, John D. Wilverding.
2995, Kapuskasing, Ont., Can.—Real Gravel.
3088, Stockton, Ca.—Mary Ona Alford, Adolph M. Flores, Madeline M. Lester.
3091, Vaughn, Ore.—James Korthof.
3099, Aberdeen, Wa.—Mrs. Virgil Merrill.
3127, N.Y., N.Y.—Mrs. Joseph Rizzo, Emmett Stanley, Jr.
3141, San Francisco, Ca.—Franz Gschoepf, Sr.
3161, Maywood, Ca.—Anastacio Avila, Jose Guadalupe Tapia, Gerald Whiteside.
3182, Portland, Ore.—Fredrick H. Hayes, Frank E. Stege.
3206, Pompano Beach, Fla.—Harold A. Doan, Sr.
3265, Albany, Ga.—Quincy L. Hardy.
9005, Dearborn, Mich.—Henry V. Michon.

President Carter

Continued from Page 3

and the questions we haven't fully answered. This is part of life in a democracy, with a completely open press and a free and open debate of issues and a free right to criticize our own government in any way you want to. That's part of it. But the thing that we ought not to forget is the tremendous advantages that we have been granted by birth or because of the courage and bravery of our predecessors, to live in this country, a country of strength, a country of unity, a country of freedom, a country of excitement, a country of innovation, a country of confidence, a country of challenge, a country of leadership, a country of ideals. I don't see how we could ask for much more.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The AFL-CIO Department of Social Security has asked us for the names and addresses of any Brotherhood members who are serving on state or local health planning committees and similar public panels. If you know of a member performing this public service, please let us know. Write: Editor, The Carpenter, *101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.*

The following list of 987 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $1,310,888.05 in death claims paid for the month of April, 1980.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, Ill.—Edward J. Armatis, Sr., Stanley Hanson, Arthur E. Johnson, Walter J. Parelius.

3, Wheeling, W.Va.—Mrs. Wilfred I. Myers.

5, St. Louis, Mo.—Oscar Niederecker, Edward G. Thien.

7, Minneapolis, Mn.—Maurice E. Belrose, Arthur G. Falde, Edward *Linus* Falk, Arthur Hansen, Mrs. Earl Heddan, Claus Johnson, John L. Merriam, Charles A. Nolan, George M. Pickle.

8, Philadelphia, Pa.—Marino Ciccantelli, Asa A. Heflin, Mrs. Herbert F. Morton, David I. Nelson.

9, Buffalo, N.Y.—Edward R. Dommer, Stanley Trzepkowski, Asa M. Wilsey.

11, Cleveland, Oh.—Bela A. Buday, Charles Fiorelli.

12, Syracuse, N.Y.—Mrs. Joseph F. McGean.

13, Chicago, Ill.—Edward P. Baumgarten, Henry Borgen, William Tannhauser.

14, San Antonio, Tx.—Robert W. Campbell.

15, Hackensack, N.J.—Andrew Buis, Frank Canonica, Mrs. Samuel Carioti, Jacob DeBoer, Mrs. George Nunnermacker.

16, Springfield, Ill.—Mrs. Charles Springer, James D. Wollard.

19, Detroit, Mich.—Norman Trudell, George R. Harrison.

20, New York, N.Y.—Peter Carfagna.

22, San Francisco, Ca.—Joseph C. Eberle, Julius K. Popow.

24, Central Conn.—William M. Abbott, Joseph Cavuoti, John Contois, Alfred Hill, Thomas J. Pereau, Sr., Gabriel Roy, Henry A. Short.

27, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Percy S. Small.

30, New London, Conn.—Whittemore A. Yates.

33, Boston, Ma.—Joseph Bellabona, Frederick J. Welch.

35, San Rafael, Ca.—Henry DuPertuis, Sr., Charles H. Howe.

36, Oakland, Ca.—Ralph Boyd, Lionel Brackins, Bertel M. Christensen, Ronald D. Ford.

37, Shamokin, Pa.—Mrs. Reuben W. Tharp.

40, Boston, Ma.—Joseph B. Bruno, Joseph M. McNamara, Hammond Ordway.

43, Hartford, Conn.—John J. McConnell, Peter A. Mazen, Edward J. McDonald, Joseph G. Sacheck.

47, St. Louis, Mo.—Ralph J. Reiss.

50, Knoxville, Tn.—Leonard M. McFalls, Chester Sharp, Everett J. Watson.

51, Boston, Ma.—Dan M. Hirtle, Henry C. Jepson, Maximillian Krug.

55, Denver, Co.—Mrs. Archie E. Hinshaw, Lloyd C. Howard, Paul H. McMillian, Sophus B. L. Nielsen.

58, Chicago, Ill.—John C. Humphries, Mrs. Ruben A. Stromberg, Ronald J. Szymanski.

60, Indianapolis, Ind.—Francis L. Keller, Mrs. Vincent Kavanaugh, Bernie H. Klepfer, Lisle Rominger.

61, Kansas City, Mo.—Ralph E. Clift, Karl H. Hanson, Sr., Oren K. Howerton, Charles L. Jacobs, Floyd H. Kinsey, Roy M. Moon, Roy E. Stockman, Mrs. Lowell H. Sweeten.

62, Chicago, Ill.—Horace Canty, Henry Holmes, Walter J. Stachnik.

Local Union, City

64, Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Stewart Deisenroth, Marion A. Forrest, Mrs. Elmer W. May, Paul L. O'Brien, Mrs. John B. Roberts, John A. Vogt, Warner L. Whobrey.

65, Perth Amboy, N.J.—Carl Rasmussen.

66, Olean, N.Y.—Mrs. John C. Koscial.

67, Boston, Ma.—Edward J. DeRego, Paul Lesser, James H. McKinnon, William Mattie, Frank S. Moore.

70, Chicago, Ill.—Albert Maske.

73, St. Louis, Mo.—Charles G. Adams.

74, Chattanooga, Tn.—Robert Lee Baker, Benjamin W. Simmons.

77, Port Chester, N.Y.—Alber J. Stouter.

78, Troy, N.Y.—Alfred Chouiniere, Joseph M. Martin.

80, Chicago, Ill.—John A. Allen, John Mischnick, Knute Rye.

81, Erie, Pa.—Gerald Kent.

87, St. Paul, Mn.—Richard H. Bauer, Michael J. Bond, Walter J. Buell, Melvin J. Johnson, Endre Melby, Ralph Newton, Lloyd Schmidt, John Testa, Andrew O. Wallin, Frank Windorski.

88, Anaconda, Mont.—Fred Frankovich.

89, Mobile, Ala.—Ernest N. Bell, James M. Sanford.

90, Evansville, Ind.—Rudolph M. Funke.

93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Joseph Marleau.

94, Warwick, R.I.—Manuel C. Cabral, Dexter H. Coombs, Mrs. Rolland R. Cote, Paul W. Just, Sr., Ludger *Gene* Rioux.

95, Detroit, Mi.—Joseph M. Micka, Ellies C. Papp.

98, Spokane, Wa.—John M. Manlove, Thomas A. Schworer.

99, Bridgeport, Conn.—Jules P. Staack, Clarence Tonges.

100, Muskegon, Mi.—Martin Aylsworth, Harvey Wiggers.

101, Baltimore, Md.—Simeon L. Blazer, Mrs. R. Russell Bollinger, Thomas W. Coleman, John L. Hiers, Mrs. Theodore Norris.

102, Oakland, Ca.—Joseph C. Alzapiedi, Mrs. Louis Martins.

103, Birmingham, Al.—Vernon L. Edwards.

104, Dayton, Oh.—Leonard Johnson, Delmas Kaltenback.

105, Cleveland, Oh.—Felix A. Dick, Mrs. Joseph Sankovic, John J. Yurglic, Sr.

109, Sheffield, Ala.—Dorrance A. Grigsby, Wesley A. Shirley.

110, St. Joseph, Mo.—Charles M. Brooner, Joseph Swartz.

112, Butte, Mt.—Robert K. Guest.

120, Utica, N.Y.—William C. Walter.

122, Philadelphia, Pa.—Walter McLaughlin.

129, Hazleton, Pa.—Mrs. Thomas Buglio, Frank M. Cherill, George Tirpak, Jr.

131, Seattle, Wa.—Carl *Wilhelm* Christensen, Clarke Crymes, Mrs. Allen H. Johnson, Lloyd B. Larson, Harry R. Lohrer, Fred S. Williamson, Melvin R. Winter.

132, Wash., D.C.—Thomas A. Bell, Jr., Kinchen Britt, John F. Fletcher.

133, Terre Haute, Ind.—Kenneth E. Bare, Huston D. Shirely, Galen E. Taylor, John A. Ward.

134, Montreal, Que., Can.—Philippe Cliche, Donaldo Dandurand, Rosario Dube.

135, New York, N.Y.—Mattias F. Eriksson, Joseph Skodzinski.

163, Peekskill, N.Y.—Mrs. Harry Wehman.

Local Union, City

166, Rock Island, Ill.—Russell B. Leib.

168, Kansas City, Ks.—Marion L. Burnett, Mrs. Harold F. Kahle, John W. Thorla.

169, E. St. Louis, Ill.—Mrs. Robert J. Shamel, Cloyd Soule.

171, Youngstown, Oh.—Robert E. Wolf.

174, Joliet, Ill.—John M. Kober.

176, Newport, R.I.—William H. Foster.

180, Vallejo, Ca.—John A. Boykin, Mrs. Lynn Fettkether, James A. Newton, Mrs. George C. Spurr, Cecil E. Williams.

181, Chicago, Ill.—William Hollen, Frank Kirilla, Oliver K. Todd.

182, Cleveland, Oh.—John Chikik, Henry Haller, George H. Stemmann.

183, Peoria, Ill.—John H. Burr, Hubert J. Frazier.

184, Salt Lake City, Ut.—Bert M. Cannon, George R. Mabey.

185, St. Louis, Mo.—William S. Knowles, Elmer Schroeder.

186, Steubenville, Oh.—Wilbur W. Weber.

194, Oakland, Ca.—Christian A. Petersen, Elee Waters.

198, Dallas, Tx.—Jessie Williams.

199, Chicago, Ill.—Harold L. Oscarson.

200, Columbus, Oh.—Walter J. Calhoun, Herbert D. McCabe, John P. Osborn, Claude Short, James *Lee* Stark.

210, Stamford, Conn.—Alexander McClure, William C. Stillwell.

211, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mrs. Frank R. Cashdollar.

213, Houston, Tx.—Mrs. Albert Adkins, Chester J. Annis, James Cadenhead, Albert L. Franzmeier, Donald O. Goforth, James L. Greer, Eugene L. Hertel, Jack Jackson, George W. Janik, Troy Nation, Herman Robinson.

215, Lafayette, Ind.—Aaron W. York.

218, Boston, Ma.—Louis Belisle.

225, Atlanta, Ga.—Lucius Austin, Mrs. Preston H. Fricks, Charles B. Hayes, Martin V. E. Lance, Vernon M. Simpkins, Mrs. A. Reuben Wood.

226, Portland, Ore.—You Q. Lee.

229, Glens Falls, N.Y.—Robert Wilcox.

232, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Leslie J. Nuzum.

239, Easton, Pa.—Mrs. Roy Knipe.

246, New York, N.Y.—Louis Eventoff, Thaddeus Wdowiak.

249, Kingston, Ont., Can.—Arvid Norby.

254, Cleveland, Oh.—Mrs. Edward J. Pros.

256, Savannah, Ga.—Luther A. Clark.

257, New York, N.Y.—Aldo J. Benassi, Peter Renzulli, Gunnar Thomasen.

259, Jackson, Tn.—Mrs. Ellis R. Truett, David *Campbell* Turner.

261, Scranton, Pa.—Roland Madigan, Leigh E. Patterson.

262, San Jose, Ca.—Edwin R. Furtado, Mike M. Hernandez.

263, Bloomsburg, Pa.—Mrs. Russel Hummel.

264, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Sidney Helm, Joseph F. Schneidler, Otto R. Schrader.

266, Stockton, Ca.—Mrs. George Freeman, Charles Gurtner, Norvell E. McClellan, Mrs. Charles K. Martin, Edwin H. Pfeiffer, Elmer Striplin.

272, Chicago Hts., Ill.—Fred Montbriand.

275, Newton, Ma.—George L. Maker, Gordon H. Wright.

280, Lockport, N.Y.—Salvatore Fioritta, Sr., Eugene W. Gebauer, Oliver Hale, Mrs. Paul K. Miller.

281, Binghamton, N.Y.—Timothy S. Mahoney.
284, New York, N.Y.—Karl Borchard, John Sullivan.
286, Great Falls, Mt.—Albert J. Glaeske, George A. Macek, John A. Sieben, Sidney T. Snyder.
287, Harrisburg, Pa.—Kenneth L. Houtz.
298, New York, N.Y.—Thomas Mullins, Gustav Olsen, Mario Salvaterra, Oban C. Stephens.
311, Joplin, Mo.—Mrs. Wesley Hanson, Luther E. Warden.
314, Madison, Wisc.—Carl Eckloff, Karl Kohl, Charles J. Taubert.
316, San Jose, Ca.—Albert R. Bicker.
317, Aberdeen, Wa.—James P. Hargett, Eric K. Mainio.
329, Okla. City, Ok.—Mrs. Clarence Ingham, Herbert R. Lensch, Warren N. Vincent.
331, Norfolk, Va.—Mack M. Meads, Jr.
333, New Kensington, Pa.—Leroy H. Kunkle, Sr., John L. Weston.
335, Grand Rapids, Mi.—Mrs. Joseph Drier.
337, Detroit, Mi.—John Knott, Herbert F. Lehman.
338, Seattle, Wa.—William A. Akerberg, Mrs. Kenneth D. Leek.
340, Hagerstown, Md.—Charles E. Poper.
344, Waukesha, Wisc.—Thomas H. Bourdo.
345, Memphis, Tn.—Hubert L. Dellinger, William E. McPherson, Charles Terrell.
359, Phila., Pa.—Andrew P. Schummer, John P. Tomaszewski (Tompkins).
363, Elgin, Ill.—Clarence E. Smith.
366, New York, N.Y.—Charles L. Beck.
374, Buffalo, N.Y.—Irving L. Hummel, James Tomaselli.
377, Alton, Ill.—Earl Hill.
379, Texarkana, Tx.—Troy D. Brannan, Mrs. Fred W. Rosser.
385, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Gerardo Medori, Joseph Merendino.
387, Columbus, Ms.—John A. Allen.
388, Richmond, Va.—Charles O. Gordon, Samuel C. Harrison, Sr., Alvin L. Preddy, Sr.
392, Liverpool, N.S., Can.—Wallace F. Seamone.
393, Camden, N.J.—Penrose A. Craig.
396, Newport News, Va.—Malcolm E. Barnes.
397, Whithy, Ont., Can.—Roger Pigeon.
400, Omaha, Neb.—Frank D. Howse, William McKay, Roy N. Riddle.
404, Lake Co. & Vic., Oh.—Samuel J. Salem.
407, Lewiston, Me.—Joseph D. Caron, Donald Severy.
410, Ft. Madison, Iowa—John S. O'Donnell.
411, San Angelo, Tx.—Harley O. Heilman, Mrs. H. O. Heilman.
413, South Bend, Ind.—Truman O. Bever, Robert L. Knepple.
415, Cinti., Oh.—Leslie Taylor.
416, Chicago, Ill.—Vilis Adolf Skudris.
418, Greeley, Colo.—Herman A. Diekman.
419, Chicago, Ill.—Gustav Krautschun.
422, New Brighton, Pa.—Lawrence R. Powers, Jr.
424, Hingham, Ma.—Andrew J. Higgins.
430, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—John L. Brown.
433, Belleville, Ill.—Harry G. Bostick.
437, Portsmouth, Oh.—Paul L. Hughes, John R. Saunders.
452, Vancouver, B.C., Can.—Mogens Brix Frederiksen, Elzear A. Labelle, Joseph P. Poitras, John D. Strom, Adolph Swette.
454, Phila., Pa.—Nathan Bewley, George M. Heininger, Otis Kelly, William *Peter* Mielnick, Leonard Shepkosky.
468, New York, N.Y.—Gaetano G. Fede.
469, Cheyenne, Wy.—Lawrence M. Moe.
470, Tacoma, Wa.—Oscar H. Olson, Volney J. Wootan.
472, Ashland, Ky.—Pierce Brown.
484, Akron, Oh.—Bobby L. Boldry.
488, New York, N.Y.—Theodore MacDermant, Louis Sagula, George Schneider, Torge Stoveland.
490, Passaic, N.J.—Frank Perera.
493, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.—Archibald Kerslake, Anthony Patrono.
499, Leavenworth, Ks.—Leo R. Oertel, Frank D. Rand.
501, Stroudsburg, Pa.—Daniel H. Middaugh.
504, Chicago, Ill.—Abraham Zaidenberg.
507, Nashville, Tn.—Chester L. Hodges, Mrs. Luster C. Williams.
512, Ypsilanti, Mi.—Roland Fletcher.
513, Port Alberni, B.C., Can.—John Lover.
514, Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Frank Stefanowicz.
515, Colo. Springs, Co.—Lloyd A. Garrett, Harry C. Johnson, Orvin C. Rowland.
517, Portland, Me.—Abraham Nilsen.
532, Elmira, N.Y.—Ralph Streby.
537, Aiken, S.C.—Roy Spoon.
548, St. Paul, Mn.—Peter Baatz, Engelbert J. Koch.
550, San Leandro, Ca.—Manoog (Mike) Braves, Mrs. Jim Bruno, Iver Rasmussen.
556, Meadville, Pa.—Rudloph M. Lenhardt.
562, Everett, Wa.—Alfred J. Berg, Carl T. Mortensen, Carl J. Naslund, Jack A. Patrick, Charles R. Raffensperger.
563, Glendale, Ca.—Mrs. Menno D. Rempel, Basil A. Zangare.
569, Pascagoula, Ms.—Robert E. Rhodes.
576, Pine Bluff, Ar.—J. C. Spakes.
583, Portland, Ore.—Mrs. Douglas Bunn, Mrs. Robert Frahm.
586, Sacramento, Ca.—Marcel J. Furlotte, Mrs. Walter E. Hayen, Henry T. Martensen, John J. Stender.
595, Lynn, Ma.—Herman E. Stack.
596, St. Paul, Mn.—Karl J. Schoeller.
601, Henderson, Ky.—Mrs. Kenneth Short.
603, Ithaca, N.Y.—Mrs. Robert B. Ayers.
608, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Carl Bystedt, Harry Duttenhofer, Peter Notaro, Sean Rogan.
610, Port Arthur, Tx.—Robert J. Stone.
618, Sikeston, Mo.—Mrs. Robert L. Shelton.
620, Madison, N.J.—William J. Liddy, Gustave A. Lutze, Paul M. Lynch.
623, Atlantic Co., N.J.—Raymond W. Gill.
625, Manchester, N.H.—Felix Aubin, Leo M. Guilbeault, Lorenzo P. Tardif.
626, Wilmington, De.—Leroy T. Beauchamp, C. Raymond Liedlich, John Magner, Sr., Walter S. Sawyers, Elwood T. Walls, Jr.
627, Jacksonville, Fla.—Coy J. Bunting, Joseph T. Kirkland, David Palmer.
635, Boise, Id.—Mrs. Elmer Kaldenberg.
637, Hamilton, Oh.—Hester Pigman.
639, Akron, Oh.—Ray L. Wagoner.
641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa—Julius Kolesar.
642, Richmond, Ca.—Herschel G. Aldridge, Sr.
650, Pomeroy, Oh.—Vernon A. Hysell.
658, Millinocket, Me.—James H. Tapley.
661, Ottawa, Ill.—Floyd R. Anderson.
668, Palo Alto, Ca.—Mrs. Selim Kaukonen.
674, Mt. Clemens, Mi.—August G. Blohm.
682, Franklin, Pa.—Walter Bell.
696, Tampa, Fla.—William E. Allen, Franklin A. Robinson.
698, Covington, Ky.—George H. Bader.
701, Fresno, Ca.—Victor Bacchetti.
702, Grafton, W.Va.—Guy F. Robison.
703, Lockland, Oh.—Mrs. John Hull, Robert Wagner.
709, Shenandoah, Pa.—Clarence H. Blew.
710, Long Beach, Ca.—William J. Dunlap, Harold P. Fern, Victor A. Howser, Archie Jones, Calvin W. White.
715, Elizabeth, N.J.—Alfred Cacchione, Julius Mengert.
721, Los Angeles, Ca.—Ralph R. Demmler, Morris Weselman.
727, Hialeah, Fla.—Leonard Filardo.
734, Kokomo, Ind.—Mrs. Kenneth J. Stodgell.
735, Mansfield, Oh.—Orland Thomas, James F. Zarcone.
738, Portland, Ore.—Robert A. Ross.
739, Cincinnati, Oh.—Carl A. Donisi, Mrs. Mike Jivoin.
740, New York, N.Y.—Frank E. Farkas, Daniel M. McAuley.
743, Bakersfield, Ca.—James E. Cheely.
751, Santa Rosa, Ca.—Henry Fujita, Mrs. Frank Lueger.
755, Superior, Wi.—Clarence A. Petersen, Mark H. Velin.
756, Bellingham, Wa.—Arthur L. Alwood, Allan H. Thomson.
764, Shreveport, La.—William T. Berry, R. Harold Gilbert, Donnis E. Sanders.
768, Kingston, Pa.—Floyd M. Miscavage.
769, Pasadena, Ca.—Merce E. Torres.
777, Harrisonville, Mo.—Reuben H. Williams.
780, Astoria, Ore.—Elvin C. Goodman, Laverne W. Loomis, James R. Parker, Leo A. Rummell.
781, Princeton, N.J.—Wesley McCaughan.
782, Fond du Lac, Wi.—Mrs. Archie Green.
785, Cambridge, Ont., Can.—Maitland O. Misener, Leonard Tartachuk.
787, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. John E. Erikson, Mrs. Anders Hvale, Joseph Raffone, Luciano Sciotto, Angelo Tedeschi, Edward Valk.
792, Rockford, Ill.—William F. Widell.
819, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Donald C. Fishburne, Leo Ludwig, Henry J. Moore.
821, Springfield, N.J.—Edward Haiduk, Joseph J. Nason.
829, Santa Cruz, Ca.—Robert L. Wright.
832, Beatrice, Neb.—Louie H. Theye.
833, Berwyn, Pa.—Chester McLees.
839, Des Plaines, Ill.—Mrs. Richard G. Dreyer.
841, Carbondale, Ill.—Latha Lefler, Mrs. Melvin West.
844, Reseda, Ca.—Mrs. Charles Booher, Womack L. Nation.
851, Anoka, Mn.—Richard L. Hogan, Jr.
857, Tucson, Az.—Mrs. Eugene Grommet.
889, Hopkins, Mn.—Anton Wickman.
891, Hot Springs, Ark.—Herbert L. Nickels.
898, Benton Harbor, Mi.—Emil C. Jutzi.
900, Altoona, Pa.—Luther E. Harr.
902, Brooklyn, N.Y.—Rocco Palmisano.
906, Glendale, Az.—Cavel T. Elliott, Roy V. Smith, Mrs. Bradford F. VanDuzee.
916, Aurora, Ill.—Charles J. Dixon, Willard McCallister.
929, South Gate, Ca.—Elvin VanCamp.
933, Hermiston, Ore.—Edward H. Brown, Floyd A. Tobin.
944, San Bernardino, Ca.—Mrs. Arthur B. Hall, Allen R. Keehnel, Robert W. Roach.
948, Sioux City, Iowa—Mrs. Paul Rustwick.
951, Brainerd, Mn.—Howard C. Eklund.

954, **Mt. Vernon, Wa.**—Walter F. Rice, Henry E. Sawyer, William Schmidt.
964, **Rockland Co. & Vic., N.Y.**—Ernest Miller.
971, **Reno, Nev.**—E. Ray Tanner.
974, **Baltimore, Md.**—Baruch Rapaport.
977, **Wichita Falls, Tx.**—Earl L. McCubbin.
978, **Springfield, Mo.**—Fred Jackson.
982, **Detroit, Mich.**—Virgil T. Luttman, Emil J. Schopper, Mrs. John C. Skinner.
993, **Miami, Fla.**—Harry D. Pfeiffer, Otis A. Wade.
998, **Royal Oak, Mi.**—William E. Hewitt, John J. Lampela, Frank Siekierski, Ronald Swanson, Mrs. Robert A. Thorne.
1000, **Tampa, Fla.**—Raymond C. Fernandez.
1005, **Merrillville, Ind.**—Steve Jakubik, Mrs. James D. Shouse, Reinhold Spletzer.
1006, **New Brunswick, N.J.**—Eugene Peppe.
1016, **Muncie, Ind.**—William E. McDonald.
1020, **Portland, Ore.**—Arzil R. Stone.
1033, **Muskegon, Mich.**—Kermit P. Follett.
1036, **Longview, Wa.**—Fred M. Johnson.
1040, **Eureka, Ca.**—James M. Good.
1042, **Plattsburgh, N.Y.**—Rolland Knapp.
1046, **Palm Springs, Ca.**—Arthur V. Kyker, Jr., Lee R. Satterfield, James E. Thompson.
1050, **Philadelphia, Pa.**—John Dombrowski, Girolamo Fazzalari, William J. Jesunas.
1052, **Hollywood, Ca.**—Vaino I. Koski, Rudolph F. Schlutsmeyer.
1054, **Everett, Wa.**—William M. Turner.
1055, **Lincoln, Neb.**—Mrs. William R. Sanders.
1062, **Santa Barbara, Ca.**—Albert Ames, Rollin E. Melvin.
1064, **Trois-Rivieres, P.Q., Can.**—Viateur Boivin.
1065, **Salem, Ore.**—Mrs. Erwin G. Kuehl.
1072, **Muskogee, Ok.**—Leo R. Keeler, Harlow T. Roark.
1073, **Philadelphia, Pa.**—Mrs. Isadore Cohen.
1074, **Eau Claire, Wi.**—Mrs. Robert C. Denning.
1078, **Fredericksburg, Va.**—Maurice E. Brown.
1089, **Phoenix, Az.**—Charles A. Evernden (Evender).
1093, **Glen Cove, N.Y.**—Robert B. Forrester.
1098, **Baton Rouge, La.**—Edward I. Coates, Mrs. Ernest J. Kish.
1108, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Mrs. William Loehr, John Pasela, Henry Schmitt, Walter Zacharyasz.
1109, **Visalia, Ca.**—Fred Blumer.
1114, **Milwaukee, Wi.**—Alexander Andreshak, Rudolph F. Balsom.
1120, **Portland, Ore.**—George G. Heglie, Johnie W. Moore.
1126, **Annapolis, Md.**—John R. Christenson.
1128, **LaGrange, Ill.**—Kenneth E. Ackerberg, Edward T. Morton.
1138, **Toledo, Oh.**—Lyman W. Hockenberger, John B. McIlhargie.
1140, **San Pedro, Ca.**—Walter T. Daly.
1142, **Lawrenceburg, Ind.**—Arthur V. Brunner.
1147, **Roseville, Ca.**—Albert F. Schwanke.
1149, **San Francisco, Ca.**—Ted R. Paterson.
1159, **Point Pleasant, W.Va.**—Mrs. Ray G. Fridley, James S. Snead.
1160, **Pittsburgh, Pa.**—James C. Merlino.
1164, **New York, N.Y.**—Gerhard Huxoll, Mauro Ricchiuti, Henry Rickert.
1176, **Fargo, N.D.**—Mrs. Richard A. Hannestad, Louis Wick.
1177, **Marceline, Mo.**—William F. Byrd.
1178, **New Glasgow, N.S., Can.**—Mrs. James O'Connor.
1182, **Tucson, Az.**—Ralph G. Cougill.
1184, **Seattle, Wa.**—Karl J. Anderson, Don D. Bolton, Gerth Torget.
1185, **Hillside, Ill.**—Mrs. Louis Enrici, Otto F. Menz.
1190, **Scarborough, Ont., Can.**—Luis Raposo.
1194, **Pensacola, Fla.**—George A. Larsen, James Scott.
1205, **Indio, Ca.**—Max C. Saucedo.
1207, **Charleston, W.Va.**—Mrs. Charles A. Nelson.
1215, **Creston, Iowa**—Roy Louis Volkmar.
1217, **Greencastle, Ind.**—Lloyd S. Vaughn.
1222, **Medford, N.Y.**—Gunter F. Greim, Mrs. Frank Martling.
1224, **Emporia, Ks.**—Mrs. Henry Arndt.
1233, **Hattiesburg, Ms.**—Jessie E. Brister.
1240, **Oroville, Ca.**—William M. Young.
1245, **Carlsbad, N.M.**—Mrs. Barnett K. Bruce, Pedro F. Najera.
1263, **Atlanta, Ga.**—James F. Mealer.
1266, **Austin, Tx.**—Roy D. Calhoun, Mrs. William W. Dunagan, Boyd L. McGee, Elmo F. Wittenberg.
1273, **Eugene, Ore.**—Alfred M. Fenimore.
1274, **Decatur, Ala.**—Thomas U. Bryan.
1275, **Clearwater, Fla.**—William Elder.
1280, **Mountain View, Ca.**—John A. Cobb.
1281, **Anchorage, Alaska**—Jay S. Wymer.
1289, **Seattle, Wa.**—George A. Fagerlie, Elling J. M. Skarett, Mrs. Martin J. VanParys, Robert E. Warner.
1296, **San Diego, Ca.**—James N. Patterson, Sr., Mrs. Robert D. Stivers.
1300, **San Diego, Ca.**—Mrs. Benjamin Ponse.
1303, **Port Angeles, Wa.**—William E. Wasankari.
1305, **Fall River, Ma.**—George F. Cote, Emile Laliberte.
1307, **Northbrook, Ill.**—Nels Alm, Carl Carlson.
1313, **Mason City, Iowa**—Mrs. Gaylord Buffington, Marinus T. VanRy.
1322, **Edson, AB, Can.**—John Garbincius.
1323, **Monterey, Ca.**—Frank M. Martin.
1329, **Independence, Mo.**—Carl C. Patterson.
1335, **Wilmington, Ca.**—Roy R. Kimbler.
1341, **Owensboro, Ky.**—Michael G. Woodward.
1342, **Irvington, N.J.**—Joseph Andalora, John Dietlmeier, Mrs. Albert Fortunato, Levin Jonson, Charles Levine,, Carl W. Lindstrum, James J. Vieceli, Sr., Alex H. Wilson.
1344, **Portage, Wi.**—Albert F. Dahl.
1345, **Buffalo, N.Y.**—Rudolph J. Mascellino.
1367, **Chicago, Ill.**—Fred Johnson.
1372, **Easthampton, Ma.**—John W. Yuille.
1379, **No. Miami, Fla.**—Mrs. Wiley C. Tipton.
1382, **Rochester, N.Y.**—Gilbert Scrabeck, Adrian Tobin.
1388, **Oregon City, Ore.**—Mrs. Remmelt Verdonk.
1396, **Golden, Colo.**—Mrs. Lawrence W. Blair, Robert W. Tillman, Kenneth Worth.
1401, **Buffalo, N.Y.**—Edward Napieralski, Robert I. Schmigiel.
1407, **San Pedro, Ca.**—Raymond F. Johnson, Homer T. Prince, Gene J. Vignaroli.
1408, **Redwood City, Ca.**—George N. Bobbio.
1412, **Paducah, Ky.**—Thad Copeland.
1418, **Lodi, Ca.**—Edward H. Bergeson.
1423, **Corpus Christi, Tx.**—Mrs. Walter Stahl.
1427, **Quebec, PQ Can.**—Noel Guay.
1428, **Midland, Tx.**—Thomas C. Williams.
1437, **Compton, Ca.**—Donald F. R. Citrowski, Sr., Cecil J. Conniff, Oren L. Sautter.
1438, **Warren, Oh.**—Vernon L. Hill.
1440, **Jonesboro, Ar.**—Mrs. Earl Rudick.
1445, **Topeka, Ks.**—Frederick P. Dlugosh, Rasmus A. Miller.
1449, **Lansing, Mich.**—Bernard E. Bryan.
1452, **Detroit, Mi.**—Harvey W. Engel, Jack Hensley.
1453, **Huntington Bch., Ca.**—Charles L. Hildum.
1456, **New York, N.Y.**—Arthur D. Austin, Richard Connors, Boe Larsen Kaupang, Reidar Larsen, John A. McLean.
1469, **Charlotte, N.C.**—John B. Aimar, James F. Hendricks.
1471, **Jackson, Ms.**—Wiley B. Jones.
1478, **Redondo Beach, Ca.**—Mrs. Berger S. Fagenstrom, Martin L. Leandres.
1485, **LaPorte, Ind.**—Stacy Dickson.
1487, **Burlington, Vt.**—Napoleon LaBelle, Telemaque E. Pouliot.
1490, **San Diego, Ca.**—Carlos C. Rivera.
1491, **Royersford, Pa.**—Raymond Schiele.
1506, **Los Angeles, Ca.**—Mrs. Gilbert N. Greger, James N. Schofield.
1509, **Miami, Fla.**—Glauvin E. Pen Dell, Julian W. Taylor.
1512, **Blountville, Tn.**—Robert H. Wright, Sr.
1518, **Gulfport, Ms.**—Josie W. Allen.
1529, **Kansas Cty, Ks.**—Cottie B. Barnes, Edward L. Hearn, Forrest W. Richardson.
1532, **Anacortes, Wa.**—Forest T. Eisen.
1534, **Hopewell, Va.**—Louis A. Fuzy.
1535, **Highland, Ill.**—Victor Wick.
1536, **New York, N.Y.**—Charles Ferrara, John Gallagher.
1545, **Wilmington, Dela.**—Frederick J. Weiss.
1553, **Hawthorne, Ca.**—Kevin Marino, Andrew Saunders, Jr.
1562, **North Wales, Pa.**—Lewis W. Roberts, Sr.
1564, **Casper, Wy.**—Douglas K. McCargar.
1565, **Abilene, Tx.**—William H. Murphree.
1571, **San Diego, Ca.**—Mrs. Lon Ross Buhl, Dudley E. Clemmons, Mrs. Monroe P. Elliff.
1573, **West Allis, Wisc.**—Michael J. Trick.
1588, **Sydney, NS, Can.**—John C. Peach.
1595, **Conshohocken, Pa.**—Mrs. Sylvester H. Stilwagon, Jr.
1596, **St. Louis, Mo.**—John J. Belovich, George Hornung, Sebastiano Ternullo.
1597, **Bremerton, Wa.**—Elmer L. Larsen.
1607, **Los Angeles, Ca.**—James R. Banning, Charles S. Dickie.
1609, **Hibbing, Mn.**—Toivo Heikkila, Arthur A. Koski.
1618, **Sacramento, Ca.**—John Hulman, Franz Tschakert.
1622, **Hayward, Ca.**—Mrs. Stephen Gevorkian, Albin L. Herbert, Albert S. Jones, Alfred V. Nielsen.
1634, **Big Spring, Tx.**—Roland B. Burdette.
1635, **Kansas City, Ks.**—Mr. & Mrs. Walter C. Dimoush.
1644, **Minneapolis, Mn.**—Blaine A. Dise, Alton C. Jensen, Warren Thaxter.
1650, **Lexington, Ky.**—Mrs. Frank Nelson.
1665, **Alexandria, Va.**—William L. Bailey, Grafton C. Trenary.
1667, **Biloxi, Ms.**—Walter Fountain.
1669, **Thunder Bay, Ont., Can.**—John V. Makela, Sven A. (Peter) Swanson.

1673, Morganton, N.C.—Willie C. Cash.
1685, Pineda, Fla.—Oscar F. Goltz.
1688, Manchester, N.H.—Reginald R. Bothwell.
1689, Tacoma, Wa.—Mrs. John H. Begley, Ernest A. Diseth.
1707, Longview, Wa.—Allen R. Johnson, Edmond J. Korb, Gerald J. Steffen.
1708, Auburn, Wa.—Herbert R. Neff, Sr., Anton B. C. Nielsen, Paul L. Woolstenhulme.
1723, Columbus, Ga.—Charlie D. Estes.
1739, St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. John L. Rascher, Sr., Mrs. Anthony T. Reger, Mrs. Harry O. Wiedner.
1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Alfred Becher, Leo Bergeron, Mrs. Donald Conrad, Arthur Guenther, Otto Hammerly, Alvin Haupt.
1746, Portland, Ore.—Lewis F. Morgan, Rory G. Woodward.
1749, Anniston, Ala.—J. Fred Ray.
1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Lee J. Snell.
1779, Calgary, A.B., Can.—Clarence S. Uhl.
1780, Las Vegas, Nev.—Robert Hurt, Mrs. Lawrence H. Murray.
1784, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Frank Csincsak, Rudolph Rotter.
1808, Wood River, Ill.—John R. Kelley.
1811, Monroe, La.—Mrs. Jewel L. Nolan.
1822, Ft. Worth, Tx.—Otis H. Hargis, Floyd D. Hutton, Oscar F. Taylor.
1823, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles J. Romanausky.
1835, Waterloo, Iowa—Hans Andersen, Edward Heene.
1845, Snoqualmie, Wa.—Andrew *Francis* Carroll, Armand E. Olsen.
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Hon. Gerald Regan

Continued from Page 11

another area of interest to me—in this instance in my capacity as Minister responsible for fitness and amateur sports. There is a very distinct linkage between physical condition, work performance—and work satisfaction.

Overall, it is my intention to become a very active participant in labour affairs: to engage in close, and continuing consultation with labour, management and other levels of government so that we are all aware of, and have responsibility for, the decisions and the directions taken. I am confident that because of this approach, and because of our common goals, we can contain the pressures facing us and turn them to our advantage.

Cordial wishes to you all.

NO LIFTING OF HOOD

A complete new line of Ray-O-Vac home and farm battery chargers, 10 models in all, has been introduced by Exide, the only passenger car battery manufacturer to also make battery chargers. All 10 models, from the 1-amp motorcycle and utility battery charger to the heavy-duty model, are Underwriters Laboratories listed.

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Now available from TECO is the latest in the company's new series of "remodeling guides" designed to "show how the unexpected problems found in remodeling projects can be solved through the use of TECO structural wood fasteners." The new guide details recommended framing for skylight and chimney openings.

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To obtain a free copy of TECO's new "remodeling guide" on skylight and chimney framing, write: TECO, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20015.

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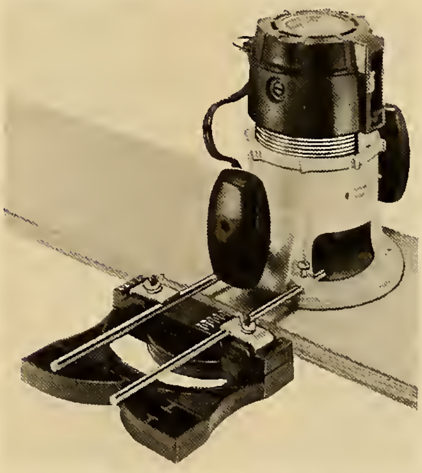
ROUTER EDGE GUIDE



Skil Corporation has introduced a new router edge guide designed to fit all Skil routers (Model 295, 297, and 548).

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IN CONCLUSION

THE MEANING OF INDEPENDENCE TO A TRADE UNIONIST

US and Canadian union members seek job opportunity and growth, not the handouts of a totalitarian, welfare state.

I am dismayed — in fact, I get downright angry — when I see an American or Canadian trade unionist referred to in the daily press or in some reactionary propaganda sheet as a "commie" or a "radical" because he or she was so bold as to tell the boss that his latest wage offer was no good and there might be a strike vote taken by the local union, if the boss did not make an honest counter proposal.

Some citizens who have never belonged to a union seem to think that it's un-American for a worker to dare to bargain eyeball-to-eyeball with an employer. They consider it a threat to society when workers walk out of a plant or refuse to take on a hazardous job assignment.

Such people should take time out, this month, to consider the significance of Independence Day, July 4, in the United States and Dominion Day, July 1, in Canada. These twin holidays, celebrated with picnics and ball games, mark the birthdays of economic freedom for the colonists of North America, and they have a far deeper meaning today than the simple flag waving and speech making with which the holidays are usually observed.

The US and Canada actually came into being because of economic protests like the union example I mentioned earlier. The "Tea Party" in Boston harbor, Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia, and Canadian protests against the British Combination Act of 1799 were among many incidents which caused the New World to break away from the Old and created the North American spirit of independence exemplified by such trade unionists as Paul Revere and Benjamin Franklin. (I say "trade unionists," because both men belonged to the colonial guilds of their respective trades and both served apprenticeships and became journeymen.)

Benjamin Franklin, you may remember, told his fellow signers of the Declaration of Independence, two centuries ago, as he signed the historic document defying King George III, "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately." When you think about it, that statement of unionism — without its mortal consequences — might be made in any union hall in North America today. It is this recognition of man's need to unite against oppression which is the cornerstone of our democratic form of government today and the basis of our free and democratic trade union movement.

The AFL-CIO once said in a policy statement: "Where there is no democracy, there can be no free trade union movement; where there is no free trade union movement, the democratic way of life cannot live — let alone thrive; and without freedom, peace and social justice are in constant peril."

Young North America was an appropriate breeding ground for a new kind of labor movement 200 years ago — not one like the workers' movements of Karl Marx and others in the Old World, but a truly unique movement which recognizes the virtues of free enterprise and the true relationships of capital and labor.

What has emerged in North America was slow in coming — more than a century after 1776, but it was worth waiting for. What we have today is a pioneering system of labor-management relations which is envied by workers throughout the world.

We occasionally have foreign labor leaders visiting our General Office in Washington, coming from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe under the federal government's mutual exchange program. We find many of these visitors to be amazed by the activities of our membership and by the systematic way in which we keep membership records and administer our year-around programs. Many trade unions overseas do not actually know how many members they have. They have public rallies, and the followers and "fellow travelers" show up. Some of their members will attend meetings, but in some countries few pay sufficient dues to maintain adequate office facilities and personnel. Others have so little clout in their dealings with industry and government that they are not able to negotiate contracts which bring their members above the poverty level. Many still suffer under the totalitarian ways of military governments.

I would suggest to the people who look for "commies" and "radicals" under every picket sign and in every union hall in the US and Canada that they look at the commendable record of organized labor in North America . . . much of which never reaches the newspapers:

- *Trade union members led the defense buildup in the 1930s, built the Liberty Ships, created the world's largest air force, army and navy, and, thus, helped to win World War II. As a member of the US Navy's Construction Batallion, the Seabees, I saw America's military might in the Pacific Theater of Operations at first hand. And I might add that a big majority of our Brotherhood members today are veterans of their country's military services.*

- When many misguided young Americans were burning flags and draft cards in the Sixties, it was the "hard hats" of the Building Trades who mounted the counter demonstrations and let the world know that organized labor supported the American ideal in good times and bad . . . regardless of the merits of the tragic Vietnam War.

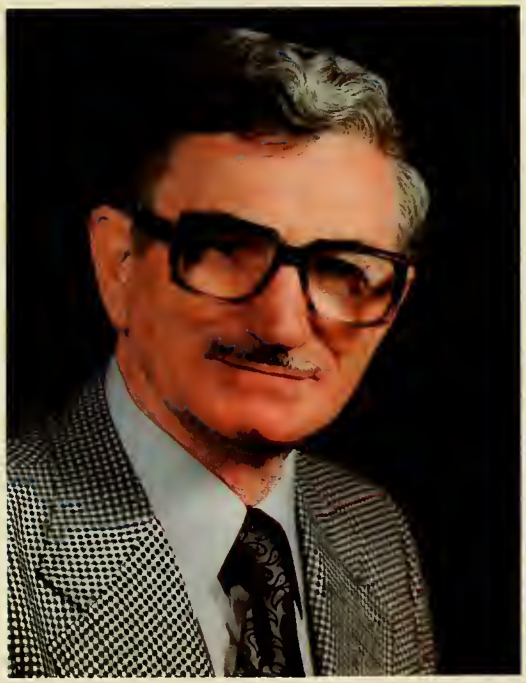
- *In the Seventies it was the North American labor movement which refused to move grain destined for Russia, until the Soviet leaders were forced to confess to their people that they were themselves unable to raise productivity on Soviet farms.*

- Labor fought for and achieved an occupational safety and health program for all workers in the US and Canada during the past decade.

- *Labor is the first to answer the call of public and private agencies in time of disaster. It contributes countless hours of manpower to worthy causes.*

The North American labor movement grew out of conflicts over human rights back in the 1880s, out of the clash of interests and values between workers and employers. If the primary goal of management is to produce quality products and services at a profit, the primary goal of labor is to earn decent wages for one's self and family — a wage that complements a worker's hope for a full life, for security, and happiness. The notion that employers should have absolute authority over the lives of workers was rejected in North America long ago.

Those detractors who look under every picket sign and into every union contract for a "commie" and "radical" should go back to their history books. This is the 20th Century, and we're building in an open, above-board manner — in keeping with the spirits of '76 and, in Canada, '67!



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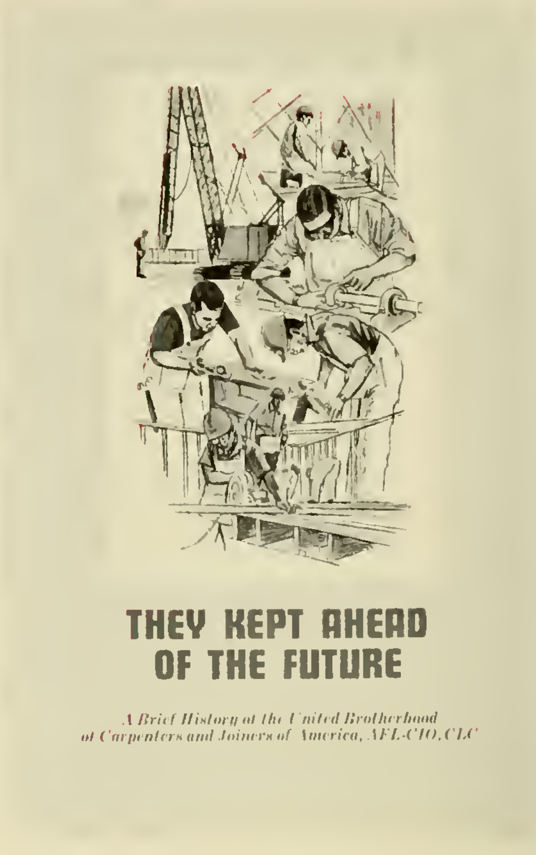

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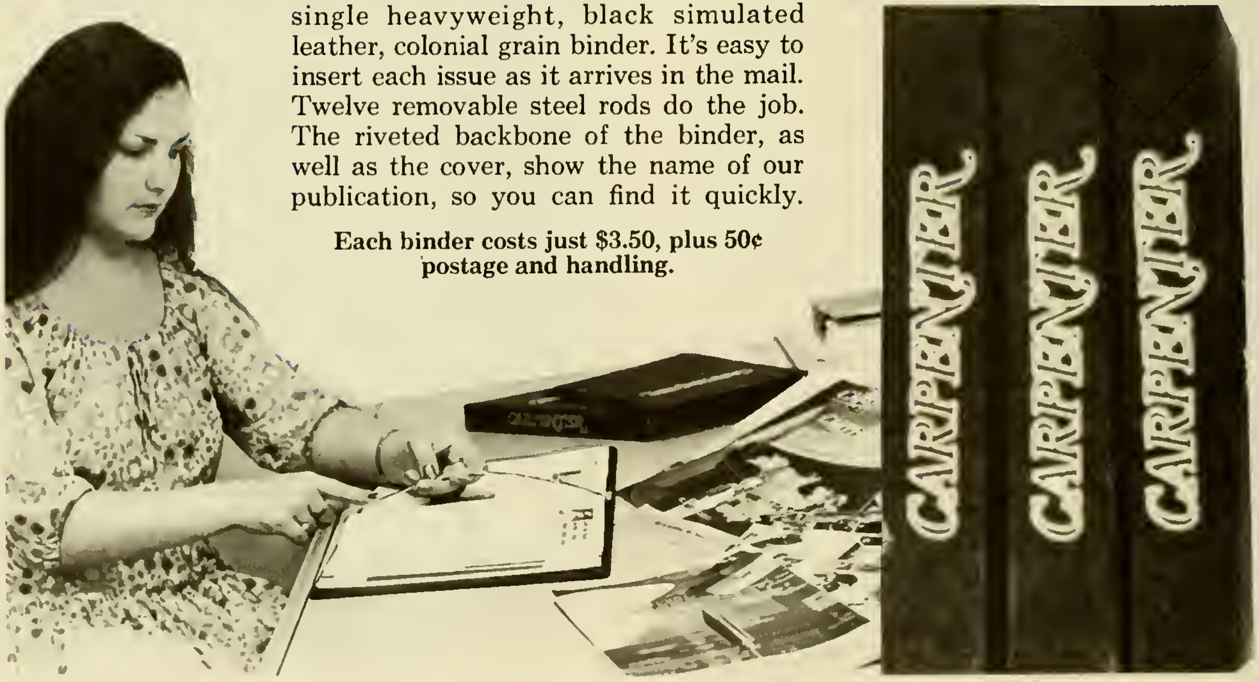

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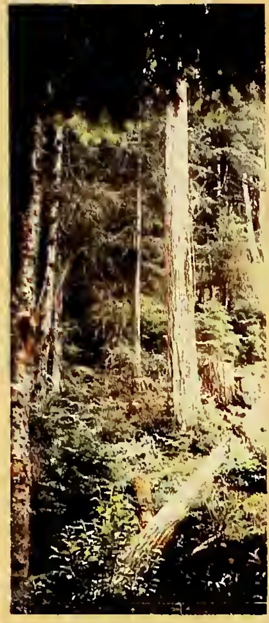
Founded 1881



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(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME 100 No. 8 AUGUST, 1980

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $7.50 per year, single copies 75¢ in advance.

Printed in U.S.A.

THE COVER

The North American forest products industry employs many members of the Brotherhood in a broad array of unique occupations. Not only are they loggers (or lumberjacks, as they are often called) but they are fallers, buckers, scalers, rigging slingers, and choke setters, to name a few job classifications. Brotherhood members plant the trees; they harvest them; they move them to the mills; they produce the lumber and other wood products; and they send the manufactured goods on their way to retailers and eventually on to Brotherhood carpenters and cabinetmakers across the land.

Starting at the upper left, our cover pictures show a faller cutting a redwood, a choke setter (Can you see him?) high on the trunk of an Oregon spruce, setting a choker (steel cable) so the log will fall into the slope; a faller checking the direction in which his timber will fall; a logging truck being loaded on a muddy road high in the Sierras; and men stacking lumber in a West Coast yard. Other pictures show a loaded logging truck crossing a company-built bridge, a company tree farm in southern Washington; and a mill worker removing the bark from a log.

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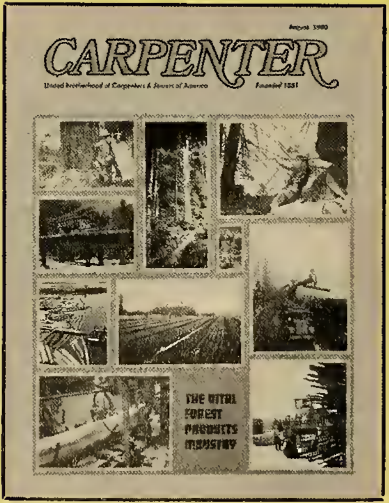

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Brotherhood members fight plant closings, log exports, and changing markets.

Lumber drying in a West Coast yard.

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The North American forest products industry is a vast and important trade which offers employment to hundreds of thousands of workers in countless occupational fields.

There is much more to the industry than merely planting and cutting down trees. Many different types of highly specialized workers are needed to harvest the trees, to transport them to sawmills and planing mills, and to process them into rough and finished lumber for shipment to manufacturers and retailers across North America.

Many of these workers are members of our United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Brotherhood is, in fact, the largest labor organization representing employees in the forest products industry throughout the United States and Canada. Over 150,000 of our approximately 800,000 members are employed in the US lumber and related products industry alone.

On the West Coast, our members belong to the Western Council of Lumber, Production and Industrial Workers. In the South, they are members of the Southern Industrial Council, and in forest areas such as Maine, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, they belong to their own, respective industrial councils.

In the United States, logging and lumber mill workers are employed in almost every state. However, Oregon, California, Washington, Texas, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas account for nearly half of the industry's employment.

The production of lumber has involved the same basic steps for many years. A stand of timber is harvested in the forest, moved to a central location or "landing," accessible to transportation, and then carried by truck or rail to a mill for processing.

Logging crews, consisting of from 5 to 15 workers, move through the forest as one area after another is harvested.

In the sawmill, logs are debarked, rough-sawn into boards or timbers of various lengths, and then seasoned, or dried, to prevent warping. A small amount of rough lumber is sold without further processing, but most of it is sent to a planing mill before it goes to market. In the planing mill, rough boards are finished into smooth lumber, some being made into flooring, siding, molding, and other forms of building trim. Most sawmills and planing mills employ fewer than 20 workers, but a few have more than 100 employees.

Many different types of workers are involved in each stage of lumber production. Before a stand of timber is harvested, a forester selects and marks which trees to cut. Then he supervises the cutting and plants seedlings to replace trees that are removed. Forestry technicians and timber cruisers assist the forester. In addition, heavy equipment operators build access roads and trails to the cutting and loading areas for the logging crews.

The first step in harvesting consists of cutting down the trees and sawing them into logs for easier handling. Fallers use powersaws to cut down designated trees. They expertly drop the trees in specific directions to avoid injuring other trees.

When the trees are down, buckers saw off the limbs and cut the trunks into logs, preparing them for the next step, skidding, which consists of removing the logs from the cutting area. Choke setters noose steel cables, known as chokers, around the logs and then attach them to tractors which drag, or skid, the logs to the landing. Rigging slingers supervise this operation.

In rough terrain, where there are steep slopes or ravines, other methods of log removal are used, including steel towers and heavy-duty helicopters, which advantageously avoid forest obstacles and reduce environmental damage.

At the landings, loader engineers load the logs onto truck trailers or railroad cars for transportation to the lumber mills.

At the sawmills, some logs are stacked on the ground, a process known as cold decking, and others are dumped into ponds to await cutting. Water storage protects the logs against splitting, insect damage, and fire.

Before processing, log scalers measure the logs and look for defects to estimate the amount and quality of lumber available. Pond workers sort the logs so that all of one type or size go into the mills together. Bull-chain operators control conveyors that pull logs up chutes into the sawmills. A barker operator runs machinery to remove bark and foreign matter that could damage saws. Removed bark can be processed into garden mulch or burned to produce heat and steam in the mill.

As logs enter the sawmills, deck workers roll them onto platforms and block setters align and lock them into position. The platforms carry the logs into the teeth of large bandsaws which slice off boards. A head sawyer, one of the most experienced and skilled workers in the mill, controls this operation.

The lumber then moves to circular-bladed edger saws, operated by pony edgers, and it is cut into desired widths. Trimmer sawyers, using circular cross-cut-saws, cut the lumber to various lengths. When the sawing is completed, conveyor systems move the rough lumber into sorting sheds where graders examine the boards individually and determine their wood grade according to set quality standards. Sorters then pull and stack the lumber according to type, grade, and size.

At this stage, the lumber is still green and must be seasoned to prevent shrinking and warping. It is either stacked outdoors where excess moisture is removed, or it is placed in specially-heated dry kilns.

Some seasoned lumber is ready for use without further processing, but most of the lumber must pass through a planing mill before shipment. Planer operators finish the rough boards into smooth lumber and prepare some of the wood for flooring and paneling. A variety of molding and building trim also is cut at this time. Planer mill graders carry out the final step in the milling process by once again grading the finished lumber before storage.

The forest products industry is a vital force which affects all of us in our daily lives. In recent times, both inflation and recession have taken their toll on all of us, and the wood products industry is no exception.

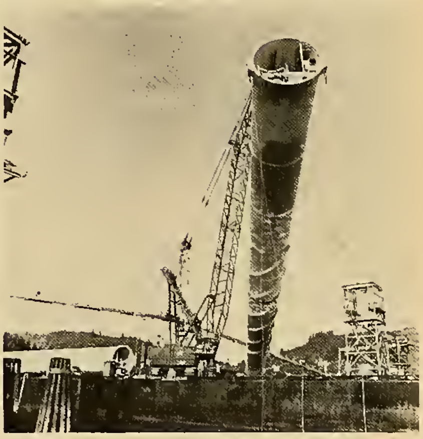
The rising cost of housing, the widening recession, and growing interest rates have led to a reduction in the purchase of homes. This, in turn, has effected a reduction in housing starts, which, in turn, has caused thousands of layoffs in the wood products industry. In addition, rising lumber prices due to a reduced timber supply continue to push up new housing prices, and this perpetuates the difficult times for both the construction industry and the timber trade.

Recession in the lumber, plywood, and wood products industry has been a serious problem since early this year. This past spring, employment in the industry hit its lowest point, and thousands of workers were idled as hundreds of mills were forced to close down. In a May 1 report, the Western Wood Products Association indicated that 211 lumber mills in the 12-state western softwood-producing region, employing 23,000 workers, had closed. Another 266 facilities of the 800 mills in the area were on curtailed schedules. In total, 61,000 lumber and plywood mill workers were either laid off or put on short work hours. Since then, however, as mortgage and interest rates have started to drop, gradual improvement has taken place.

Other measures are being reviewed by Congress which could improve the employment for the lumber and plywood industry, and consequently for those industries which depend upon these products. Brotherhood legislative representatives have given testimony on Capitol Hill with regard to increasing timber production from national forest lands and curbing the rising flow of log exports.

Continued on Page 34

A scaler for the Columbia River Log Scaling and Grading Bureau measures the diameter of a log in the first step in calculating how much usable wood product can be made from it. Scalers record the length, width and grade of 5,000 logs daily, estimating deductions for defects in the wood. An IBM computer "reads" the scalers' handwritten tickets, computes the amount of usable board feet and prints reports for purchasers of the logs.



Looking more like a huge cannon than the "overwater tunnel," as Georgia-Pacific Corp. describes it, is this chip conveyor bridge being hoisted into place at Toledo, Ore. pulp and paper facility. The 12-foot-diameter tube, 1,700 feet long, now carries 360 tons of wood chips an hour over water from storage to mill to make paper and container material for nation's grocery and other markets.

General Treasurer and Legislative Director Charles Nichols and Brotherhood staff delivered testimony on Capitol Hill in support of Congressman James Weaver's (Ore.) Bill which places restrictions on Federal log sales for private, unprocessed log exports.

REDIRECTING FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

'The Time Has Come To Stop Importing Unemployment'

★ *by Birch Bayh U.S. Senator from Indiana* ★

There is a poem which appeared in the Carpenters' magazine some time ago which points out that most, if not all, of the major achievements of this country—and of the world—are due in part to the skills of those in the Building Trades.

"My hands are custodians of skills a thousand generations old, held in trust for a thousand generations to come," the poem says.

"The mightiest skyscraper begins with a stake I drive in the ground and ends with the turn of the owner's key in a lock I install. . . . The astronaut begins his probe of the heavens from a launching pad I build."

Indeed, we would have no bustling cities, no scientific labs and no factories without the efforts of Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians and others in the Building Trades.

So, it seems fundamentally unfair that it is this group of people who should be the first ones to feel the pinch when our economy takes a nosedive. Yet, that is what happens, and is happening.

SENATOR BAYH of Indiana is serving his third term in the US Senate. He was first elected in 1962 at the age of 34, the youngest Hoosier ever chosen to represent the people of his state in the upper house of the Congress. He is now seeking re-election in November. As far as the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education is concerned, Senator Bayh's voting record is among the best. He authored and guided to passage the 25th Amendment to the Constitution which provided for Presidential succession in cases of death or disability—implemented for the first time following the resignations of Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon; and the 26th Amendment, giving 18-year-olds the right to vote.

While imports of foreign-produced automobiles, color televisions and many other products do not directly affect members of the Carpenters union, the continuing flood of manufactured goods from abroad has a wide ranging impact on our nation. Unfair competition from Japanese automakers and from German steel mills costs American jobs. It has been estimated that for each 1% rise in the jobless rate, the cost to the government for unemployment benefits and in lost revenue is more than a billion dollars—money which comes out of the pocket of each and every American.

The time has come to stop importing unemployment.

Imports—some fairly traded and others priced below the actual cost of production because foreign governments subsidize some industries—pose a continuing quandary for our government. We must live up to international trade agreements, and we cannot live in a vacuum. Yet, it is hard to explain to an unemployed mill worker in Washington State why he can't find work while the Japanese mills operate at full speed milling U.S. produced wood.

To my way of thinking, that is an explanation which shouldn't have to be made in the first place.

Clearly, there are things we can do—and are doing—to solve this problem. First of all, when our government purchases goods, I believe that it should patronize domestic manufacturers first. It is a disgrace that the subway system in our nation's capital for example uses transit cars manufactured overseas. That is why I have been including "Buy American" language in appropriations bills during the past several years.

The problem of auto imports, particularly from Japan, is one which has been a thorn in the side of the American economy for some time. One way to address the situation would be to place stiff limits on the levels of imports. Or, we could place a tariff on the products.

But, neither of those solutions truly solves the problem.

I would much rather see Toyotas or Datsuns built in the United States. I would rather have formcoke—a vital component of our steel industry—produced in America from American coal. And there is no reason why lumber can't be milled in the U.S.

Japanese autos are now taking more than 20% of the domestic automobile market. Obviously, that cuts into sales for our own American cars. I don't want to tell the American people that they cannot buy a Toyota if they want one. Yet, if we continue to import them from Japan at the current rate, more and more of those employed by the auto industry will lose their livelihood, and that is a price all of us will have to pay one way or another.

It is for this reason that I have been actively "courting" the Japanese automakers; encouraging them to construct production facilities here in the United States. Nissan Motors—manufacturer of the Datsun—has already announced plans to open a plant here producing light trucks. Others have indicated a similar interest, and the Japanese government itself has responded in a positive and constructive manner.

New assembly lines mean new jobs for the construction industry and the auto industry alike. New assembly lines mean the infusion of new investment capital into the American economy, and that would be a welcome boost.

While it is clear that imports of manufactured goods have a drastic impact on our economy, there is another kind of import that has an even more significant effect on our lives.

Since the Arab oil embargo in 1973, prices for petroleum products have risen astronomically. These price rises have done more than boost the price of gasoline, however. Thousands of different products are made from petroleum.

It is absolutely essential that we reduce our reliance on foreign oil. I look forward to the day when we can cut our umbilical cord to OPEC and tell the "sheiks, shahs and ayatollahs" of this world to keep their oil.

If we are to be successful, we must find a substitute. I believe that alcohol, made from abundant and renewable resources here at home offers us that opportunity. Gasohol—a 90% gasoline, 10% alcohol—fuel blend works well in most automobiles and trucks. But better yet, it helps us to reduce our consumption of oil.

The alcohol fuels industry in this country is just getting off the ground, and there is much to be accomplished. New alcohol distilling plants must be constructed and put into operation, and that means many new jobs here at home. With certainty, the Building Trades will play a key role in the process.

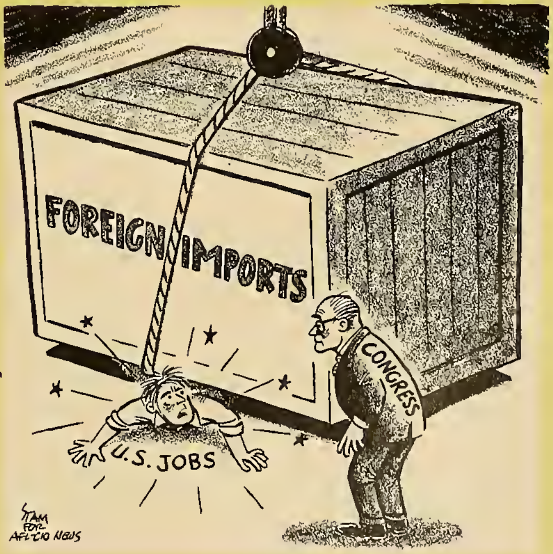
Just a short time ago, we celebrated our country's 204th birthday. But now, we need to issue a new declaration of independence—one of energy independence. I think we can achieve that goal, and when we do, we will be well on our way toward solving the nagging problems of unemployment and inflation.

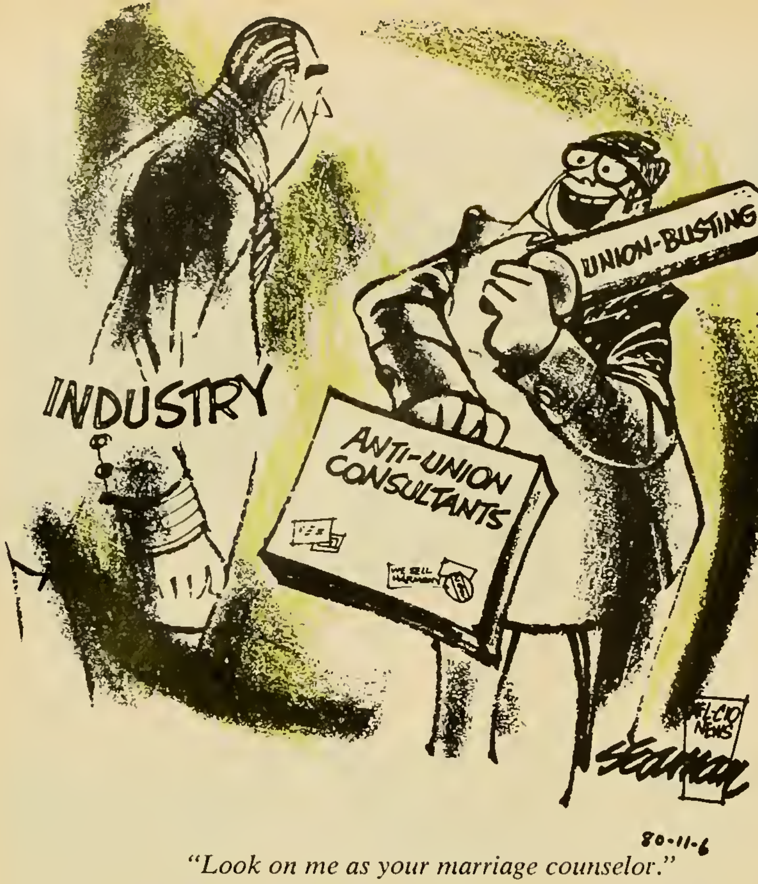
Senator Bayh ties prosperity in the US construction industry to prosperity in US manufacturing industries. "New assembly lines mean new jobs for the construction industry," he points out. Here he discusses industry problems with Building Tradesmen in his home state. He is a familiar visitor to Brotherhood union halls in the Hoosier State.

The NATIONAL ACCORD signed last September between the Carter Administration and America's labor leadership contains the following statement on international trade:

"International developments in the post-war era have led to greater economic interdependence among nations. In this environment, a demonstrated commitment to an effective anti-inflation program and to bringing our current account into balance is necessary in order to avoid adding to domestic inflation and to prevent disturbances in international trade and finance.

"We must therefore seek both a reduction in dependence upon imported oil and an expansion of exports. An increase in exports will create additional American jobs. At the same time, all international trade must be fair so that American jobs are not threatened by unfair restrictions on American goods and services or by unfair prices or subsidies for goods and services of other countries."





"Look on me as your marriage counselor."

ANOTHER PROMISE DOWN THE DRAIN

The proof is in the management pudding served up by the National Association of Manufacturers to its membership.

"We will not be a union-busting outfit."

With these words, an official of the National Association of Manufacturers in late 1977 launched the NAM's Council on a Union-Free Environment.

Promptly named as the council's first co-chairmen were two professional union-busters: Edward Dowd, a labor relations "consultant" specializing in helping employers block union organizing campaigns; Arthur Prine Jr., labor relations vice president of the biggest non-union, anti-union printer in the U.S., Chicago-based R. R. Donnelley and Sons, and an official of the National Right to Work (for less) Committee.

Promptly, too, the Council issued a promotional brochure explaining it was formed "to meet (the) expressed and specialized needs . . . (of) union-free employers or others who *wish to establish union-free plants.*" In other words, to help some employers keep unions out and to help others boot unions out.

The NAM was even brazen enough to rap the competition—the many union-busting "consultants" who've sprung up in the past decade. It said their "solutions" to break or keep out a union "are based on their own experiences with relatively few companies."

In contrast, the new Council would be, its brochure promised, the Howard Johnson's of union-busting, offering 28 different flavors: "The Council is unique in that it will present a wide array of corporate experiences and programs for employers to choose from" in their anti-union activities.

So, for an organization that "would not be a union-busting outfit," the Council was off to a great start.

It's still going strong. Latest evidence of what a union-busting outfit it isn't comes from a new brochure it's distributing to its business and corporate clients. The brochure is noteworthy less for what it says than for who says it, and for his background.

The tract is entitled "Employer Position Statements in a Union Free Environment . . . Number Two—Studies in Employee Relations." It is a standard message with standard anti-union advice to employers.

The writer himself is much more interesting. He is Chester W. Anderson, president of Management Resources Associaton of Milwaukee, described as a "service organization dedicated to promoting progressive employment relationships" (without unions).

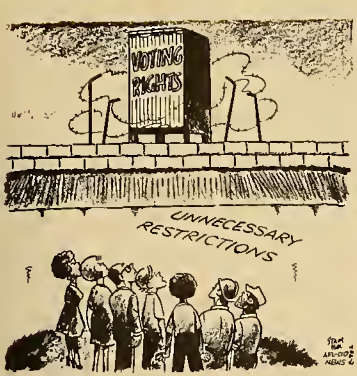
Among Anderson's many credentials as a contributor to the NAM's union-free council is his membership on the board of trustees of an organization called Institute for Humane Studies in Menlo Park, Calif. Since its founding in 1961, the institute has been both a haven for right wingers and an outlet for their propaganda.

Its chairman in the mid-60s was Dr. James L. Doenges, an Indiana physician, an endorser of the John Birch Society and past president of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, which interlocks with JBS. Among other officers and advisors have been William Coberly Jr., also a John Birch Society endorser; Robert D. Love, a Wichita, Kans., businessman, one of the sparkplugs in the 1958 referendum that established a compulsory open shop law in Kansas, and at one time a member of the JBS national council; Charles Koch, also a Wichita businessman, also big in the state RTW movement; economist Ludwig von Mises, an editorial adviser for the JBS monthly magazine, *American Opinion.*

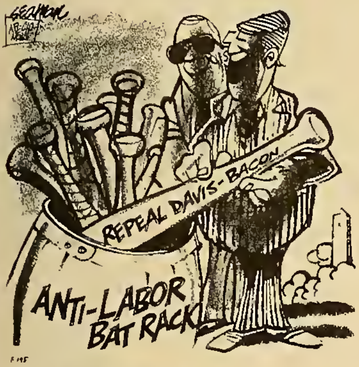
The institute itself, of which Anderson is, again, a trustee, has produced a hefty amount of anti-union materials. Among the writers of these materials: Professor Arthur Shenfield, whose booklet of speeches is distributed by the National Right to Work (for less) Committee; Prof. Sylvester Petro, a career anti-unionist with long and close involvement with the right wing, some of whose material has been published by a John Birch Society subsidiary; Alfred Avins, once connected to the Liberty Lobby, among the most rabidly anti-semitic, anti-minorities, union-hating right wing groups in the nation.

The next time the NAM announces it's organized something that "is not a union-busting outfit," just keep in mind we should all live so long.

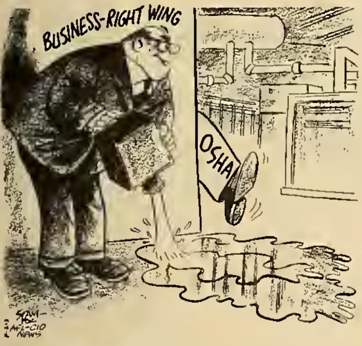
—*Memo from COPE*



FREEDOM FIGHTERS—
Whether he realizes it or not, every American worker who wants union representation is a freedom fighter in his dealings with management. Until federal labor laws are reformed, workers who petition for union representation and a union contract must often wait for months until they are allowed to vote for their bargaining rights.



LET'S SWING THIS—
Union busters are constantly trying to cut construction wages by urging Congress to repeal the Davis-Bacon Law. They are also trying to undermine the federal law by enacting "Little Davis-Bacon Laws" in the states.



WELCOME MAT—
The federal Occupational Safety and Health Law is saving lives and exposing on-the-job health hazards. Anti-labor groups are lobbying to weaken OSHA's effectiveness in the current session of the US Congress.

National 'Right to Work' Committee Marks 25 Years of Anti-Union Effort

The National Right to Work Committee has just celebrated its 25th anniversary and that event should be noted by all North American union members.

For the "right-to-workers" have raised and spent many millions of dollars to oppose unions and poison labor-management relations and have precious little to show for it.

When the RTW Committee was formed in 1955, a total of 17 states already had "right-to-work" laws on their books. The Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 banned the closed shop and the law's Section 14(b) permitted—some say invited—states to further restrict union security.

In the past quarter century, the RTW Committee has seen only three states added to the total: Kansas, Wyoming and Louisiana. Indiana repealed its open shop law in 1965, leaving RTW forces with a net gain of only two.

An observer might wonder when so much energy and money has ever been spent to achieve so little.

The RTW Committee can boast of few victories, notably its role in generating mass mailings to help sustain a Senate filibuster and defeat the 14(b) repeal effort in 1966.

Over the years, the RTW Committee has lost seven out of eight state referenda and almost all of a hundred battles in state legislatures.

Nevertheless, the RTW Committee prospers as an employer front and a partner in the New Right political coalition.

Those offended by the corruption of plain language say that RTW really means the "right-to-work-for-less." They would give the RTW Committee its fair share of credit for helping to hold down wages in the open shop states.

Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that almost all the "right-to-work" states lag far behind in worker earnings.

BLS data issued last year show that the U.S. average weekly wage for the factory production worker was $249 in 1978. Of the 20 RTW states, 17 fell below the national average. Only Iowa, Louisiana and Nevada were above it.

So congratulations, RTW Committee. Thanks in part to your anti-union activities:

- The factory worker in Mississippi made only $182 a week—$67 less than the U.S. average;
- The factory worker in Arkansas earned only $186—about $63 below the national average;
- The North Carolina factory worker made only $178—$71 under the U.S. average;
- The South Carolina factory worker made $190 a week—$59 less than the average;
- The factory worker in Georgia made only $196—$53 less than the average.
- In Tennessee, the factory worker earned $203 a week, $46 below the average.

According to union researchers, the earnings lag in the "right to work" states coincides with a low level of unionization. All 20 states are ranked well below the national average in the proportion of non-farm workers in unions.

Along with its failure to extend the "right-to-work" law to the industrial states—as in the overwhelming defeat in Missouri in 1978—the RTW Committee has been futilely seeking a national RTW law.

Somehow the RTW Committee remains afloat, calling failure success and prospering in defeat.

Some observers believe the RTW Committee has skillfully exploited the fears of the business community on issues such as situs picketing and labor law reform, using these issues as fundraisers.

But, then, industry's fear of unionism has a long history. Industry groups carried on an "open shop" drive at the turn of the century to thwart the growth of unions. The "American Plan" in the 1920s was designed to roll back unions. More recently, the National Association of Manufacturers has created a "Council for a Union-Free Environment" to push the open shop.

Employers do not wish to share the profits any more than they have to or give up "management prerogatives."

And workers organize to gain their fair share and achieve a measure of dignity and democracy in the workplace.

Chief Justice Hughes recognized that reality in his majority opinion upholding the Wagner Act in 1937: ". . . Long ago, we stated the reason for labor organizations. We said that they were organized out of the necessities of the situation; that a single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer . . . that union was essential" to enable workers to deal on the basis of equality with employers.

And under that law, even as amended, it remains public policy to encourage collective bargaining and protect the right of workers to freedom of association and representatives of their own choosing.

—Press Associates, Inc.

CAMPAIGN SPOTLIGHT

Wage Earners' Friends in the US Senate Under Strong Attack

COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS AT STAKE

What has more than thirty million names, has spent millions of dollars on an election during the past year, hates unions, and is one of the Post Office's best customers? You guessed it: THE NEW RIGHT.

In this election year, the New Right is everywhere. They are in Idaho, Iowa, and South Dakota sponsoring vicious and misleading television spots against Senators Church, Culver and McGovern to defeat them in the 1980 election. The New Right is in Indiana, Wisconsin, Vermont and Missouri trying to create divisions and bitterness between union members on issues such as abortion, the Equal Rights Amendment and gun control. The New Right is everywhere trying to reverse workers' hard-won rights to adequate health and safety standards on the job. And the New Right is everywhere opposing unions—pushing hard for federal and state Right-to-Work-for-Less laws.

What is this dangerous, many-armed creature we are calling the New Right? It is a loose grouping of about 30 national organizations—and uncounted state and local branches and spinoffs—that cooperate with each other to pursue common goals.

One trademark of this loose coalition called the New Right is the use of computerized mailing lists. You may have gotten a letter from them recently. They often use official-looking congressional stationery. The letter might have been from conservative Senators Helms or Garn or Congressmen Bauman or Symms or Humphrey or Edwards.

These letters are emotional and personalized. Many have what look to be handwritten notes at their top or bottom. The mailing machines are reputed to even be able to put the stamp on the envelope crookedly, to give the hand-done touch. They present complicated issues in black and white terms—but always with money as the bottom line.

These letters have been very successful in raising money from small contributors, although over one-half of the contributions appear to go to pay for the mailings themselves.

The letters have also been very successful in building a profitable business empire for their senders. What began as the venture of one man—Richard Viguerie—has spawned several equally sophisticated computerized direct mail outfits serving the right wing. Mailings to the millions of names on file are available, for a substantial fee, to any "approved" conservative organization or candidate.

There are a number of "single issues" that bind these New Right organizations together. High on their list are a Stop-OSHA campaign and efforts on behalf of anti-union right-to-work laws. More often, however, they disguise their anti-union goals behind emotional appeals on issues like abortion, gun control, Panama Canal treaty and E.R.A. In short, any issue that will drive a wedge into the ranks of working people and get their anti-union candidate elected is their kind of issue.

When you hear the code-word "big spending" used by the New Right, you should recognize it for what it means. Eliminating "big spending" means stripping the government of the power to protect citizens against corporate power, or the power to protect the

"Right Wing Hit List"

Birch Bayh (Ind.)

Alan Cranston (Calif.)

John Culver (Iowe)

Frank Church (Idaho)

Georga McGovern (S D.)

These Friends Are Also Right Wing Targets...

John Durkin (N.H.)

Mike Gravel (Ark.)

Gary Hart (Colo.)

Patrick Leahy (Vt).

Gaylord Nelson (Wis.)

workers against the employer. They want to turn back the clock to the 1920s of "buyer beware" and "worker beware."

That "big spending" label can be heard often now, as the New Right is full swing into its 1980 Senatorial campaigns. The National Conservative Political Action Committee has targeted five incumbent Democratic Senators for special attention—Birch Bayh (Ind.), Alan Cranston (Calif.), John Culver (Iowa), Frank Church (Idaho), and George McGovern (S.D.)—and they are hitting them hard. They will go on to the others—particularly John Durkin (N.H.) and Patrick Leahy (Vt.) —if they raise enough money.

This year the New Right have added extensive use of television to their tactics. They have created heavily emotional appeals—using cemeteries, missiles, children or whatever else will pull the heartstrings. And like their policies, their ads are mostly negative. They have taken an "anybody but" approach, as in "anybody but Church" or "anybody but McGovern." Rather than supporting a particular candidate before the Republican primaries, they are keeping their options open. They are using the television ads to tear down, to criticize, and in some cases to subtly misrepresent the facts.

What can *you* do about the New Right campaigns? Most importantly, know the New Right for what it is. Watch out for their propaganda. Be aware of the true meanings behind their slick words. And don't be taken in!

First Half-Billion Dollar Election?

Politics 1980 is awash in money, enough to carpet the Great Plains, wall to wall. It is not too fanciful to envision this year to be the first half-billion dollar election year, and whatever else comes out of it, a public outcry for rational election spending should.

The AFL-CIO has called repeatedly throughout its 25 years for public funding of all federal campaigns. This approach has worked for presidential contests. It can work, too, for U.S. House and Senate contests.

Maybe the torrent of funding for this year's politics will lead to public demand to reduce it to a sensible, controllable flow that permits *all* candidates reasonable access to the voters with their ideas and their programs, but prevents *any* candidate from buying his or her way into office.

Labor's Political Decisions On Issues, Not Personalities

1980
Republican
Platform
Hearings

Labor's proposals for putting America back to work are presented by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue at Republican Platform Committee hearings in New York.

Democratic National Comm

AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. Tom Donahue also presented labor's program to the Democratic Platform Committee meeting in Washington, D.C. He was accompanied by Kenneth Young, right, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. Building Trades Legislative Director Daniel Mundy was among other labor spokesmen appearing before the committee.

Labor's 1980 political decisions will be based on issues, not personalities, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland stressed in a preamble to the federation's recommendations to the platform committees of both major political parties.

After the political conventions this summer, he said, the AFL-CIO will evaluate the platforms of both parties and report to union members "on the issues of concern to working people."

The AFL-CIO proposals made clear that the chief issue is a job opportunity for everyone able to work and seeking employment.

"America works best when all Americans are working," the AFL-CIO emphasized. "Full employment is the cornerstone of our domestic program. And full employment is essential to building a strong America capable of meeting its commitments around the world."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue told the GOP platform-writers that the latest surge in the unemployment rate, to 7.8%, made imperative "a package of job-creating programs that will quickly put America back to work."

The AFL-CIO statement strongly rejected the contention that rising unemployment is needed to combat inflation.

A balanced budget achieved through full employment "is both legitimate and desirable," the AFL-CIO affirmed. But spending reductions that add to unemployment "widen the deficit" and by enlarging the gap between the "haves" and "have nots" will worsen the nation's social and economic problems.

"The nation must begin a comprehensive program designed to reindustrialize America," the AFL-CIO urged. The United States can't afford to become merely "a service-based economy dependent upon other countries for both finished goods and vital raw materials."

As labor sees it, "too much of American technology is exported abroad, too many plants are obsolete, too many urban areas are becoming wastelands. The nation's transportation system is either inadequate or in disrepair."

A section of the AFL-CIO proposals titled "Protecting Those Who Work" reiterated the need for labor law improvements to better assure the right to organize and bargain collectively. It warned that federal labor law is being undermined by "inordinate delays and outright defiance of the law."

It stressed labor's insistence on an effective occupational safety and health program. The health and safety of America's workers must not be jeopardized "to increase corporate profits," the AFL-CIO insisted.

Other recommendations called for strengthening unemployment insurance, improving workers' compensation programs, protecting workers against sudden plant closings, and affirming the rights of public employees.

1980 Parkinson's Disease Campaign Continues to Receive Donations

The General Office received during the past month a large number of donations from individual members and local unions and councils for the 1980 fund-raising drive of the American Parkinson's Disease Association.

The contributions resulted from our distribution in the June issue of *The Carpenter* magazine of a postpaid, return envelope, designed to expedite such donations.

General President Emeritus William Sidell, who continues to serve as campaign chairman for APDA, has expressed thanks to all contributors for their continued support.

Cash, checks, or money orders for the APDA drive may still be sent to the General Office as follows: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, Attention: Parkinson's Disease Drive.

These are among the recent contributors: (We will publish additional names in the September issue.)

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Local 12—William Lupvadis, Floyd Doctor.
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Local 2014—George Krabbe.
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Local 2212—John Gerity.
Local 2288—Arthur Esseling.
Local 2435—Loren Wolverton.
Local 2463—E. E. Baker.
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Local 2712—Robert Bettez.
Local 2795—Al Iannone.
Local 2815—Oland Williams.
Local 3127—Irving Nachman.
Carpenters State Council of Maryland & Delaware.
East Central Illinois District Council.

Individual contributors whose local union affiliations were not identified on their donations—William Miller, W. K. Leatherberry, Jack Rosenbaum, Woiwod, Raymond Burke, Thomas Kent, Robert Jones, Vincent Quagliana, Kenneth Shoebothams, J. B. Jumpp, Jim Tudor, P. Pedersen, W. C. Cleveland, Patrick Sheehan, R. L. Palmeren, Chusen, Roy C. Anderson, Sven Olsen, A. Kytokangas, Nick Ventresea, Eddie Perkins, Dean Sooter, Alexander West, Robert E. Hyarth, Dwight Wince.

Local unions which contributed as a group—58, 80, 602, 781, 889, 1667, 1770, 2026, 2520.

HARD HAT EMBLEM—Add the Brotherhood's official emblem to your hard hat. Your local union can now order Hard Hat Emblem Decals (with adhesive on the back) at $3.35 per hundred for distribution to your local membership. Individual members can order a single emblem, free of charge, by writing direct to the UBC Organizing Department of the General Office. Send all orders to: Organizing Department, UBC, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

The Need To Modernize Workers' Compensation

Federal minimum standards for state programs still needed.

Rapidly changing technology and the fearful spread of occupational diseases have combined in recent years to increase the hazards of the workplace. It has become more imperative than ever that this nation provide both the protection and compensation required by the conditions under which men and women work.

There was little interest in workers' compensation in this country until 1893, when John Graham Brooks undertook a study for the U.S. Department of Labor on "Compulsory Insurance in Germany." Brooks analyzed the German legislation, passed in 1884 as part of the social legislation designed by Bismarck.

Between 1884 and 1911, a number of other European countries adopted varying forms of workers' compensation. In this country, the first state legislation was passed in 1902 in Maryland. Under the law, an employer in mining, quarrying, steam and street railroad could exempt himself by paying an annual premium, half of which he could recoup from his workers in a program administered by the state insurance commissioner. Montana, in 1909, was the first state to pass a compulsory law.

In 1908, however, the federal government enacted a law granting certain of its employees the right to receive compensation for injuries sustained in the course of employment.

The AFL-CIO and an employer group, the National Civic Federation, set up a commission in 1913 to study compensation laws. By 1917, nine states and three territories passed injury compensation legislation. The same year, the U.S. Supreme Court in a landmark decision upheld the right of states to enact compulsory laws. By 1932, 32 elective and 19 compulsory laws were in effect in the states and territories. Today, compulsory laws are operating in all states, but they still do not measure up to the needs of the working men and women.

In July of 1972, the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws issued its report on job injury laws in accordance with the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

In the 1970 Act, Congress observed that "the vast majority of American workers and their families are dependent on workmen's compensation for their basic economic security in the event such workers suffer disabling injury or death in the course of their employment."

The law said that "the full protection of American workers from job-related injury or death requires an adequate, prompt and equitable system of workmen's compensation as well as an effective program of occupational health and safety regulation. . . ."

Congress found that "in recent years, serious questions have been raised concerning the fairness and adequacy of present workmen's compensation laws in the light of the growth of the economy, the changing nature of the labor force, increases in medical knowledge, changes in the hazards associated with various types of employment, new technology creating new risks to health and safety and increases in the general level of wages and the cost of living."

In the ten years since the passage of OSHA and the eight years since the commission report, limited progress has been made in what is now called workers' compensation.

There is now legislation before Congress which would implement one of the major recommendations of the commission—establishing federal minimum standards for state workers' compensation programs. The proposed legislation, introduced in the House by Rep. Edward M. Beard (D-R.I.), also deals in depth, for the first time, with occupational diseases and their compensation. The latter is the result of exhaustive hearings undertaken by the House Subcommittee on Labor Standards.

Today, only one of the 50 states, New Hampshire, has adopted all 19 of the commission's recommendations. On the average, only 12 of the 19 recommendations have been adopted. Eleven states have adopted only seven to ten of the recommendations.

As of January 1980, 21 states failed to meet a temporary wage replacement level of two-thirds of the injured employee's wage to a maximum of at least 100% of the state average weekly wage.

In addition, 23 states failed to provide a maximum weekly benefit of two-thirds of the worker's gross weekly wage for permanent disability, with a maximum of at least 100% of the state average weekly wage.

A total of 36 states failed to cover

Continued on page 30

How does your state stand in comparison to the other states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico? Turn the page and see . . .

Workers' Compensation Under State Laws, January 1, 1980

Jan. '80 Compulsory Law ★ (Others Elective)	Exemptions		July '79 Maximum Medical Care	Waiting Period, Jan. '80		Jurisdiction
	Jan. '80 Firms Employing Fewer Than	Other Groups		No Benefit Payment for First	Unless Time Off Exceeds (In Number of Days)	
★	3	Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	3	21	Alabama †
★	0	Part-time Farm, Part-time Domestic	2 years [1]	3	28	Alaska †
★	0	Domestic	Full	7	14	Arizona
★	3	Farm, Domestic	Full	7	14	Arkansas
★	0	Domestic, Casual, Nonprofit, Athletes	Full	3	21	California
★	0	Domestic, Casual	$20,000 [1]	3	14	Colorado †
★	0	Outworkers, Casual	Full	3	7	Connecticut †
★	0	Some Domestic	Full	3	7	Delaware †
★	0	Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	3	14	District of Columbia †
★	3	Some Farm, Domestic	Full	7	14	Florida †
★	3	Farm, Domestic, Casual	$5,000 [1]	7	28	Georgia
★	0	Some Domestic	Full	2	5	Hawaii †
★	0	Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	5	14	Idaho †
★	Firms with less than $1,000 annual payroll.	Some Farm, Some Domestic	Full	3	14	Illinois †
★	0	Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	7	21	Indiana
★	0	Some Farm, Some Domestic	Full	3	14	Iowa †
★	Firms with less than $10,000 annual payroll.	Farm, Casual, Some Domestic	Full	7	21	Kansas †
★	0	Farm, Domestic	Full	7	14	Kentucky †
★	0	Covers only specified hazardous work	Full	7	42	Louisiana †
★	0	Some Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	3	14	Maine †
★	0	Some Farm, Some Domestic	Full	3	14	Maryland †
★	0	Elective for Part-time Domestic, Casual, Athletes	Full	5	6	Massachusetts †
★	3	Some Farm, Domestic (Part-time)	Full	7	14	Michigan †
★	0	Some Farm, Domestic, Casual, Athletes	Full	3	10	Minnesota †
★	5	Farm, Domestic, Public	Full	5	14	Mississippi
★	6	Some Farm, Domestic	Full	3	28	Missouri
★	0	Domestic, Casual	Full	7	7	Montana †
★	0	Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	7	42	Nebraska
★	0	Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	5	5	Nevada †
★	0	Domestic, Casual	Full	3	7	New Hampshire †
	0	Casual, Domestic without Volunteer Coverage	$100 [1]	7	7	New Jersey †
★	3	Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	7	28	New Mexico †
★	0	Some Farm, Part-time Domestic	Full	7	14	New York
★	4	Farm, Domestic, Casual, some saw mills & loggers	Full	7	28	North Carolina †
★	0	Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	5	5	North Dakota †
★	0	Some Domestic	Full	7	21	Ohio †
★	2	Clerical, Farm, Some Domestic	Full	3	5	Oklahoma
★	0	Domestic, Casual	Full	3	14	Oregon †
★	0	Casual, Domestic	Full	7	14	Pennsylvania †
★	0	Domestic, Casual	Full	3	10	Puerto Rico
★	4	Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	3	14	Rhode Island †
	4	Farm, Domestic, Casual, saw mills & loggers	Full	7	14	South Carolina †
★	0	Farm (unless using machines), Domestic, Casual	Full	7	7	South Dakota †
★	5	Farm, Domestic, Casual, Public	Full	7	14	Tennessee
	0	Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	7	28	Texas
★	0	Some Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	3	14	Utah †
★	0	Some Farm, Casual, Domestic	Full	3	7	Vermont †
★	3	Some Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	7	21	Virginia †
★	0	Some Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	3	14	Washington †
★	0	Some Farm, Domestic	Full	3	14	West Virginia †
★	0	Some Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full	3	7	Wisconsin †
★	0	Clerical, Some Farm, Domestic, Casual	Full except pros.	3	8	Wyoming †

† Maximum Benefit Adjusted Annually SAWW means State Average Weekly Wage "W" means payment to widow until death or rem

[1] Employee must petition for further treatment.

ary Total Disability, Jan. '80			Permanent Total Disability. Jan. '80			Death Benefits				
								Survivors Benefits, Jan. '80		
ual mum Benefit wed	Benefit Limitations		Weekly Benefit Allowed	Benefit Limitations		Jan. '80 Funeral Allowance All Cases	Payments in Cases of No Dependency	Maximum Weekly Benefit	Benefit Limitations	
	Duration (In Weeks)	Amount		Duration (In Weeks)	Amount				Time	Amount
136	300		$ 136	Duration of disability		$1,000	No payment	$ 136	500 weeks	
650	No limitations		650	Duration of disability		1,000	$10,000 SIF*	650	W, C-19+	No limit
192	No limitations		192	Duration of disability		1,000	1,150 SIF	100-192	W, C-18	No limit
126	450	$56,700	126	Duration of disability		750	500 SIF	112	W, C-18	No limit
231	No limitations		154	Duration of disability		1,500	No payment	154		$50,000 $55,000
222	No limitations		222	Duration of disability		1,000	15,000 SIF	222	W, C-18	No limit
222	No limitations		222	Duration of disability		1,500	No payment	222	780 weeks	No limit
164	No limitations		164	Duration of disability		700	No payment	164-185	W, C-25	No limit
426	No limitations		426	Duration of disability		1,000	5,000 SIF	426	W, C-23	No limit
211	350		211	Duration of disability		1,000	No payment	211	W, C-22	50,000
110	No limitations		110	Duration of disability		750	No payment	110	400 weeks	32,500
215	No limitations		215	Duration of disability		1,500	8,775 SIF	161-215	W, C-18+	312 x SAWW
-181	52	Thereafter 60% of State wage	121-181	Reduced benefit for life		1,500	No payment	90-121	500 weeks	
353	No limitations		353	Duration of disability		1,750	1,000 SIF	353	W, C-25	$250,000 or 20 yrs. whichever is greate
130	500	65,000	130	500+	$65,000+	1,500	No payment	130	500 weeks C-18 +	65,000
352	No limitations		352	Duration of disability		1,000	1,000 SIF	352	W, C-25	No limit
148		75,000	148		100,000	2,000	5,000 SIF	148	W, C-23	100,000
131	No limitations		131	Duration of disability		1,500	$10,000 estate	131	W, C-22	No limit
149	No limitations		149	Duration of disability		1,500	No payment	149	W, C-23	No limit
306	No limitations		306	Duration of disability		1,000	100 x SAWW	306	W, C-23	No limit
241	No limitations		241	Duration of disability		1,200	No payment	241	W, C-23	No limit if dependent
227+	$6 for each dependent	45,000	227+	$6 for each dependent Duration of disability		2,000	500 SIF	110+	W, C-18+	No limit unless W self supporting
-200	No limitations		171-200	Duration of disability		1,500	No payment	171-194	500 weeks C-21 +	
226	No limitations		226	Duration of disability		1,000	5,000 SIF	226	W, C-21	No limit
98	450	44,100	98	450	44,100	1,000	150 SIF	98	450 weeks	44,100
125	400		120	Duration of disability		2,000	No payment	120	W, C-22+	No limit
198	No limitations		198	Duration of disability		1,100	1,000 SIF	198	W, C-25	No limit
180	No limitations		180	Duration of disability		1,000	No payment	180	W, C-25	No limit
228	No limitations		228	Duration of disability		2,500	No payment	228	W, C-22	No limit
195	No limitations		195	Duration of disability		1,200	No payment	195	W-400 weeks C-25	
164	400		164	450	Board may extend	2,000	No payment	164	W, C-18	After 450 wks. any earnings deducted
201	600		201	600 x SAWW		1,500	No payment	201	W, C-23	600 x SAWW
215	No limitations		215	Duration of disability		1,250	2,000 rehab. fund	215	W, C-23	No limit
194	No limitations		194	Duration of disability		500	No payment	199	W, C-18	No limit
196+	$5 for each child No limitations		196+	$5 for each child Duration of disability		1,000	2,000 relatives	90 + 7 for each child	W, C-18	No limit
258	No limitations		172	Duration of disability		1,200	No payment	258	W, C-25	No limit
141	300-500		110	Duration of disability		None	No payment	110+ 10,000+	W, C-23	No limit
241	No limitations		241-266	Duration of disability		1,000	No payment	120-241	W, C-23	No limit
242	No limitations		242	Duration of disability		1,500	No payment	242	W, C-23	No limit
45	312		31		18,900	300	No payment	31	W, C-25	No limit
199+	$6 for each dependent No limitations	Not to exceed 80% of ee's amt	199+	$6 for each dependent Duration of disability	Not to exceed 80% of ee's amt	1,800	750 SIF	199 + 6 for each child	W, C-23	No limit
197	500		197	500	40,000	400	No payment	197	W-500 weeks C-23	
175	No limitations		175	Duration of disability		2,000	No payment	175 + 50/mo. each child	W, C-22	No limit
107	No limitations		107	400	Thereafter $15 weekly to $42,800	1,250	150 SIF	107	W, C-22	42,800
119	401		119	401		1,250	32,760 SIF	119	W, C-25	No limit
210	312		179	312+ SIF		1,000	18,720 SIF	179	312 weeks	
192+	$5 for each child No limitations		192+	330		1,000	No payment	192	W, C-18+	No limit
199	500 x SAWW		199	Duration of disability		1,000	No payment	199	W, C-23	500 x SAWW
186	No limitations		186	Duration of disability		1,000	No payment	186	W, C-23	No limit
237	208		237	Duration of disability		1,500	No payment	237	W, C-25	No limit
235	No limitations		235	Duration of disability		1,000	80% of death benefits otherwise payable (to State Treasury)	235	1000 weeks C-18+	
239	No limitations		159		30,000+	1,100	No payment	159	W, C-19 +	25,000

ns payment to children until age specified   Lower benefit amount applies to single worker, higher amounts for dependents   * SIF: Indicates special fund or second injury fund

Unemployment Insurance Under State Laws, Jan. 1, 1980[3]

Jurisdiction	Average Weekly Benefit Paid for Total Unemployment 1978[1]	Maximum Weekly Benefits[2]	Average Weekly Wages in Covered Employment 1978[1]	Basic Maximum Weekly Benefit as a Percentage of Average Weekly Wages		Regular Duration of Benefits by Weeks[4]	Percentage of Claimants Who Exhausted Benefits 1979[1]	Average Employer Tax Rate, 1979 (Estimated)	
				1978	1939			Percentage of Taxable Payrolls 1979 Estimated	Percentage of Total Payrolls 1979 Estimated
United States	$84		$233				27%	2.8%	1.3%
Alabama	70	$ 90	208	43%	87%	11-26	24	2.1	1.2
Alaska	85	90-120	395	23	41	14-28	33	4.0	2.0
Arizona	74	90	218	41	61	12-26	23	2.2	1.2
Arkansas	72	124	187	66[5]	95	10-26	24	2.0	1.2
California	76	120	243	49	50	12-26	26	3.4	1.6
Colorado	93	142	227	63[5]	62	7-26	24	1.3	0.7
Connecticut	89	134-201	244	55[5]	56	26	17	2.6	1.2
Delaware	94	150	258	58[5]	58	18-26	22	2.9	1.3
District of Columbia	107	181	265	68[5]	59	17-34	40	4.0	1.7
Florida	64	95	199	48	81	10-26	39	2.0	1.0
Georgia	73	90	209	43	87	4-26	25	2.2	1.2
Hawaii	93	144	208	69[5]	85	26	28	2.7	1.9
Idaho	84	121	206	59[5]	82	10-26	22	2.1	1.4
Illinois	98	133-177	260	51[5]	56	26	32	3.3	1.4
Indiana	76	74-124	243	30	58	3-26	27	1.5	0.6
Iowa	104	131-148	216	61[5]	67	15-26	18	3.0	1.7
Kansas	84	123	211	58[5]	66	10-26	26	1.8	1.1
Kentucky	79	120	220	55[5]	69	15-26	22	2.2	1.2
Louisiana	92	149	230	65[5]	90	12-28	31	3.4	1.0
Maine	73	96-144	186	52[5]	74	3-26	27	3.3	1.9
Maryland	76	106	224	47	65	26	20	4.3	1.5
Massachusetts	84	131-197	224	58[5]	57	9-30	28	3.6	1.8
Michigan	93	97-136	289	34	53	11-26	30	4.1	1.8
Minnesota	97	150	227	66[5]	62	11-26	25	2.2	1.2
Mississippi	60	90	183	49	97	12-26	23	2.1	1.2
Missouri	76	105	226	46	61	8-26	30	2.3	0.9
Montana	84	119	202	59[5]	60	12-26	26	3.1	1.9
Nebraska	80	106	200	53	66	17-26	29	1.3	0.6
Nevada	84	115	227	51[5]	57	11-26	25	3.1	1.8
New Hampshire	74	114	196	58	70	26	3	1.7	1.0
New Jersey	88	123	250	49[5]	55	15-26	41	3.9	1.8
New Mexico	69	106	202	52[5]	73	18-26	25	2.0	1.1
New York	84	125	259	48	51	26	34	3.6	1.5
North Carolina	72	130	192	68[5]	89	13-26	16	1.7	0.8
North Dakota	87	131	201	65[5]	69	12-26	23	1.8	1.3
Ohio	100	128-202	256	50[5]	54	20-26	20	2.7	1.1
Oklahoma	76	132	219	60[5]	61	20-26	31	2.0	0.9
Oregon	81	127	232	55[5]	53	6-26	20	3.4	2.0
Pennsylvania	98	162-170	234	69[5]	60	30	18	3.2	1.5
Puerto Rico	46	72	140	51[5]	—	20	39	3.0	3.0
Rhode Island	77	120-140	195	62[5]	70	12-26	30	2.9	1.5
South Carolina	73	111	192	58[5]	99	10-26	26	2.1	1.2
South Dakota	78	109	176	62[5]	69	13-26	22	1.1	0.7
Tennessee	66	100	201	50	78	12-26	23	2.0	1.0
Texas	68	105	231	45	65	9-26	37	0.7	0.3
Utah	88	137	212	65[5]	70	10-36	21	1.7	1.2
Vermont	76	115	192	60[5]	66	26	20	3.3	1.8
Virginia	84	122	206	59	74	12-26	28	1.1	0.5
Washington	87	137	251	55[5]	57	8-30	24	3.3	1.9
West Virginia	75	166	244	68[5]	59	28	14	2.6	1.2
Wisconsin	94	155	228	68	65	1-34	30	3.3	1.4
Wyoming	88	131	241	54[5]	78	12-26	20	2.7	1.1

[1] Calendar Year—latest data available.

[2] Where two figures are shown, the larger includes maximum dependents' allowances.

[3] Includes benefit legislation enacted in 1978 with an effective date in 1979.

[4] Where two figures are shown, the lower represents the shortest possible duration. In most States this is the entitlement of a claimant with minimum weekly benefits and minimum qualifying wages.

[5] Maximum weekly benefit is determined as a specified percentage of average weekly covered wages and is computed annually, or in a few States, semi-annually. The base year used for setting the maximum is not necessarily calendar 1979. This explains why the percentage figures in the fifth column may vary slightly from the statutory percentages.

Washington Report

UNIONS WIN 45% VOTE

The NLRB said it conducted 8,043 union representation elections over the year, of which unions won 45%--a record low since the NLRB was created under the New Deal, according to a spokesman.

Unions won 46% of the elections in Fiscal 1978. But, because more workers participated in votes during 1979, the overall number of workers who gained representation--212,027--was 23% greater last year than the year before, when it was 177,256.

Elaborating on its role in representation elections, the board's 317-page report noted that unions won 43.4% of elections when they were on the ballot unopposed, 77.3% when workers were choosing between two unions, and 84.2% when three or more unions were on the ballot.

AFL-CIO unions won 42.6% of their elections, according to the NLRB. Teamsters locals won 41.3%, "other national unions" won 51.4% and "other local unions" won 57.3%.

The board said it conducted 777 union decertification elections during Fiscal 1979, with 583 of the proceedings resulting in the workers' decision to abandon representation and 194 deciding to stay with the union.

ACCESS TO COMPANY RECORDS

Employers will be required to release personal medical records and toxic exposure data on request to their workers under a new Occupational Safety & Health Administration standard that is scheduled to go into effect August 21.

The regulation contains just about all the provisions that unions have been seeking for several years on worker access to medical and exposure records and related studies conducted by employers.

OSHA STUDIES CONSTRUCTION

Staff work groups are evaluating recommendations in the area of construction safety, according to Occupational Safety and Health chief Eula Bingham. The recommendations call for such measures as revising OSHA's inspector's manual to improve direction for construction enforcement activities, scheduling more construction inspections, and insuring that each area and regional OSHA office has a staff of compliance personnel with strong construction backgrounds.

HOT WATER TURN-OFF

The government has decided to conserve energy by turning off most of the hot water in federal office buildings in the nation's capital. Some 125 buildings and 140,000 workers will be affected.

"That's dumb," charged a spokeswoman for the Government Employees. "They're really dumping on federal employees. The next thing you know, they'll be putting up outhouses for us."

The General Services Administration, which manages federal buildings, claims the measure will save $10,000 a month.

Not all hot water is being turned off, according to a GSA official. He said showers and washing facilities for workers who get particularly dirty on the job would remain.

Added Mike Causey, a Washington Post columnist who writes about the federal government: "One suspects that VIPs will get exemptions for their private bathrooms, no doubt for sound reasons of national security."

MEMORIALS TO MEANY

The AFL-CIO has approved a plan to build a labor archives as a "living memorial" to the late George Meany.

The building will be constructed on the campus of the George Meany Center for Labor Studies in nearby Silver Spring, Md.

The federation's Executive Council also established an annual international human rights award, consisting of a medallion and $5,000, to honor Meany.

President Martin Ward of the Plumbers and Pipefitters, who heads the Meany memorial subcommittee, also reported to the council on the progress of an authorized biography of Meany by veteran labor reporter Archie Robinson. The Postal Service also will issue a stamp this summer honoring the labor movement in Meany's memory.

Did You Know?

TWELFTH OF A SERIES

Your Dues Money Works for you And Your Family in Many Special Ways

Money in the pay envelope is just the beginning of the story. Your union dues put people to work for you—stewards, business agents, organizers, attorneys, and researchers. Dues money comes back to you tenfold in fringe benefits, job protection, and management and government representation.

In these hard economic times, when you're trying to cut back on living expenses, you may have grumbled from time to time about having to pay union dues every month.

That's understandable.

You pay your money each month, and what you seem to get in exchange is a notation in your due book that you anted up your share of the cost of operating the union for that month.

It's bad enough having to pay taxes to run the city government, the state government, and the federal government. Now you're being soaked by the local merchants with higher prices for food, and the prices at the gasoline pumps are staying in the dollar-plus range.

Something has to give, you say.

We agree.

But we'd like to point out this to you: Things would be much worse without your union. Those dues you're paying added to the dues of every other member of your local and the almost 800,000 members of the United Brotherhood help to keep you and your loved ones a few steps ahead of the recession.

Let's look at how your dues are spent by the union, and let's see what you get in return:

The Brotherhood Constitution and Laws says that minimum dues in all local unions shall be no less than $8.50 a month, and under Convention mandate it will increase an additional 50¢ on January 1. Of this amount, a maximum of $5.20 is forwarded to the International Union as per capita tax.

This represents your small but important participation in the operation of one of the largest trade unions in North America.

In addition to the General Office tax, you pay additional dollars for the operation of your local union and for other purposes. The average dues paid by a Brotherhood member range from $8.50 to approximately $29.00 per month.

First, we'd like to tell you what the International does with its share of your dues money:

- *We'll start with this printed page. The Brotherhood sends you each month* The Carpenter *magazine to let you know what's going on in the union, in your craft, and in your industry. You don't pay anything extra for the magazine; it comes out of your per capita dues.*

- Two, the International supplies to your local union at cost all the necessary record books to make sure that your dues money is properly accounted for.

- *The International supplies to your local union and district council officers at cost all the organizing material needed to conduct organizing campaigns.*

- And when it is necessary, it supplies additional manpower and womanpower to help get a plant or job site organized, so that you'll have more clout in the next contract negotiations. The Brotherhood has four fulltime regional organizing directors. They're located in Atlanta, Dallas, Toronto, and Portland, Ore., and they work with 175 field representatives who are on the road almost fulltime assisting local unions, district, state, and provincial councils.

- *It supplies to your steward, through your local union, the manuals and the seminar training necessary to represent you effectively when you have grievances or discussions with management.*

- Through seminars at the George Meany Studies Center near Washington, D.C., and elsewhere the Brotherhood trains new business representatives so they will have the skills to do their job for *you* properly and well.

- *If you or your local union get into some kind of legal trouble involving your membership in the union, your job, or your union's activity, your international union will provide advice and counsel to local attorneys, as necessary to assure adequate legal representation before agencies like the National Labor Relations Board and the courts. It has, on occasion, pleaded your union's cause—which means your cause—before the US Supreme Court. The Brotherhood has a fulltime General Counsel, an Associate Counsel and an Assistant General Counsel.*

- So that you and your local union will have the most up-to-date information about your job and your industry, the General Office maintains a research department which keeps track of all agreements and prevailing wages around the country under the Davis-Bacon Law, the Service Contract Act and about 70 other federal statutes. It supplies information which your union uses when it goes to the bargaining table for improved wages, benefits, and working conditions.

- *To be certain that the contract negotiated with your company contains all that it should, the General Office feeds latest contract information which comes in from all over the continent into its computers, and it makes such information available to your local union upon request when it goes into contract discussions with management.*

- A large portion of the per capita tax which is fed into the General Office is paid out by the Brotherhood as affiliation fees to the AFL-CIO and the CLC (Canadian Labour Congress). Our affiliation with these federations of labor is imperative to insure the solidarity of the labor movement. In addition, we pay a per capita tax for affiliation with various departments of the Building Trades, Union Label Trades, and others. No picketline is effective, if we don't have the boycott support of other union workers on a job or in a factory. We get it through the signing of jurisdictional agreements, no-raiding pacts, and exchanges of information on employers. Occasionally we enter into coordinated bargaining arrangements with other unions dealing with the same companies.

- *The Brotherhood maintains at its General Office in Washington these additional departments which support its efforts to serve you: the Legislative Department, which presents our legislative proposals to Congressmen and Senators and coordinates its work with our Canadian leaders on legislative proposals in Ottawa; the Apprenticeship and Training Department, which prepares training materials and directs the four-year apprenticeship program; the new Industrial Department, which coordinates the activities of our ¼ million industrial members; and the Jurisdiction Department, which handles disputes with other trade unions.*

- The General Office administers the death benefits program as established by the General Convention, disbursing more than a million dollars a month to heirs and beneficiaries of deceased members.

- *On top of all this, a portion of the funds sent into the General Office goes for the salaries of the more than 150 General Office employees who serve you and your local union and for the overhead costs of maintaining what we consider to be one of the finest and most efficient central offices of any international union in the world.*

Now let us consider how dues money is spent by your local union. Section 58 of the Constitution and Laws spells it out:

FUNDS OF LOCAL UNIONS

A Section 58. The General Funds or property of a Local Union shall be used only for such purposes as are specified in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood and as may be required to transact and properly conduct its business, viz.: Payment of salaries and donations to sick members; purchasing stationery, books, cards, printing, payment of rent, or any legally authorized bill against the Local Union. But under no circumstances shall any of the General Funds be used for loans or donations to members, Contingent Funds, credit union sponsored by the Local Union, or for political or religious purposes. Violation of this Section subjects the offending Local Union to the penalty of suspension.

B No donation for any purpose, except sick donations, shall be given except by a majority vote of members present, and cannot be declared valid at the meeting of its introduction, but must lay over two weeks for consideration (except in case of appeals for aid from Local Unions on strike with sanction of the General Executive Board).

C The funds or property of a Local Union cannot be divided in any manner among the members individually, but shall remain the property of the Local Union for its legitimate purpose while ten members remain therein.

D All moneys paid out of the funds of a Local Union with the exception of per capita tax, cost of bonds of financial officers and payments required under Section 65-B must be by majority vote of the members present, for which an order must be drawn on the Treasurer signed by the President and Recording Secretary, and stamped with the seal of the Local Union. No appropriation of money can be voted after 10:30 p.m.

E Any Local Union charging more than the minimum dues as prescribed in Section 45A may create a special Relief and Contingent Fund for use aside from the General Fund. Local Unions may use all dues in excess of the above dues, all assessments levied for non-attendance at special or regular meetings, proceeds of entertainments, and may levy an assessment for said fund in accordance with provisions governing special assessments.

F This fund may be used for the relief of aged members, organizations, or for any other purpose the Local Union may decide, except to support a dual organization, for partisan politics, religious purposes, or investments in a credit union sponsored by the Local Union, or for any purpose that may be inimical to the interests of the United Brotherhood; provided, however, if property is purchased with said fund the property shall be held in the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as specified in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. The term partisan politics does not include support of or financial contribution to a candidate for state, provincial or local office provided such support or contribution is not contrary to law, is approved by vote of the members or delegates to the body, and is based not on party politics or the candidate's political affiliation but is based on the candidate's position as a supporter and advocate of objects, principles and legislative goals of our trade.

As a local union grows in membership, its ability and responsibility to provide services to individual members grow. When this happens costs go up as well. Some local unions have negotiated health and welfare programs. Others have special vacation funds and certain social services.

Every local union, as it grows, needs office space, salaried personnel, funds for transportation of paid representatives, money for items such as telephones, office equipment, supplies and postage. It participates in various civic and community endeavors, and it affiliates with Building Trades councils or industrial councils, with the district council, state or provincial council, and special bodies like the Union Label Trades and the political action groups. These all take time and money, and per capita tax is paid for each affiliation. Local officers who give of their time and trade union talent to represent the organization at conferences and conventions must have their expenses paid.

The expense of all of this comes out of the additional dollars—over and above the $5.20 maximum per capita to the International Union.

Then, topping it all off, are the funds you pay into either Schedule I (construction) or Schedule II (industrial) Death Benefit Programs. This is insurance protection and burial expense in time of need.

So, all in all your tax-deductible dues money goes a long way. Pennies of it go here and pennies go there, but added to the millions of pennies supplied by members all over North America they add up to a financially-strong union, almost a century old, and serving you well.

Ottawa Report

FEDERAL GRANT TO MICHELIN

The Michelin Tire Corporation saga continues to develop with the federal government's recent announcement to grant the company $42 million under the Department of Regional Economic Expansion program, despite protests from the labour movement and other tire manufacturers.

The announcement falls on the heels of the recent announcement by Firestone Tires Corp. to close its plant in Whitby, Ont., laying off more than 300 rubber workers because of a decline in the market. The federal government, along with the Nova Scotia provincial government, has handed Michelin a total of $56 million to expand its operations in Nova Scotia.

Although the expansion is expected to create about 1500 jobs in the province, the labour movement has charged that Michelin's expansion will mean the loss of jobs in Ontario and Quebec tire plants. But pitting workers against workers for jobs is not the labour movement's only concern. Michelin Tire Corporation is a French-owned multinational that is notorious for its anti-labour stand and was instrumental in developing amendments to the NS Trade Union Act late last year. The amendments to the act, dubbed the Michelin Bill, were not only retroactive, but require unions to organize all workers in plants that are related to the product being produced.

In response to the latest government move the United Rubber Workers have called on the Canadian Labour Congress and the AFL-CIO to place Michelin products on the "unfair list" in order to urge trade unionists to think twice before buying Michelin tires.

1976 UIC 'INJUSTICE'

Parliament must decide whether to remedy "an obvious injustice" to 13,500 elderly persons who were incorrectly cut of unemployment insurance benefits January 1, 1976, says the Supreme Court of Canada.

In a judgment the court said the 13,500 lost benefits totalling $23 million as a result of "the injury . . . caused by the Unemployment Insurance Commission." Evidence showed the commission misinterpreted the effect of a new regulation involving the age of claimants.

Parliament did try in 1977 to restore their benefits, but claimants who took the advice of the commission and applied for Canada or Quebec pension plans still were disqualified on those grounds.

HIGH JOBLESS RATE CONDEMNED

Canadian Labour Congress President Dennis McDermott along with the National Union of Students, outraged by the latest jump in the unemployment rate, have charged that the federal government has abandoned Canada's jobless, leaving them to fend for themselves.

McDermott, citing the jump in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate from April's 7.5% to May's 7.8%, said that "the federal governments—both last year's Conservative and this year's Liberal—have known for months that the unemployment rate would be on the rise, yet they have continued to do nothing about it."

The CLC president called on the government to adopt a program of tax cuts for middle and low income workers.

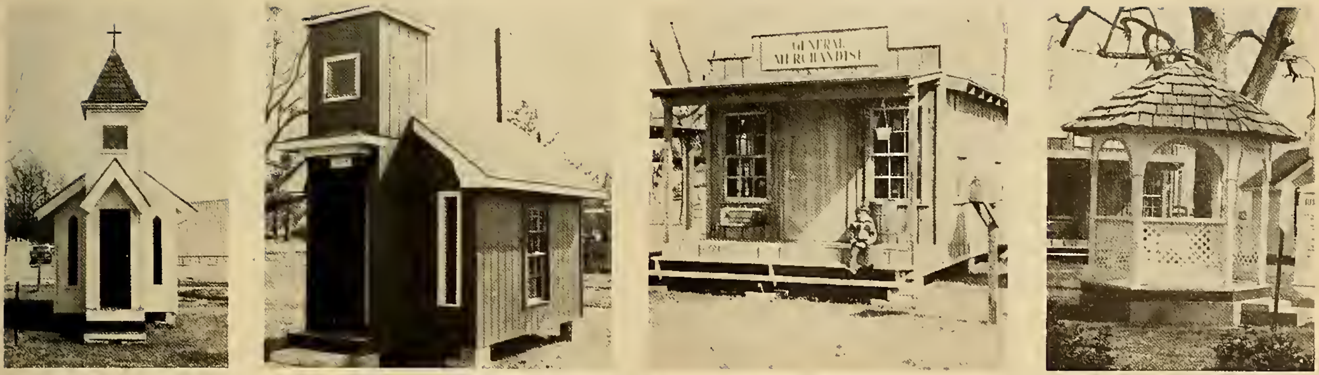
BC FED ATTACKS MAIR'S 'SNIT'

British Columbia, Federation of Labour President Jim Kinnaird attacked Health Minister Rafe Mair recently for his handling of medicare in the province.

"Doctors are calling for huge fee increases, balance-billing and extra billing," Kinnaird said in a statement. "And the person supposedly in charge of the system has an adolescent snit and won't even talk to the doctors. It's an irresponsible performance."

Kinnaird was referring to Mair's refusal to address the BC Medical Association's annual meeting recently because the minister felt he had been publicly insulted by the organization's president, Dr. Mel Petreman, in his annual report.

LOCAL UNION NEWS



REPLICAS OF EARLY STRUCTURES

Apprentices of Carpenters Local 1098, Baton Rouge, La., recently undertook a project with the citizens of the nearby community of Baker, La. creating Heritage Village, a series of small-scale buildings which would have appeared in a mid-Louisiana village a century ago. As the pictures above show, they built replicas of a church, a schoolhouse, a general store, and a gazebo-bandstand. The project was under the supervision of the Baker Historical and Cultural Foundation. In addition to the work of Local 1098, the foundation was assisted by Dyer & Moody, Inc., consulting engineers; two local firms; and the Baker mayor and city council. The buildings are furnished with original and replica furniture, and they are adjacent to Baker's Heritage Museum and Cultural Center.

Terzick, Board Member, Union Retirees Club

Former General Treasurer and *Carpenter* Editor Peter Terzick has joined forces with other retired international and national union officers in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area to form the National Capital Area Trade Union Retirees Club. Located in Bethesda, Md., the club has formed to protect and advance senior citizen interests and to render service to the labor movement in counteracting the barrage of anti-labor propaganda now sweeping the nation.

The club is working closely with the National Council of Senior Citizens to improve the quality of life for the elderly. In addition, with a membership of experienced labor officials, it will be most effective in enhancing the public image of the labor movement. Terzick is currently a board member of the club.

George Casseday On Forestry Board

Last fall, Oregon Governor Vic Atiyeh appointed George Casseday to a four-year term on the Oregon State Board of Forestry. Casseday, president of the Western Council of Lumber, Production, and Industrial Workers, was nominated for the post by the Oregon AFL-CIO. The 18-member State Board of Forestry supervises policy decisions for forest land under the state's jurisdiction. Casseday is currently one of 15 voting members on the Board.

Locals 122, 144, Lathers, Please Note

Local 122-L of Watsonville, Calif., (formerly Lathers Local 122), has recently merged with Local 144-L of San Jose, Calif., (formerly Lathers Local 144), and its trust funds are now being dissolved. The following former members still have money in their accounts: Lawrence Alexander; Arvid Anderson; Robert Baldwin; John Banneau; Max Beddes; Fletcher Benson; William Boudreau; Vernon Clark; John Dawson; William Edenson; Norman Fisher; William Freeman; Donald German, Jr.; Charles Goff; Ronald Hayes; Emerson Haynes; Mark Hill; Bruce Hotchkiss; Lawrence Jones; Michael Karch; Thomas Leach; Ronald Mathers; Jack MacDonald; James Mills;

Eugene Ortega; William Patterson; Allen Reyes; Danny Ritchie; Frank Russo; Glen Simpson; Wilburn E. Smith; William J. Smith; Floyd Spriggs; Carl Stowe, Jr.; Ernest Swaim; Everett Sweetland; Clarence Taylor; Minor Thompson; Albert Tucker; Gary Turner; John Vaughn, Jr.; Robert Vaughn; Scott Walmsly; J. W. Weatherford; Edward Weston.

For more information, send your name and Social Security Number, for identification, to: Administrator Nicholas Parara, 996 Elizabeth Drive, Santa Clara, Calif. 95050.

Two Tuetkens Unite

Last summer, David H. Roszel, a 25-year member of Local 2250, Red Bank, N.J., met his long-lost brother, Vincent Leo Tuetken, for the first time in more than 50 years. The two had been separated in 1928 when their father died and their impoverished mother was forced to put them and their sister into an orphanage. The younger brother, Harold Tuetken, was soon adopted and renamed David Roszel, and his brother and sister in the orphanage lost track of him.

Then, last June, as David Roszel was looking over a list of soon-to-be initiated members of the Scottish Rite Temple of the Ancient and Accepted Order of Freemasons in the Valley of Trenton, he came upon the name of Vincent Leo Tuetken. Ever since the age of 16 he had been searching for the name Tuetken, hoping to find members of his original family. He telephoned Vincent Tuetken and, incredibly enough, discovered that he was his long-lost brother. By coincidence, the two had become masons within two months of each other.

A week later, the two brothers were reunited before 500 members of the Scottish Rite Temple. Shown above, David H. Roszel, left, shakes the hand of his brother, Vincent L. Tuetken, right.

Kansas State Council Meets

Kansas Secretary of State Jack Brier was a speaker at the 60th Convention of the Kansas State Council of Carpenters. He is shown here addressing the delegates. Seated are Council Vice President Ed Musil, Jr., and Secretary Morris Eastland.—Kansas City Labor Beacon Photo

Delegates from Brotherhood locals of the Kansas City District Council posed for this photograph during the first day of the 60th Convention of the Kansas State Council of Carpenters. The convention was held in Pittsburg, Kans. Not in the picture are Adam Hagen, Local 1529, and Jesse R. Brown, Jr., Local 61, who were attending a committee meeting at the time of the photograph.—Kansas City Labor Beacon Photo

Second-Place Parade Winner

On April 19, 1980, Local 1583, Englewood, Colo., won a second place trophy for a float it entered in the 90th anniversary celebration parade of the city of Sheridan, a suburb of Denver, Colo. The display, pictured above, was a framed unit built by apprentices as part of their training. The truck and driver were furnished by University Park Lumber Co., a signatory contractor. Pictured with the float, from right to left, are: Paul Skizinski, Denver District Council Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Schmucker, Financial Secretary-Business Representative Richard LaCrue, Apprentice Wayne Otto Peck, Mrs. Peck, and children of Local 1583 members. Members of Local 1583 also bought and distributed candy to children along the parade route.

Canadian Coast Guard Job

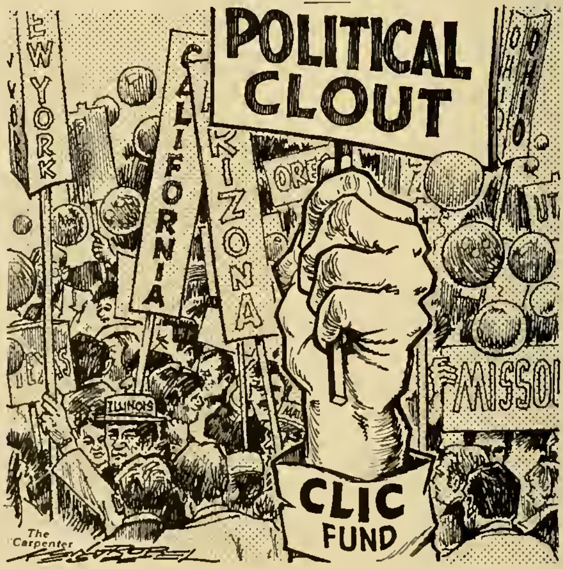
A new campus for the Canadian Coast Guard College is being completed in Nova Scotia by members of Local 1588, Cape Breton Island, and other Building Tradesmen. Thirty-five members worked in the initial phase of construction, and another 35 erected drywall, metal studs, and T-bar. The Labor Relations Board awarded the stripping of flat arch forms to Local 1588 members also.

The main building of the college is four stories high and has 110,000 square feet of floor space. It's an $8 million job constructed by M. Sullivan & Sons, Ltd.

Local 1588 has a membership of 725, and it was created by the recent merger of Locals 611, 2348, 1645, and 3268.

The accompanying pictures show progress in various phases of construction.

A Contribution Puts YOU There With...



***CLIC—The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee needs your year-round support.**

CONSUMER CUPBOARD

COUPONING: How It Works and How Much It Costs

By Goody L. Solomon
From CONSUMER FOOD NOTEBOOK, PAI

The country seems to be on a coupon craze. Last year, manufacturers of food, health and beauty aids, and household products distributed some 81.2 billion of the cents-off slips or almost double the 46 billion issued in 1976. These figures include neither coupons offered by supermarkets on their own merchandise nor so-called in-ad coupons that are redeemable for manufacturers' products but only in one chain for one week. More companies have also gotten into the act—1300 in 1979 compared with 350 in 1960. Also, more coupons are being cashed in—between 3.5 billion and 4.2 billion last year compared with half that number three years earlier.

Do shoppers who use coupons clip sums off their grocery bills? Or is the craze something "crazy and costly," as one critic put it.

Would across-the-board price reductions instead of coupon offers benefit more people? Or would the across-the-board price reductions be pitifully small and undetectable? And do the advantages of coupons—such as the sizable discounts to users and the added sales volume to manufacturers and retailers — overcome the drawbacks?

COUPON'S BIRTH

The birth of a coupon takes place with a manufacturer's advertisement. If it's in a newspaper, according to one source, the cost for one day in a metropolitan market may run to $1,058. Multiply that by the dozens of coupons appearing in hundreds of newspapers around the country to get an inkling of the many millions of dollars spent on newspaper coupon ads alone. Magazine ads, special mailers and other vehicles for circulating coupon offers absorb additional outlays.

Once handed to a store cashier, the coupon must get back to the manufacturer for redemption. The retailer can send it directly, in which case he recovers from the advertiser 5 to 7 cents a coupon to cover handling expenses.

Because thousands of offers occur simultaneously, retailers who can't handle the sorting, counting and such send their coupons through clearinghouses and redemption centers.

The clearinghouse acts as the merchant's agent in getting the slips to the individual manufacturers and keeping accurate records. For this service, the clearinghouse receives roughly 1.5 cents per coupon.

The clearinghouse, in turn, gets reimbused by a redemption center, either a manufacturer's own or an independent firm. In the latter case, the manufacturer pays a fee based on the volume of coupons handled.

A. C. Nielsen, probably the largest middleman in the coupon handling system, functions as both clearinghouse and redemption center, thereby obtaining payment from retailers and manufacturers.

According to Richard Acrigg, Nielsen's director of marketing research, the 1979 tab for redeeming coupons rose to $915 million from $730 million in 1978. (Acrigg, by the way, refers to that money not as a cost but as a benefit to consumers.)

Of last year's $915 million, $700 million covered the discounts to shoppers, figured at an average of 20 cents per coupon); retailers' fees totaled some $170 million, and $35 million went to redemption centers.

At the retail level, couponing slows down checkout lines and thus curtails productivity. Moreover, stores wait several weeks to be reimbursed for the coupons they cash. Since a chain doing about $1 billion a year in sales can have as much as $600,000 outstanding from coupons at one time, it loses out on some of the rapid turnover that's the bread and butter of grocery chains.

To make mattters worse, a retailer who pays double the face value of manufacturers' coupons adds to his burden. Acrigg called that practice "an abuse which doesn't make sense economically. Stores use it as a price war tactic."

Some people think retailers must be jacking up some prices to compensate, something retailers deny.

Another alleged cost of couponing is fraud—estimated at between 20% and 40% of the redemptions last year.

Coupon Fraud

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Postal Service all have coupon fraud cases under investigation. Said one official, "coupon mishandling has become much bigger than in the past."

Among the many schemes at play, he said, "organized coupon rings offer a retailer a 10-cent handling fee in exchange for the face value." This practice, he added, "appears to be . . . more widespread as tight money pressures build."

There are also back-room clipping operations which cut coupons from hundreds of newspapers or obtain large quantities illegally and set up bogus grocery stores, sometimes using post office box numbers. The coupons may be made to look used by running them through a clothes dryer.

The Philadelphia-New Jersey area is a veritable hotbed of bootleg coupons, according to several trade publications. Supermarket News recently reported that Roland Drier, a vice president of Nielsen Clearinghouse, "identified within a 50-mile radius of Philadelphia . . . 743 individuals or organizations who actively misredeem coupons; 389 are legitimate retail organizations while the remaining 354 are individuals who have established fictitious locations as a retail outlet."

Furthermore, retail employees have been found guilty of putting coupons in their tills and pocketing the money. And, IRS said it is focusing on retailers who may be failing to report coupon receipts as income.

CONSUMER THIEVERY

Consumers also engage in thievery when they pass off expired coupons or use some for the wrong products, knowing that cashiers tend to be too busy to catch the errors. Dishonest shoppers, however, are petty cheats of small concern to industry or federal law enforcers.

They're hunting the bigger crooks, who, said several sources, may have ripped off 30-40% of the value of all coupons redeemed last year. That means that out of $915 million, more than $300 million represented misredemptions. Since cash was paid but no merchandise was sold, that $300 million has been dubbed "a costly waste."

Many manufacturers take issue with the 30-40% estimate on fraud. They claim that a more likely figure is 20%. While they also concede that fraud is serious, they deny that it is unmanageable or cuts into the benefits of coupons.

Several companies said they, as well as clearinghouses like Nielsen, have instituted better programs for detecting fraud. "We have a very strict department," said Patrick Smithwick, a vice president of General Mills. Admitting that "we don't know how much we lose on fraud," he said, "if we thought 30-40% of our coupons were misredeemed, we'd probably stop them."

Some companies are believed to participate in or encourage fraud. Their salespeople, for instance, have reportedly given quantities of coupons to retailers in exchange for displays in high traffic areas of the stores. The retailers, for their part, turn in the coupons for cash.

Sterling McKusick, a U.S. postal inspector in charge of the fraud section and national coordinator of coupons fraud activities, thinks the current system of handling coupons allows a certain amount of fraud to go undetected. The problem, he explained, stems from the fact that when supermarket chains send their coupons to clearinghouses, they lump together all the take from all their outlets. Instead, McKusick would like a uniform system of identifying each store and each city to "make our job easier," he said. Believing that manufacturers should devise such a uniform system, he said, "I've complained to them but nothing has been done."

A suggestion from a retailer was that more companies adopt the fairly new instant coupons—they're right on the outside of packages and boxes for immediate redemption. Expressing some reservations, manufacturers said that, although the instant coupons might stymie the big time thieves, they bring their own kind of expensive dishonesty—people pilfer the coupons and then the defaced package can't be sold.

Critics of couponing, who would like it abolished, see fraud as an inevitable consequence of advertising and promotions. After all, they argue, coupons are the equivalent of cash and so very tempting. Moreover, they say, consumers end up paying the tab on misredemptions.

Retailers Stuck

"Some people love them. Some don't. Some people benefit from them. Some don't. We all pay for them." So begins a 15-minute film criticizing cents-off coupons as a means of promoting products. Prepared by Giant Food, the Washington-based supermarket chain, the film is being shown to manufacturers in the hope that they will halt their coupon promotions.

Citing $73 million spent in 1978 to cover redemptions and handling (the figure rose to $915 million in 1979), the film says, "Coupons are big business. But are they good business? . . . Is there a better, more efficient way to promote products?"

Beyond the costs—which the film says not only are passed onto consumers but also include a great deal of fraud—one retailer claims coupons discriminate against the poor and uneducated. As the film explains:

"Most manufacturers try to reach a target audience with the greatest purchasing power—one that is made up of more affluent and better educated consumers. Coupon redemption rates in supermarkets are often three to four times greater in higher income areas. In effect, those who do not use coupons, often the poor, subsidize the savings the coupon user enjoys when the hidden costs are reflected in higher prices."

For the same reason, incidentally, several coupon critics have called them food stamps for the middle class.

The increased number of coupons circulated (81.2 billion last year) and redeemed (between 3.5 billion and 4.2 billion last year) has aggravated the problems.

But the food chain, fearful of its competitors, hasn't totally accepted the suggestion to get out of couponing.

SOME COUPONS DROPPED

Some supermarket chains recently ended their own coupon deals—such as 30 cents off a gallon of milk; the milk is selling for $1.89 a gallon instead of $2.09, and stopped giving double the face value of manufacturers' coupons.

Some supermarketers around the country agree that lower prices would be better than coupons.

Nevertheless all the retailers interviewed said they promote coupons because they feel the competition demands that they do.

A retailer explained, "Couponing is a legitimate promotional activity." We use coupons in our newspaper ads all the time primarily to attract new people to come to our stores. Hopefully, when they come to the store, they will like what they see, how they're treated, the products they can buy, the prices and so on, and then we can keep them as loyal customers. Manufacturers coupons serve the same end, attracting purchasers," he said.

Some chains make coupons available in the stores, thereby reaching all incomes. Military commissaries do likewise. In those cases, coupon redemptions often run higher than the national average.

Why don't retailers simply slash prices instead of promoting coupons? Retailers explain people jump on the bandwagon of price slashing and then they've lost any reason for doing it. Since the same sequence has axed trading stamps and games, it may yet turn off the coupon craze, according to retailers.

MEMBERS in the news

TEACHING TUNISIANS

After spending a year in Hawaii as a carpenter and after working for Local 841 in Los Angeles, Calif., 27-year-old Dan Helmick, of Granada Hills, Calif., decided he needed a change of pace. So, he joined the Peace Corps and got what he asked for—an assignment in Tunisia, Africa.

In July, 1977, Helmick arrived at his new destination and, with other recent volunteers, entered a two-month training program of intensive French instruction and practice teaching. Helmick's assignment was to teach woodworking to Tunisian youths at a technical high school in the town of Kasserine.

Helmick felt his teaching was a very satisfying experience. He was forced to start his classes with the basics of tool use, for, in the dry and dusty town in which he worked, there was no such thing as scrap lumber. Tunisia imports all of its lumber. Consequently, his students had no woodworking experience before entering his class.

Helmick finished his first term of service with the Peace Corps in July, 1979. His enthusiasm was evident when he said, "I can put tools in their hands and a piece of wood. When it's finished, it's tangible, it's something they've created."

SOLARIZED TRAILER

Energy conservation seems to be a topic of hot debate these days, especially for Walter Kowalski, Jr., treasurer of the Committee to Secure Adequate Future Energy (SAFE) in Wading River, N.Y., and a member of Local 1222, Medford, N.Y.

Concerned about the predicament of our current energy supply, Kowalski recently built and installed a solar collector at the Shoreham Nuclear Power Plant, where he is an employee. William Schnieder, a LILCO construction supervisor, helped him with the project.

The two men got the idea for the solar collector from a picture in the *Mother Earth News* magazine. After Edward Nash, of Local 1837, Babylon, N.Y., drew up a set of plans, Kowalski, above right, built and installed the collector in the Stone and Webster quality control trailer at the nuclear plant.

Kowalski reports that "the engineers were laughing when I was building and installing the solar collector . . . but when they saw the output temperature rise to 135° F they stopped laughing." This was strong enough to heat the 10-foot by 30-foot trailer on bright days even when the outside temperature was 12°F.

DEAFNESS NO HANDICAP

Dean W. Roberts of Local 2296, Washington, D.C., was born with a severe disability which left him unable to hear or consequently to speak. But his impairment has not prevented him from pursuing his interests and mastering certain skills.

Roberts' skills lie in his hands. He works as a wood products assembler for Lamar and Wallace, a millworking firm in Landover, Md.

Roberts communicates with his fellow workers by lip reading and sign language. He learned these skills by attending the Washington State School for the Deaf in Vancouver, Wash. He received further training in manual communication and lip reading at Gallaudet College in Wash., D.C., a liberal arts college for the deaf maintained by the federal government.

While at school, Roberts became especially interested in biology. He hopes some day to teach biology, but, as teaching opportunities are particularly limited for deaf people, he has considered moving into biological research, after the proper training, or into veterinary science, because of his love for animals.

Roberts feels that, "deafness is not a handicap like being blind or crippled." His positive attitude has enabled him to pursue his work and develop his interests to the fullest.

HOCKEY STICK AND HAMMER

Cliff "Fido" Purpur, of Local 2028, Grand Forks, N. Dak., has skills with a hockey stick as well as with a hammer. Besides serving the Brotherhood for 34 dedicated years, Purpur has led a distinguished career as a professional ice hockey player.

After a shining start, 50 years ago, on the Grand Forks Central High School hockey team, Purpur moved on to the professional hockey level. Through 14 seasons he performed on the ice, playing for three National Hockey League teams—the Chicago Black Hawks, the Detroit Red Wings, and the St. Louis Eagles—and for several minor league teams.

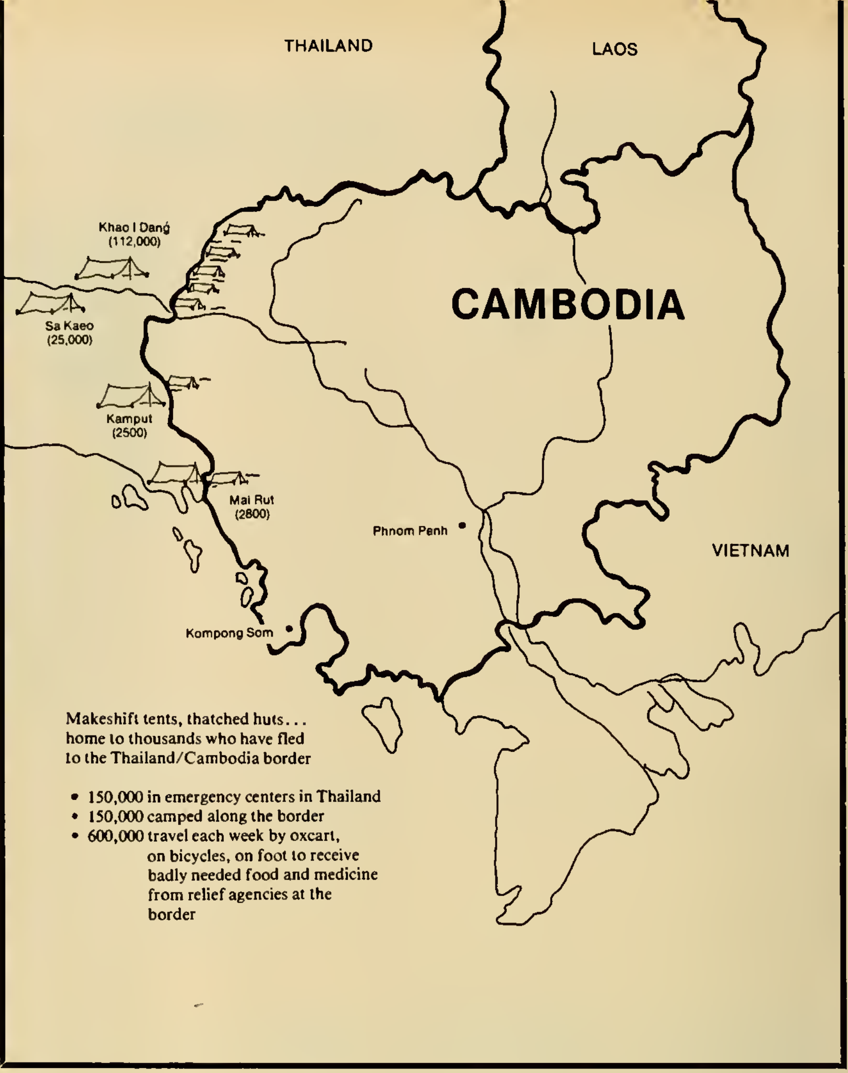
A sportswriter nicknamed him "Fido" because of his small stature and bulldog tenacity on the ice.

Purpur spent most of his professional career in St. Louis, where he is enshrined in the sports hall of fame. Just as he was the first and only native North Dakotan to play in the NHL, he is also the only North Dakotan to be named to the U.S. Hockey Hall of Fame.

After his playing days were over, Purpur returned to Grand Forks and coached the hockey teams at both the University of North Dakota and the Grand Forks Central High School. He also worked with the Amerks in the old States-Dominion League, and, in one Amerks game against the Winnipeg Police All-Stars, he amazingly scored four goals in a space of 25 seconds!

LABOR to the RESCUE

Brotherhood joins AFL-CIO in coalition to aid Cambodian refugees



Makeshift tents, thatched huts...
home to thousands who have fled
to the Thailand/Cambodia border

- 150,000 in emergency centers in Thailand
- 150,000 camped along the border
- 600,000 travel each week by oxcart, on bicycles, on foot to receive badly needed food and medicine from relief agencies at the border

On January 29, 1980, over 100 well-known Americans, including 14 labor leaders, formed the National Cambodia Crisis Committee. By establishing a goal to raise $100 million in contributions for relief operations in Cambodia, the Committee has inaugurated the largest private sector fund-raising campaign in American history.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, a co-chairman of the National Committee, has given the labor movement special responsibility in this united fund-raising effort. In accordance with an AFL-CIO convention resolution, he has launched the AFL-CIO Cambodia Crisis Campaign. Kirkland committed the labor movement to the campaign with the conviction, "If we fail the victims of Cambodia as we failed those who perished in the Nazi holocaust, then we will have failed ourselves as well."

The Cambodian people have faced utter devastation for the past 10 years. Over three million have died tragically as a result of war, famine, and genocide. From 1970 to 1975, a civil war ravaged the country. Then Pol Pot and the brutal Khmer Rouge regime took power, and the effects were catastrophic. Nearly all of the skilled workers and intellectuals in Cambodia were put to death. Agriculture was disrupted, the transportation system was destroyed, cities were forcibly emptied, and families were broken up. Thousands of people died as a result of inadequate health care, thousands more from malnutrition.

In 1979, the Vietnamese invasion worsened the situation by upsetting the spring planting. A drought compounded the problem. By last April, the December, 1979 rice harvest was exhausted. Until the December, 1980 harvest, the Cambodian people will be totally dependent upon international aid for survival. Two to three million people could face starvation and disease while hundreds of thousands are already homeless, huddled in camps along the Thailand/Cambodia border.

Labor is taking a leading step in responding to the Cambodian tragedy. Every member of the Brotherhood is encouraged to support the AFL-CIO Cambodia Crisis Campaign. With our help, millions of individuals will receive food, medicines, and other life-sustaining supplies. Even the barest necessities of life will spare those who have already suffered from the horrors of the past decade.

Yes, I will be as generous as I can. Enclosed is my check for $__________ to help keep the Cambodian people alive.

Name____

Address______________________________________

City________________ **State**____________ **Zip**__________

All contributions are tax deductible

Please make all checks payable to the National Cambodia Crisis Committee and mail them to: The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, ATTN: Cambodia Crisis

Minnesota Winners And Awards Banquet

The annual Twin Cities, Minn., apprenticeship completion ceremony and testimonial banquet was held on May 9, 1980, at the Prom Ballroom, St. Paul. The event honored 207 carpenter, millwright, floor coverer, Drywall, and cabinetmaker apprentices who completed their apprenticeship during the past year. A social hour and dinner plus dancing was enjoyed by all. There were 450 in attendence.

The winners of the Minnesota State Apprenticeship contest were announced. The carpentry winner was Michael Blood, Local 1644, who will represent Minnesota at Cleveland, Ohio, next October. Michael received a check for $300 plus a trophy. Second place winner was Michael Sonnek, Local 87, St. Paul, who received a check for $200 and plaque. Third place winner was Terry Smith, Local 87, St. Paul, with check for $100 and plaque.

Clayton Grimes business agent for the Twin City Carpenters District Council, was master of ceremonies. Leon W. Greene, Executive Board Member for the Fifth District and a Member of Millwrights Local 548, St. Paul, was the main speaker.

Minnesota's top three for 1980, from left: Michael Sonnek, second place; Michael Blood, first place; and Terry Smith, third place.

Outstanding Apprentice, Dana Point

At a recent regular meeting of Local 1648, Dana Point, Calif., Thomas F. Ahern, Jr., was awarded a plaque for Outstanding Apprentice for 1980. He is shown above with local officers. From left to right are Art Turney, business representative; Seyd Havens, Jr. president; George Quinn, financial secretary; Thomas Ahern, the Outstanding Apprentice; and William Molnar, senior business representative.

Northern California Winners

Four top Northern California apprentices, winners of the 46 Northern California Counties Carpenter Apprenticeship Contest held in Sacramento June 14, are headed for the state contest at Disneyland this month.

Robert Rycerski of Pacifica, second from left above, was judged top apprentice carpenter in Northern California and Bernard Bohlin of Los Gatos was second. They were in a field of 14. Dennis Serrano of Fresno, third from left, was the number one apprentice cabinetmaker in a field of five and Michael Hegland of Union City, fourth from left, was top apprentice millwright in a field of four.

Shown with the top winners are JATC Chairman Joseph McGrogan, left, and Contest Committee Chairman Hans Wachsmuth.

NJ Apprentice Grads Honored

The 1980 apprentice graduates of Local 1107, Kenilworth, N.J., were recently presented with a clock plaque at a buffet party held in their honor. Pictured are, from left; Local 1107 President Joseph O'Brien; apprentice graduates Clinton Gilbert, Joseph Vetrini, Chris Mazauskas, Anthony Bova, John Gavin (in rear); Central New Jersey District Council President George Laufenberg, presenting the plaque; apprentice graduate Richard Schultz; Apprentice Committee Chairman Paul Adamec; and apprentice graduate Russell Schultz.

Lady Millwright, Oak Ridge

Jeanie Vivyan is a millwright apprentice with Local 2738 at Oak Ridge, Tenn. She was employed by Union Carbide at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in July, 1977, and worked for three months as a laborer before applying for millwright apprenticeship training. She joined the local union in November, 1977. Early this year, her first child, Tyson Burton, was born, and Jeanie Vivyan is entering her third year of millwright training.

82 D. C. Apprentices Graduate in 29th Annual Ceremony

A total of 82 apprentices received their journeyman certificates on June 17 in ceremonies at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. The group was composed mostly of carpentry trainees, but there were also one mill cabinetmaker and a pile driver.

The list of graduates, as reported by JATC School Director Anthony J. Giaquinta, included:

CARPENTERS—

Donald E. Adams
Ronald L. Adams
Richard Z. Alvarez
Fernand R. Bard
James D. Baucom
Stanley Bell
Daniel F. Beltowski
Moses Brewington
James T. Byrnes
Ricardo Campbell
Timothy J. Carr
Joseph F. Crisp
Thomas C. Depetris
Jean-Pascal Desperes
Harvey K. Dorn
Lane Dumont
Lester Dumont
Charles E. Edgerton
Robbin L. Edwards
Robert A. Ellingwood
Leonard A. English
Ledlie R. Eyler
Matthew D. Foster
John G. Graham
Jerry L. Hamm
Stephen E. Harris
Gilbert Hawkins
Stephen P. Hebert
Scot Humphrey
James M. Jacquez
Bradley Karth
Jeffrey L. Kepner
William Kimmel
Bruce A. Lariviere
Clarence N. Laulis
Kevin A. Lawson
James W. Leyland
Michael E. Marstaller
Theodore Middleton
John G. Monteith, Jr.
Thomas M. Moore
Kevin C. Murphy
Alan C. O'Neal
Larry O'Quinn
Donald A. Perham
William P. Perkins
Ronald G. Phillips
Charles G. Phipps
Wallace Powell
James C. Prigmore
Sandy M. Primiano
Wayne A. Pristavec
Buford S. Pritchett
Jesse Pugh
Robin Ramey
Richard C. Reeley
Gary W. Reich
Levi L. Reynolds
William P. Richey
Joseph C. Robertson
James C. Schlag
Vinson A. Scott, Jr.
Michael R. Shriner
James K. Smith
Martin E. Smith
David Southerland, Jr.
Guy Spalding
Oswald V. Staats
Richard L. Stem
Lloyd T. St. Louis
Thomas E. Swindle
William B. Taylor
Lamont Thomas
Leah B. Walker
Samuel R. Walker
Frank Whorton
Paul Wellman
Clair A. Williams
Jeffrey L. Wilson
Earl H. Woodfork

PILEDRIVER—

Dennis R. Spears, Jr.

MILL-CABINET—

Reed L. Mason

IBEW Apprentices Aid North Florida JATC School

The North Florida Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee recently purchased four acres of land and three buildings for a training facility. The electrical service needed upgrading, and the JATC was in a financial bind. Apprenticeship Director Louis Toth discussed the problem with Tom Gilmore, his counterpart in the IBEW training program.

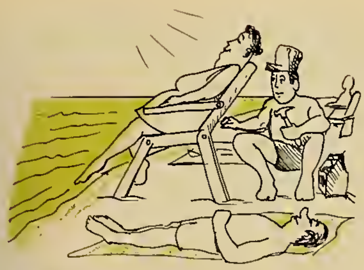
As a result, a team of volunteer IBEW apprentices, working with Cogburn Brothers Electric Co. and IBEW Local 177 Bus. Rep. Bill Brommer, completely wired the entire JATC facility.

Shown above are the volunteers who wired Carpenters Training Center. First Row, left to right, Thomas H. Gilmore, training director; Randall Davis, Jeffrey Powell, Ronald Colleton, David NesSmith, Mark Anas, Robert McCarthy. Second Row, left to right, Jerry Davis, second-year instructor; Charles Taylor, Ronnie Higginbotham, Russell Gambill, Keith Newman, Russell Oden, David Long, Eddie Harris, Alan Jones, Ronnie Cogburn, journeyman, Cogburn Brothers Electric Co.; Davd Taylor, Tony Lederman, journeyman, Cogburn Electric; and Larry Cogburn, journeyman, Cogburn Electric. Not Shown—Mickey Bullard, journeyman.

Marquette Grads

Local 958 recently participated in a multi-trade apprenticeship recognition banquet in Marquette, Mich. Five graduating apprentices received their journeyman certificates in ceremonies following the banquet.

Four of them are shown in the picture above. From left to right are Richard Schwenke, Douglas Francis III, Gary St. Onge, Robert O'Neill, and Instructor Gayle Huntoon. Not present for the picture was Daniel Arpiainen.



PLANE GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO:
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

HUNT-'N-PECK SYSTEM

A bookie handed over the money to the little old lady. "How did you manage to pick the winner?" he asked.

"I just stuck a pin in the paper," she answered, "and there it was."

"But how come you knocked off four winners yesterday?"

"Oh," laughed the little old lady, "yesterday I cheated a little. I used a fork."

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

BLOW-UP FORMULA

There was a loud explosion in the back room of the drug store. The pharmacist staggered out, his face stained with smoke, his glasses broken and his jacket in shreds. He said to the lady customer, "Have your doctor write out that prescription again—and this time tell him to PRINT it.

WILLING TO HELP

An enormous woman, loaded with bundles and bad humor, got on a bus and stared at a group of seated men.

"Isn't anyone going to give me a seat?" she growled.

Finally, one little fellow stood up. "Well," he said, "I'll make a small contribution."

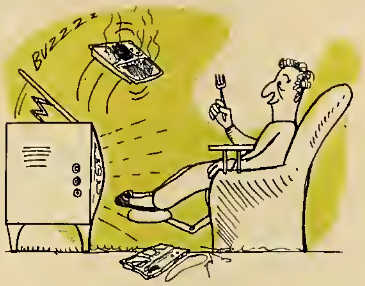
BE IN GOOD STANDING

RIDING THE RANGE

CAB DRIVER: Where to, sir?

TEXAN: Take me anywhere, I got business all over.

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL



STATION BREAK

A clerk in an appliance store was showing an odd-looking TV set to a customer.

"This set is our newest and most expensive model," the clerk said. "It's a combination TV and electric oven."

"What is the purpose of it?" the puzzled customer asked.

"It enables you to heat a TV dinner without missing any of your favorite programs," the clerk explained.

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

QUICK TRIP

"And can angels fly, mama?"

"Yes, dear."

"Daddy said nurse was an angel last night. When will she fly?"

"Tomorrow, dear."

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There once was a carpenter named Rob,
Who took all of his tools to the job.
A thief stole them all,
Even hammer and awl,
Nothing was left but a plumb bob.

—Robert Arter
Crestline, O.

HE TAKES HIS STAND

There was a Congressman by the name of Billy Matthews—a delightful old character. Billy said that one of his constituents wrote to him and asked him how he felt about whiskey, and Billy wrote this letter back:

My Dear Friend:

I had not intended to discuss this controversial subject at this particular time. However, I want you to know that I do not shun a controversy. On the contrary, I will take a stand on any issue, at any time, regardless of how fraught with controversy it may be.

You've asked me how I feel about whiskey. Here is how I stand on this question:

If, when you say whiskey, you mean the Devil's brew, the poison scourge, the bloody monster that defiles innocence, dethrones reason, destroys the home, creates misery and poverty yea! literally takes bread from the mouths of little children. If you mean the evil drink that topples the Christian man and woman from the pinnacles of righteousness and gracious living into the bottomless pit of degradation and despair, shame and helplessness and hopelessness, then **certainly** I am against it with all my power.

But if, when you say whiskey, you mean the oil of conversation, the philosophic wine, the ale that is consumed when good fellows get together, that puts a song in their hearts and laughter on their lips, and the warm glow of contentment in their eyes . . . if you mean Christmas "cheer" . . . if you mean the stimulating drink that puts the spring in the old gentleman's step on a frosty morning . . . if you mean the drink that enables a man to magnify his joy and his happiness, to forget—if only for a little while—life's great tragedies, heartbreaks and sorrows . . . if you mean that drink, the sale of which pours into our treasuries untold millions of dollars which are used to provide tender care for little crippled children, our blind, our deaf, our dumb, our pitiful aged and infirm, to build highways and hospitals and schools . . . then **certainly** I am in favor of it.

Then he finished his letter with . . . "this is my stand and I shall not compromise.

Sincerely,
YOUR CONGRESSMAN."

Salt Lake City, U.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

SALT LAKE CITY, U.

On March 29, 1980, Local 184 held an awards banquet for its senior members. Pins were awarded to fourteen 25-year members; nine 40-year members; five 45-year members; thirty-five members with over 40 years of service; and five 60-year members.

Pictured are, front row, from left to right: Richard Hales, warden; Keith Crithfield, trustee; Thomas V. Nicol, Dorral Babcock, Wayne Pierce, representative of the 8th District; S. L. DiBella, Utah District Council secretary; Joseph J. Chiazzese, business representative; Franklin L. Fry, business representative—treasurer; A. L. Anderson, trustee; and Rodger Gukeisen, conductor.

Second row, from left to right: Rudy Christiansen, Jasper Graf, Phil McKowen, Leo Paur, Jimmy Martin, Alfred E. Gunnerson, Mark Hepner, J. Vern Day, Maurice Lyman, John H. McAllister, Glen R. Golden, trustee.

Back row, from left to right: Jay W. Dunham, financial secretary, Earle J. Williams, Owen Ellis, Louis Smith, Severn Loder, Jack Vreeke, Henry Larsen, John Rich, Ed Cannon, R. J. Beyk, Roy Garrard, Irvin D. Hirsch, Otto F. Therkelsen, Sr., Henry Bell, H. J. Boettcher, F. Pratt Hawkes, F. L. Campbell, Sverre Swenson, Vinton Peterson, Stanley Jensen, Frank McDowell.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Local secretaries or correspondents who send pin-presentation pictures for publication are urged to list the names of all persons shown in the pictures from left to right, starting from the front row and continuing, row by row. Please indicate titles of officers and guests also. To be certain that names are spelled correctly, please print or type all names legibly.

CANTON, O.

On April 26, 1980, Local 69 held its 9th annual dinner-dance in honor of its 25-year members. Those members who were honored are shown in the accompanying photograph. The front row shows: Warren Sibila, Jerry Nicholson, Norbert Halter, George Sanford, Art Webster, John Revnik, Gene Rininger, Glen Richardson, and John Hascak. Standing in the back row with local dignitaries are Business Representative Don Smith and Glen Gamble.

St. Paul, Minn.

25 Years
Continuous Membership
CARPENTERS LOCAL UNION NO. 87
50 Years
Continuous Membership
CARPENTERS LOCAL UNION NO 87

Portland, Ore.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

In February, 1980 Local 87 honored 42 members who have served the Brotherhood for 25 continuous years and 2 members with 50 years at a dinner banquet and dance held at the Prom Center in St. Paul. Members who received award pins are pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Front row, from left to right: Edwin Friberg, Wallace Cadwell, Stanley Burda, Donald Jacobsen, Dscar Klas (50 Year Member), Arthur C. Wagner (50 Year Member), Wilbert Denno, James Dreyling, Fred J. Eller Jr. and Stanley Allen.

Second row, from left to right: Lawrence Williams, Ronald Willett, John Wayne, Joseph Vincent, Harry Thomsen, Eugene Strum, John Squires, David Westlund, Donald Theisen, Paul VanHorn and Leonard Siusta.

Third row, from left to right: James Knapp, Lawrence Werner, Ronald Noeker, Roy Johnson, Joel Johnson Jr., Carl Hemmelman, Ludwig Hauser, Jack Gysbers, David Gurrola, Harley Gullickson, Milton Gloff and Arden Geving.

Back row, from left to right: Norman Snell, Devere Rosenkranz, George Novak, Gofray Johnston, Robert Pearson, Mancer Netterlund, Carl Mattson, Roger Yackel, Albert Peterson, Clarence Nelson and Lawrence Parlin.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Local 1020 recently honored its 25-year members at a dinner attended by local union, district and international union officers. Seated, left to right, are: Robert Sattergren; Gerald Krahn, financial secretary and business representative; Garry Goodwin, Portland District Council business representative; Garry Goodwin, Portland District Council business representative and Local 1020 member; John Leaverton; and Arthur Gran. Satnding, left to right, are: Hal Morton, Seventh District Board Member; Marvin Hall, Oregon State Council executive secretary; Herbert Morehouse; Ben Leibham; W. F. Fisher; Ray Staudenmier; Louis Gortmaker; Donald O. Clark; Rolland Brockelman; James Lanxon; Gordon Gustafson; U.S. Larsen; Leon Rowles; Carl Dahlen; and Donald Staudenmier, Portland District Council executive secretary.

Also eligible for 25-year pins were: Max Brown, Clifford Riggs, George Smith, Gunnar Graham, Don Jamison, Cecil Seeliger, Wilbur Sergeant, Arnold Kennedy, Don Hankins, Walter Bromley, Charles Coston, George Keller, Norman Lindow, Robert Nielsen, John Ryan, Arvid Zarins, Billy Copenhaver, Carroll Flanders, Orlando Haney, Ansis Kauskalis, Julius Mikkelson, Robert Miller, Paul Strandberg, and Neal Unruh.

Milford, N.H.

MILFORD, N.H.

Local 2696 recently held a surprise retirement banquet for Treasurer Manuel (George) Ramos and honored him for 30 dedicated years of service to the Brotherhood. Local union President Lawrence Major, left in the accompanying photograph, presented the membership pin to Ramos, right, who has worked as a spray painter with the Bingay and Son Corp. for 17 years.

Workers' Compensation

Continued from Page 11

farmworkers, even though agricultural work is among the most hazardous occupations in the nation.

These and other recommendations are critical, yet top priority must still be given to recognition of the need for federal standards and adequate compensation for occupational disease.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) reports that an estimated 100,000 workers die each year from occupational diseases and nearly 400,000 workers annually contract an occupational disease.

Expert witnesses have told Congress that the workers' compensation system is in trouble. Where the states acted long ago to replace costly litigation with a system of benefits related to the type of injury, claimants now are finding they have to once again resort to litigation to press their cases. An estimated 40 cents of every dollar spent for workers' compensation premiums goes for legal and administrative costs rather than for benefits.

It is the old story. When Congress appears to be moving towards federal standards, the states make some improvements. When action lags in Congress, the states lag. Federal standards are long overdue in such a vital program.

Four-Way Level, Anyone?

In May, 1971, *The Carpenter* magazine published an advertisement for a leveling instrument which gives plumb in four directions from one sighting. The product was marketed by the Miracle Instrument Company of New York City. Several readers have written to us in an effort to locate the Miracle Instrument Company or to turn up a similar product. Can any of our readers tell us where such a four-way level can be obtained?

Use Of Brotherhood Seal Is Restricted

The General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood wishes to remind all members that the Brotherhood's official seal is the exclusive property of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and may not be used for merchandising or any other purpose whatsoever without the express written permission of the General Executive Board. The Brotherhood seal is in fact copyright protected.

Service to the Brotherhood

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

On October 20, 1979, Local 345 held a pin presentation ceremony for members with 20 or more years of service to the Brotherhood. George Henegar presented the pins.

Picture No. 1 shows 50-year member H. M. Abele, left, receiving his pin George Henegar.

Picture No. 2 shows, from left to right: 45-year member R. H. Morris, George Henegar, and 45-year member W. J. Franks.

Picture No. 3 shows 40-year members Deward Anthony, P. A. Bourne, A. G. Burns, Clinton Charlton, G. R. Crawford, Will G. Davis, H. L. Dellinger, E. R. Dill, Burton S. Estes, James R. Green, Walter Hill, R. F. Howell, H. L. Jeter, H. C. Johnson, Cleo H. Jones, C. L. Jones, John D. Lane, D. T. Lewis, J. B. McKell, H. H. Mitchell, Hugh Mitchell, L. Q. Ray, Otto Schlafer, J. W. Vaughn, Herschel Wade, B. C. Walding

Picture No. 4 shows 35-year members Clinton Arbor, E. S. Autry, H. T. Baker, C. E. Barbee, C. H. Bishop, Clifford Burrell, W. W. Cannon, Jr., C. C. Cook, Jr., T. H. Crump, E. F. Culp, N. D. Davenport, Gene S. Davis, D. L. Edmond, Joe O. Edwards, Bert Ellis, Wm. A. Feild, R. E. Gibson, Woodrow Goodrich, Thomas A. Graham, F. W. Grantham, H. W. Grantham, Mott Gray, James M. Green, J. R. Griffin, E. L. Griggs, B. D. Hall, E. G. Hall, J. M. Hartsfield, Vernon Hartsfield, David F. Hoffman, F. A. Hubbard, Scott F. Jones, D. W. Keith, D. O. LaMastus, Roy C. Landers, C. P. Lewis, Doyle Lewis, Thomas Lewis, L. J. Linton, H. K. Livingston, R. C. Livingston, J. B. McAllister, E. L. McCall, D. L. McClure, M. L. Mitchell, John R. Moore, David H. Moseley, Floyd Nunn, T. W. Oglesby, H. W. Owen, M. M. Pryor, Ervin Riddle, George R. Roach, J. E. Roach, A. L. Roberson, E. P. Robison, H. G. Sealy, Clifton O. Smith, U. T. Stapleton, Edward B. Thompson, J. A. Thompson, M. G. Utley, R. L Varner, Edward P. Watson, Charles E. Weaver, James Weir, B. F. Wells, R. O. Whittle, Elmer Yarber, M. L. Yow.

Pictures No. 5 and 6 show 30-year members Albert Anderson, A. M. Bachfeier, O. L. Baker, R. J. Ballard, J. D. Bartrow, R. W. Bledsoe, Robert H. Boyd, H. T. Brents, N. C. Brigance, James R. Brown, C. J. Campbell, B. C. Cannon, C. W. Cannon, Earl Clark, Fred L. Dacus, J. B. Daughtry, Harold B. Davis, N. R. Delk, John W. Denton, Otis H. Downs, Edgar Duncan, J. W. Fudge, Herbert Gentry, O. T. Glover, L. C. Gould, H. W. Green, T. J. Grimsley, Robert L. Harper, Wm. T., Jr., Hodge, Bill L. Holcomb, Herman Houston, M. E. Hutchins, A. A. Jaco, Burton E. Jones, Homer P. Jones, J. W. Kelly, Willie J. Kopp, W. G. Lackey, J. W. Lacy, Dewey L. Linton, Smith Luttrell, Wm. T., Jr., Jimmy D. Martin, J. B. McKeever, H. E. McKeller, C. E. Montgomery, R. D. Mills, Fred H., Jr., Moore, L. E. Moore, Lester Moore, E. D. Norville, H. C. Patterson, Elwood Pierce, Stanley S. Pike, C. L. Ralph, W. K. Reed, Ollie Richardson, Gus E. Richmond, Wm. L. Shaddix, T. C. Sheffield, Curtis O. Smyth, Troy O. Timbs, George E. Trumble, A. T. VanHuss, Ernest T. Williams, Homer C. Williams, W. C. Williams, J. E. Winberry, J. M. Yancey.

Picture No. 7 shows 25-year members W. E. Anderson, F. J. Bennett, Sr., James E. Brents, Virgle G. Brown, E. L. Bryant, O. L. Burcham, Lois M. Butler, Herbert J. Cannon, James F. Cannon, Wesley M. Caperton, F. E. Cook, J. D. Cook, George H. Daniels, U. F. Fultz, E. E. Gardner, James S. Goldman, Robert C. Hall, T. J. Holden, Norman Huston, J. A. Hunt, Johnny M. Jowers, Earl H. Laatsch, J. M. Lemmons, Elbert H. Lewis, C. W. Moore, Billy Morgan, Jack G. Phillips, Wm. J. Rainey, Mack H. Reed, Carl W. Robbins, James H. Stanford, Billy S. Swindell, J. R. Thurman, W. K. Valentine, Jr., J. J. Wainscott, Ivon W. White, Clifford Whitten, Ottis Wilbanks, Dewey W. Young.

Picture No. 8 shows 20-year members Stanley Wm. Baker, ohn T. Beard, Edward A. Black, Howard E. Bryant, Joe R. Bryant, E. H. Cates, Sylvester Cole, Grady L. Coley, Geral C. Cox, A. D. Daughtry, Jerrold W. Eason, H. D. Ellis, Denver G. Forbis, John W. Forbis, Jimmy H. Grantham, R. E. Holman, Thomas A. Houston, T. E. Howard, Thomas A. Jackson, T. B. Kirksey, Earl W. Littlejohn, Otis F. Martin, Wm. E. Mason, F. T. McElhaney, Raymond, Navarre, R. W. Nutt, Paul Peacock, Woodrow Pitts, B. E. Roberts, Aubrey W. Smith, T. N. Tillman, Edward T. Williams.

55-year member F. E. Owen was unable to attend the ceremony.

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Ventura, Calif.—Picture No. 1

Ventura, Calif.—Picture No. 2

VENTURA, CALIF.

Local 2463 recently held a pin presentation banquet in honor of members who have served the Brotherhood for more than 25 years. The following members received their awards.

Picture No. 1—Front row, from left to right: Guest Speaker Robert Hanna, president of the California State Council of Carpenters, Donald Lechman, Samuel Heil, Alton Olson, Vertis McDonald, Sr., and Eugene Croxen.

Second row, from left to right: Clarence Cole, John Lechman, Pat Villegas, Johnnie Russell, Clyde Frye, Maurice Mulikin, and Rufus Leslie.

Back row, from left to right: Bill Freeman, Mitchell Glazer, Leonard Lane, Harvey Wyborny, John Hunt, O. V. McGlathery, William Lawrence, Wayne Stock, Louis Fromknecht, Ramon Lightner, Raynaldo Franco, F. A. Weichel, Reuben Pollak, Sherman Shaw, Russel Marple, Brekie Rodarte, Jose Flores, Glen Wear, Sal Ibarra, Rod Graham, L. B. Miller, James Antolik, and Alfred Raffensperger.

Picture No. 2—From left to right: 50-year member Alton Olson; 64-year member Carl Treiberg; 56-year member Herman Treiberg; and Calif. State Council President Robert Hanna.

The following members received 25-year pins but were not present for the photograph: Henry Andrade, Ernest Baker, John Bales, Gene Carper, Harvey Davis, George Dockweiler, Russell Heck, Stanley Hensley, Jack Kelly, Martin Liebold, Norman Malsbury, Leacle McDonald, Roy Overbay, Willie Pike, Nick Radakovich, Charles Russell, Drayton Sligh, Raymond Thomas, and Gunter Vogtmann.

VINELAND, N.J.

On May 10, 1980, Local 121 held its 12th annual awards dinner at the Centerton Country Club. Local union President Faustino Wuldeck and Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen presented the pins.

Picture No. 1—shows, from left to right: President Faustino Wuldeck; Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen; 40-year members William Ayners and Bertram Breeden; and Business Representative Deno J. Venturi.

Picture No. 2—shows, from left to right: President Faustino Wuldeck; John Johnson; Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen; 30-year members Ralph Tomlin and Charles D. Goshnell; 35-year member Henry Kutz; Business Representative Deno J. Venturi; and 30-year member Deane Jones.

Picture No. 3—shows, front row, from left to right: President Faustino Wuldeck; 25-year members Jessie Gould and Wilbur Gould; and 30-year member John Johnson.

Back row, from left to right: Business Representative Deno J. Venturi; 25-year members Anthony Nicolosi, Thomas Morgan, and Calvin Pierce; 20-year members Robert Sutton and Arthur Thomas; and Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen.

Vineland, N.J.—
Picture No. 3

Vineland, N.J.—
Picture No. 1, left, and
Picture No. 2, right.

New Castle, Del.—Picture No. 1

New Castle, Del.—Picture No. 5

New Castle, Del.—
From left to right,
Pictures No. 2, 3, 4

NEW CASTLE, DEL.

Last fall, Local 626 held a pin presentation ceremony for its working and retired members. The following members received awards:

Picture No. 1—From left to right: Robert A. McCullough, business representative; and 20-year members Earl Bilbrough, Robert Crew, Sr., Lewis Domokos, Robert Palmer, Thomas Smitham, Van Deene Wells.

Picture No. 2—25-year member Stanton W. Miller.

Picture No. 3—From left to right: 30-year members John Golden, Harold Dunfee, Joseph George, Theodore Kolakowski.

Picture No. 4—From left to right: 45-year members Dominick Albano, John M. D'Onofrio, J. Elmer Garvey, Milton Hinman, J. J. Pedicone, Sr.

Picture No. 5—From left to right: retired members Evan Richards, Edward Fagan, James Fernandez, Casimir Reese, Howard Wood, Raymond Anderson, Henry Wallace.

The following members also received pins: 20-year members Charles R. Banning, Sr., Marion L. Burton, Donald B. Coldiron, Russell G. Coldiron, Herbert Cornwell, Frank Daniels, Anthony DeLuca, Ralph Essick, Alvin E. Greenplate, George L. Pelkey, Sr., Reese Prewitt, Benjamin Chmiel.

25-year members John J. Bonkowski, J. R. Coldiron, Jr., Joseph E. DeNest, Sabatino Di Mauro, Steve J. Dycio, Fred D. Evans, Ralph P. Frazer, George Masten, Jr., Enoch Milhous, Martin R. Moody, Francis S. Talarowski, Paul H. Talley, Robert J. Viscount, James Wadsley, Carl L. Waibel.

30-year members Everett L. Argo, George L. Bader, Claude Blackiston, Louis L. Casalena, John Cherwaty, Henry J. Curlett, Wilfred Duphily, Paul W. Golt, Kenneth J. Haas, James G. Jubb, John D. McGlothlin, Fred MacLennan, Everett Pierce, Earl N. Ragan, Jr., S. Stryholuk, Thomas Y. Thomas, Sr., H. A. Van Den Heuvel, Vincent Vari, Robert L. Walker, Rupert J. Williams.

35-year members Rudolph Heyman, John Magner, Sr., Clifford Simpers, Harry W. Spencer.

40-year members George Earnest, Harold England, J. Stanley Green, Woodford Moore, Richard Rowe.

45-year member Anthony Pedicone.

Retired members Fred Wasylkowski, Harry E. Blood, Franklin Hutchison, John Lucas, Wilson Weaver, Kennard Potts, Michael Gitaitis, Irvin Adams, Walter Hyland, Grover Smith, John Holub, Robert Taylor, Albert Buchanan.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.

On October 25, 1979, members of Local 1329 gathered together to receive their service awards. Virgil Heckathorn, executive secretary of the Kansas City District Council, presented the pins at the open meeting.

Picture No. 1 shows, from left to right: Clifford Hoffman, 25-years; Virgil Heckathorn, executive secretary, Kansas City D.C.; Clayton Stallman, 25-years; and Charles Shropshire, president, Local 1329.

Picture No. 2 shows, from left to right: 30-year members William Woodruff, Woodrow Nelson, Earl Kittle; Virgil Heckathorn, executive secretary, Kansas City D.C.; and 30-year members William Hartman, George Ackerley, and Lyle Horne.

Picture No. 3 shows, from left to right: 35-year members Paul Ehman and Ed Whitehead; 45-year member George Boone, Sr.; Virgil Heckathorn, executive secretary, Kansas City D.C.; and 45-year member Happy Mertel, the last surviving charter member of Local 1329.

Independence, Mo.—Picture No. 1

Independence, Mo.—Picture No. 2

Independence, Mo.—Picture No. 3

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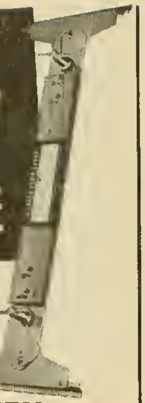

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Vital Forest Products

Continued from Page 3

In 1970, the US Forest Service began a two-part study entitled, Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE I and II), to determine the potential use of roadless lands in National Forests. During the studies, 62 million acres of forest land were examined and inventoried, and, in 1979, the Forest Service referred its recommendations to Congress for action. The Carter Administration proposed that more than half of the acreage be made available for use and that the remaining land be set aside as wilderness or for further study. Meanwhile, other interest groups have made other recommendations, and more and more bills are being introduced. The result? Thousands of workers remain unemployed, and 62 million acres of wilderness—offering tremendous employment potential—are sitting untouched as Congress waivers in making its decision.

The current lack in the timber supply has been further worsened by the rising level of log exports. High prices offered by overseas purchasers and more favorable tax treatment on income derived from log exports have made foreign markets very attractive to private timber owners. However, by exporting unprocessed logs to Japan and Korea, for example, we are denying North American workers employment opportunities, and we are denying our coutry needed tax revenues.

An increase in log exports has placed greater pressure on national forests to supply domestic mills. This has resulted in a dwindling supply of timber, which, besides forcing mills to close, has forced the cost of stumpage to skyrocket. Current legislation could ease the pressure on prices by closing a loophole which has permitted the substitution of timber from the national forests for exported timber produced on private lands.

The Brotherhood feels that a reasonable solution to these problems can be reached which will enable us to preserve our wilderness lands and at the same time increase the timber supply and consequently the employment level in the wood products industry. The forest products industry is an essential trade in today's world. Many of our livelihoods actually depend on our nation's supply of timber. We must see to it that this renewable, natural resource remains available for generations to come.

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United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
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IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 977 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $1,286,477.54 in death claims paid for the month.

Local Union, City

1, **Chicago, Ill.**—Hugo W. Herrgard.
2, **Cincinnati, Oh.**—George W. Moore, Fred W. Snew.
5, **St. Louis, Mo.**—John A. Lamping, Mrs. Gaylon Woods.
7, **Mpls., Mn.**—Lloyd H. Becklin, Celestin Gast, Wallace F. Swatosch.
8, **Phila., Pa.**—Edward Light, Nils Malmquist, Maurice R. Tuber, Mrs. Samuel Tucker.
9, **Buffalo, N.Y.**—Benjamin R. Simmons.
11, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Carl Koob.
12, **Syracuse, N.Y.**—Patsy Grosso, Mrs. Roy Jewell, Clarence LaVigne, Ralph J. Miller, Edward R. Scheel, Joseph F. Swinsick, Newell E. Wagner, Jr.
13, **Chicago, Ill.**—Matthew D. Frost, Mrs. Nils C. Royem.
14, **San Antonio, Tx.**—Roy I. Jackson, Pep Lunetta.
15, **Hackensack, N.J.**—Nicholas Frangiosa, Philip Gehm, Antonio Germano, Aurelius Montevechi.
16, **Springfield, Ill.**—Wallace Asher, Jr.
19, **Detroit, Mich.**—Early Goad, William Schock.
20, **New York, N.Y.**—Andrew Olsen, Edwin Olsen.
22, **San Francisco, Ca.**—Charles Frederick, Louis Kelman, Peter Nave.
24, **Central Conn.**—Carmen Cocchiola, Gustave Gohs, Frank McGuire, Mrs. Daniel E. O'Neill, Edward P. Zelek.
26, **E. Detroit, Mi.**—Arthur Habermas, Edmond E. Toegel, Jr.
30, **New London, Conn.**—Mrs. Charles Lovendosky, Albert Maenpa.
33, **Boston, Ma.**—Benjamin Gesson, Howard G. Goodrow, John P. Howe.
34, **Oakland, Ca.**—Coy E. Campton, Russell H. Peacock, Charles M. Powell, Mrs. Eugene G. Sesher, Mrs. James M. Whitmore.
35, **San Rafael, Ca.**—Alex Samuel Anderson, Charles A. Cloney, Kenneth J. Nunes, Louis C. Womack.
36, **Oakland, Ca.**—Charles C. Douley, Frans "William" Kangas, Jack Marshall.
40, **Boston, Ma.**—John M. Miller, James "Mac" Oldford.
41, **Woburn, Ma.**—Mrs. Anthony Siano.
42, **San Francisco, Ca.**—Carl F. Schubert.
43, **Hartford, Conn.**—Mrs. Ivar Andersen, Klemment A. Johnson.
44, **Champaign, Ill.**—Charles F. Liffick.
47, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Andrew Collier, William F. Gruwell, Joseph Tilghman, Clarence Kunz, Walter E. Preiss.
50, **Knoxville, Tn.**—Robert L. Carney, Charlie F. Longmire, John P. Stinnett.
51, **Boston, Ma.**—Joseph V. Dapsys.
56, **Boston, Ma.**—George DeYoung, Joseph Snook, Raymond H. Watkins.
58, **Chicago, Ill.**—Emil J. Johnson, John B. Johnson, Nils O. Lovkvist, Swen Person, Henry Schillmoeller, Harold W. Streich.
60, **Indianapolis, Ind.**—Otto H. Knuth, Mrs. Ralph Murphy.
61, **Kansas City, Mo.**—Joseph Bonanno, Frank T. Dennison, Sr., Amos V. Huber, Buford L. Mynatt, Robert J. Shultz, Donald W. Smith, Sofus Sorensen, Olin A. Troth.

Local Union, City

62, **Chicago, Ill.**—Harry E. Paulson, Sr.
64, **Louisville, Ky.**—Henry Hollkamp.
65, **Perth Amboy, N.J.**—Walter Ryback.
67, **Boston, Ma.**—Frank Bottari, Denis O'Connell.
69, **Canton, Oh.**—Clifford James, Theodore "Ralph" Wertz.
71, **Fort Smith, Ark.**—Howard L. Pridemore.
74, **Chattanooga, Tn.**—Marshall L. Johnson, Louis T. Kirby, Mrs. David F. Lane, Kyle C. Oler, Marshall Rathburn.
77, **Port Chester, N.Y.**—Domenic J. Grieco, Anthony Morabito.
80, **Chicago, Ill.**—Mrs. Edward Grusecki, Adolph R. Mackowiak, Theodore J. Nelson, Alphonse E. Soderlund.
81, **Erie, Pa.**—James M. Hopkins, Mike J. Waratuke, Sr.
82, **Haverhill, Ma.**—William A. MacKinnon, Mrs. Joseph Poulin.
85, **Rochester, N.Y.**—Robert W. Jursick, Thomas C. Mylen, Mrs. Lester Schurr, Frank J. Smith.
87, **St. Paul, Mn.**—Frank J. Bartel, Charles F. Orme, William W. Tennis.
89, **Mobile, Ala.**—Nattalie T. Mallini, Wallace H. Weaver.
90, **Evansville, Ind.**—Robert J. Arvin, Sr., Roy T. Gilland, Robert E. Troutman.
91, **Racine, Wi.**—George Gehrman.
94, **Providence, R.I.**—Joseph Freeman, Walter R. Johnson, Mrs. Albert Peterson, Albert Sbardella.
95, **Detroit, Mi.**—Jacob H. Epperson, Mrs. William H. Jones, Charles A. Lee, Charles Slavoshevich.
98, **Spokane, Wa.**—George F. Schade.
99, **Bridgeport, Conn.**—Stephen Chehy, Sr., Gabriel Szabo.
100, **Muskegon, Mi.**—Charles Roos.
101, **Baltimore, Md.**—Arthur R. Jester, Benjamin H. Lawrence.
102, **Oakland, Ca.**—Mrs. Oscar Greer, Grover M. Lott, Delmer H. Masterson.
105, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Jack A. Grossman, Fred Guenin, Mrs. Oscar Peterson, Anton Urankar.
109, **Sheffield, Ala.**—William T. Rhea.
111, **Lawrence, Ma.**—Phillip Lacroix.
116, **Bay City, Mi.**—Earl A. Hecklin.
117, **Albany, N.Y.**—Charles Henningson.
120, **Utica, N.Y.**—Mrs. Francis Pietrzykowski.
122, **Phila., Pa.**—Leroy S. Batten, Stephen J. McTamney, Joseph J. Woodburn.
131, **Seattle, Wa.**—Hubert L. Delmissier, William J. Gray, Mrs. Leroy Hiller, Andrew B. Johnson, Thelmer S. Olson, Irus J. White.
132, **Wash., D.C.**—William G. Jordan, Sr., Edward Spink.
134, **Montreal, Que., Can.**—Hector Martineau.
135, **New York, N.Y.**—Mrs. Barnett Chaskin, William Falkoff, Sam Gatkin.
141, **Chicago, Ill.**—Charles R. Elmgren.
142, **Coraopolis, Pa.**—Carl Pfendler, Robert Rea, Mrs. Theodore J. Waldo.
144, **Macon, Ga.**—James E. Reynolds.
149, **Tarrytown, N.Y.**—Richard C. Hatfield.
153, **Helena, Mt.**—Kenneth Wolverton.

Local Union, City

162, **San Mateo, Ca.**—Leonard A. Graham, Mrs. Viggo Jensen.
165, **Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Kenneth A. Beam, Lorenzo R. White.
174, **Joliet, Ill.**—George A. Perinar, Jr.
176, **Newport, R.I.**—Manuel J. Rodrigues.
180, **Vallejo, Ca.**—Mrs. Edward Carlsen, Jesse Miller.
181, **Chicago, Ill.**—Thomas C. Christensen, Anthony Chrzastek, Fred J. Clauson, Mrs. Holger Munk, Walter J. Pieper, John Swanson.
182, **Cleveland, Oh.**—Mrs. Jacob Dech, Andrew E. Mann.
183, **Peoria, Ill.**—Harold W. Friling, Leroy Mast.
184, **Salt Lake City, Ut.**—Lawrence T. Cowan, Albert T. Egelston, Paul J. Madsen, Mr. & Mrs. Oscar E. Osmundsen, Mrs. Leo T. Tew.
185, **St. Louis, Mo.**—Peter J. Paton.
188, **Yonkers, N.Y.**—Miklos Csanko, Federico DeLaurentis, Edward J. Egan.
194, **Oakland, Ca.**—Paul G. Hirschler, Richard H. Hutchinson, Manuel R. Martinez.
195, **Peru, Ill.**—Albert Rosenfelder.
198, **Dallas, Tx.**—Mrs. Clemmie A. Bishop, Andrew H. Brown, Sr., Columbus C. Donaldson, Mrs. Thomas Harmer, Ralph A. McConaghie, Benjamin A. Morgan, Oliver R. Norie, Sr.
199, **Chicago, Ill.**—Oscar V. Slater.
200, **Columbus, Oh.**—James H. Gleason.
201, **Wichita, Ks.**—Eugene V. Farnsworth, Ralph Moore.
203, **Poughkeepsie, N.Y.**—Edward E. Schamberg.
210, **Stamford, Conn.**—Edward T. Carlson, Joseph Coppola, Reynaldo Cora, Canio P. Ferrara, Edward A. Fitzgerald, Herbert L. Secor.
211, **Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Mrs. Charles F. Simmons, George F. Twaddle.
213, **Houston, Tx.**—Theodore E. Duffey, William H. Price, Austin W. Sunday, James A. White.
215, **Lafayette, Ind.**—Cecil G. Wert.
218, **Boston, Ma.**—Dewey I. Wile.
225, **Atlanta, Ga.**—Emmitt E. Driver, John H. Fleming, Joseph W. Ford, James F. Walker, Jr., Walton H. Williams.
226, **Portland, Ore.**—Harold D. Ballard, Lester M. Hawkins, Earl L. Nash, Dwight S. W. Phelps, Gunnar C. Sterner.
228, **Pottsville, Pa.**—George W. Houser.
229, **Glens Falls, N.Y.**—Leo F. Buckley.
232, **Ft. Wayne, Ind.**—Frederick H. Witte.
235, **Riverside, Ca.**—Adrian E. Davidson, Harry E. Walters.
242, **Chicago, Ill.**—Clifford M. Haerr.
246, **New York, N.Y.**—Norman Cameron, Gino Molinari.
249, **Kingston, Ont., Can.**—George L. Amey.
252, **Oshkosh, Wi.**—Harvey A. Luebke.
255, **Bloomingburg, N.Y.**—Oscar B. Conklin, Vernon June, Sr., Herbert O. Keller, Stanley VanDuzer.
257, **New York, N.Y.**—Max Buchwald, James H. Glass, Mario Gonzalez, Percy Hastings, William Marcus, Johan V. Rundberg.

259, Jackson, Tn.—Eugene Maxwell, Howard Mullins, John Harris Pearson, Roy Pitner, Malcolm R. Shelton.
260, Berkshire Co. & Vic., Ma.—Thomas A. Hynes, Sr.
261, Scranton, Pa.—Ward Dailey, John F. Walsh, Earl H. Walters.
262, San Jose, Ca.—Henry H. Silva.
264, Milwaukee, Wi.—Herman Beyer, Arthur A. Hackbarth, Frank Hackbarth, Joseph Janisch, Ferdinand Oswald, Anton P. Patin, Henry C. Wroblewski.
265, Saugerties, N.Y.—Arthur T. Bame, Carmine Pasqua.
267, Dresden, Oh.—Paul A. Schaber.
268, Sharon, Pa.—Eugene G. McGinnis.
278, Watertown, N.Y.—Raymond Baker, Norman J. LeBoeuf, William H. Spriggs, Jr., Richard J. Theoret.
280, Lockport, N.Y.—Mrs. Robert M. Hass, Coleman Lamb.
281, Binghamton, N.Y.—Martin J. Masler.
284, N.Y., N.Y.—Hugh Brodley, Henry A. Bullard, John Donnelly.
288, Homestead, Pa.—James Mazzaferri, Vincent R. Siler.
298, N.Y., N.Y.—Carmelo Recupero.
302, Huntington, W.V.—Mrs. Theodore R. Bryan.
304, Denison-Sherman, Tx.—Elvie L. Kirkham.
308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Paul W. Steinberg.
311, Joplin, Mo.—Homer Gilbert, Mrs. Wilbur B. Young.
320, Augusta-Waterville, Me.—Robert J. Dubois.
335, Grand Rapids, Mi.—Herman Van Sluyters.
337, Detroit, Mi.—Mrs. Elmer Major, Richard Purdy.
338, Seattle, Wa.—Mrs. Bernard H. Panske.
343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Daniel T. Wickstrom.
345, Memphis, Tn.—Willie D. Conley, William E. Prather, Joseph L. Schaefer.
347, Mattoon, Ill.—Jiles K. Nichols, Fred Popendieker.
350, New Rochelle, N.Y.—Albert J. Fisher.
355, Buffalo, N.Y.—Mrs. Anthony Pinski.
356, Marietta, Oh.—Carlton B. Barnhart.
359, Philadelphia, Pa.—Marion G. Evans, Charles J. Naegle, Felix F. Polaski, John A. Sundquist.
361, Duluth, Mn.—Peter Sundstrom.
362, Pueblo, Co.—Mrs. Clarence E. Woodard.
365, Marion, Ind.—Oscar "Merl" Ramseyer.
366, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Waldo Anderson, Alexander Kangas, Mrs. Andrew Munn.
367, Centralia, Ill.—Ralph Depew, Sr.
372, Lima, Oh.—Jessa O. Cavinder.
379, Texarkana, Tx.—Thomas C. Harrison.
383, Bayonne, N.J.—Julius Wendroff.
385, New York, N.Y.—Annunziato Lofaro, Morris Spaiser, Joseph J. Tomczuk.
386, Angels Camp, Ca.—Walter Gerne.
387, Columbus, Ms.—Lonnie B. Aldridge, Robert H. Burkes, Merton Downs, Vandiver H. Porter.
393, Camden, N.J.—Gus Roesch, Michael D. Ruggiero.
396, Newport News, Va.—Mrs. James O. Elliott.
398, Lewiston, Idaho—Lester Delange, Sr.
400, Omaha, Neb.—Mrs. William L. Heavican.
403, Alexandria, La.—Arie M. Cox, Charles R. Kilpatrick, James L. McCoy.
404, Lake Co. & Vic., Oh.—Augustus R. Lawler, Wilbert T. Robison.
413, South Bend, Ind.—Mrs. Mikel B. Paturalski, Philip H. Wyant.
416, Chicago, Ill.—William N. Price.
417, St. Louis, Mo.—Roy J. Dixon.
422, New Brighton, Pa.—Paul W. Sturm.
425, El Paso, Tx.—Mr. & Mrs. George B. Draves.
434, Chicago, Ill.—Gustaf Johnson.
437, Portsmouth, Oh.—Mack S. Walburn.
454, Philadelphia, Pa.—Austin J. Cosgrove, Mrs. Winfield F. Goldsborough, Moses Johnson, John W. Moffett, Elwood Z. Morrell.
460, Wausau, Wisc.—August Goetsch.
465, Ardmore, Pa.—Clair A. Hendricks.
470, Tacoma, Wa.—Edmond B. Beever, Gustav E. Berglund, Mrs. Paul M. Greeley, Mrs. William H. Harris, Karl Hepsoe, Mrs. Wilfred J. Moran, Julian H. Swenson.
472, Ashland, Ky.—Thurmond Johnson, Mrs. Clyde Keeton.
482, Jersey City, N.J.—Terence Fitzpatrick.
486, Bayonne, N.J.—William Bauer.
488, New York, N.Y.—Jack Bretz.
492, Reading, Pa.—Mrs. John G. Davis, Gordon A. Kerschner.
494, Windsor, Ont. Can.—Stuart M. Vogt.
496, Kankakee, Ill.—Keith G. Merillat.
499, Leavenworth, Ks.—Roy B. Kaaz.
501, Stroudsburg, Pa.—Carl H. Predmore.
507, Nashville, Tn.—Robert W. Osborne.
508, Marion, Ill.—Mrs. William L. Hindman.
512, Ypsilanti, Mi.—Willis D. Irwin, David R. Mort, William M. Scollard.
515, Colorado Springs, Co.—Mrs. Grant C. Boling.
522, Durham, N.C.—Philip L. Poole.
530, Los Angeles, Ca.—Edgar Thomas.
532, Elmira, N.Y.—Ralph E. Montgomery, Harold Snyder.
535, Norwood, Ma.—Mrs. William Dillon, William Jackson.
541, Washington, Pa.—George A. Allison.
542, Pennsville, N.J.—Austin W. Smith.
548, St. Paul, Mn.—Harold A. Brovold, George V. Krey.
558, Elmhurst, Ill.—Karl Koske.
561, Pittsburg, Ks.—Dennis Garrison, Airy N. Leonard.
563, Glendale, Ca.—Aaron F. Anderson, Leon E. Clark.
569, Pascagoula, Ms.—Mack C. Strange.
571, Carnegie, Pa.—Harry Diak.
576, Pine Bluff, Ar.—August P. Apel, Sr.
583, Portland, Ore.—David O. F. Anderson.
586, Sacramento, Ca.—Albert Georges, Carl F. Gerke, Rufus S. Humphrey, Roy H. Ivy, Mrs. Walter H. Pyle, Elmer E. Williams, John P. Yano.
596, St. Paul, Mn.—Herman H. Jambor.
599, Hammond, Ind.—Charles Cochran, Gordon V. Dahl, Arthur Liekweg, Walter Witkewiz.
603, Ithaca, N.Y.—William E. Barnes.
608, New York, N.Y.—Morris Brenzel, Michael DeTore, Felix Kowalski.
609, Idaho Falls, Id.—Mrs. Clayton C. George.
612, Fairview, N.J.—Henry Abry.
620, Madison, N.J.—Emmanuel Otto.
621, Bangor, Me.—C. James McCue.
622, Waco, Tx.—Mrs. August Boemer.
623, Atlantic Co., N.J.—Mrs. Howard G. Booye, Sr., Joseph L. Gifford.
625, Manchester, N.H.—Louis G. Trottier.
626, Wilmington, De.—Russell J. Belford, Albert C. Bilbrough, William Crescenzo.
627, Jacksonville, Fla.—Frank F. Foster, Laurie W. Goodin, Clarence J. Hileman, Joseph C. Lambert, Clem Ricketson, Benny Ray Stewart.
635, Boise, Id.—Harvey L. Hampton.
637, Hamilton, Oh.—George Detmer, Andrew Eisner, Clayton D. Inloes, Bobby Lewis.
642, Richmond, Ca.—Mrs. Homer C. Gilmore, Calvin M. Verrinder.
644, Pekin, Ill.—James D. Conley.
651, Jackson, Mi.—Gerard E. Lefebvre.
665, Amarillo, Tx.—Lester R. Covalt, Robert C. Mallett.
669, Harrisburg, Ill.—John E. Hull.
674, Mt. Clemens, Mi.—Charles Bowman.
682, Franklin, Pa.—Raymond W. Mamott, Sr.
690, Little Rock, Ark.—Mrs. Joseph H. Mc Gee.
691, Williamsport, Pa.—William R. Blanchard, Sr.
696, Tampa, Fla.—Mrs. Wade Thompson.
698, Covington, Ky.—Albert G. Andrews, Walter R. Delaney, Wilmer Jones, William E. Workman.
701, Fresno, Ca.—Mrs. Leonard Guthrie, Jim E. Stinson.
705, Lorain, Oh.—Kenneth J. Kacher.
710, Long Beach, Ca.—Allen Thureson, William Watson.
714, Olathe, Ks.—Victor S. Hoffman.
721, Los Angeles, Ca.—Eric Blaufuss, John S. Perry, Thomas A. Ragan, Martin Vazquez, Mrs. Charles V. Velasquez, Frank Zone.
725, Litchfield, Ill.—Chalmer W. Pierce.
727, Hialeah, Fla.—Mrs. Harry S. Sims.
739, Cincinnati, Oh.—John Pfalz, Julius E. Theil, Charles Whited.
742, Decatur, Ill.—Charles W. Myers.
743, Bakersfield, Ca.—James H. King.
745, Honolulu, Hi.—Abel Akiona, Shigeru Akiyama, Fukumi Matsumura, Joseph Petchuk.
751, Santa Rosa, Ca.—Charles E. Mason.
755, Superior, Wi.—Lawrence B. Meyett.
756, Bellingham, Wa.—Ludwig Swanberg.
758, Indianapolis, Ind.—Robert L. Lowe.
764, Shreveport, La.—Alva L. Kulbeth.
769, Pasadena, Ca.—John F. Andor, Kenneth M. Johnson, Haakon Leiren.
770, Yakima, Wa.—Joseph Dressler, Mrs. Alvin Eldridge, Willard Hambright, Revie P. Miller.
772, Clinton, Iowa—Rueben J. Hoialmen, Arthur E. Legendre, George Outzen.
780, Astoria, Ore.—John W. Huffman.
785, Cambridge, Ont., Can.—Mrs. William Grantham.
787, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Vincent D' Agostino.
790, Dixon, Ill.—Samuel Reidl, Jr.
801, Woonsocket, R.I.—Wilfred Gelinas, Rene A. Laplante.
815, Beverly, Ma.—Ernest L. Audet.
821, Springfield, N.J.—Raymond Shaw.
836, Janesville, Wi.—Frank J. Hanlon, Fred W. Semke.
839, Des Plaines, Ill.—Mrs. Stanley L. Jerantowski, Homer Trudeau, Sr.
841, Murphysboro, Ill.—Charles H. Meade.
845, Norwood, Pa.—John Y. Wilson.
848, San Bruno, Ca.—George Winter.
865, Brunswock, Ga.—Hoke S. Williams.
870, Spokane, Wa.—Lloyd O. Anderson.
871, Battle Creek, Mi.—Mrs. William E. Lucas, Wayne E. Pierce, Robert A. Thomet, Cleo S. Weage.
898, Benton Harbor, Mi.—Roscoe J. Johns, Mrs. Horst L. Patrautzky.
902, Brooklyn, N.Y.—William P. Gillespie, Maurice Havener, Mrs. Eustace Small.
904, Jacksonville, Ill.—Jesse B. Yaeger.
906, Glendale, Az.—Lewis L. Martin.
912, Richmond, Ind.—Germaine V. Swank.
916, Aurora, Ill.—Mrs. Robert Copp, Ivar Flettre.

929, South Gate, Ga.—Wilburn P. Dunaway, William Pendray.
937, Dubuque, Ia.—Milton F. Miller.
943, Tulsa, Okla.—Theoudis Oliver.
944, San Bernardino, Ca.—Mrs. Lloyd L. Bryant, Frank L. Hunt.
948, Sioux City, Ia.—Edwin L. Ahlquist, Willard F. Hammer.
953, Lake Charles, La.—Henry Langley.
958, Marquette, Mi.—Vaino Hatinen.
971, Reno, Nev.—Francis H. Nelson.
972, Philadelphia, Pa.—Henry Golden.
973, Texas City, Tx.—Mrs. Flin Cartwright, Harry William Murphy.
977, Wichita Falls, Tx.—Joe B. Martin.
982, Detroit, Mich.—Raymond S. Ackerson, Albert Boss, Anthony Hoffman.
993, Miami, Fla.—Mearle A. Mindler, Rex E. Nelson.
998, Royal Oak, Mi.—Halton Wilkerson.
1000, Tampa, Fla.—Herdic Paul Noll, William A. Stilley.
1002, Knoxville, Tn.—Mrs. Fox Honeycutt.
1005, Merrillville, Ind.—Joseph H. Dolan.
1020, Portland, Ore.—Thomas "Guy" Turner.
1022, Parson, Ks.—Mrs. T. W. Bayless.
1024, Cumberland, Md.—Delbert M. Stouffer.
1025, Medford, Wi.—Theodore J. Boeckler.
1043, Gary, Ind.—Wolfred R. Eidner.
1046, Palm Springs, Ca.—Edgar G. Dunlap.
1052, Hollywood, Ca.—Harry Freeman, Bernard Wasserstein.
1053, Milwaukee, Wi.—Howard Bruce, Bernhard Hansen, Mrs. Jesse E. Henry, Mrs. Donald R. Mulholland.
1062, Santa Barbara, Ca.—Mrs. Ben O. Lyda.
1065, Salem, Ore.—Roy L. Jones.
1067, Port Huron, Mi.—Alexander Schumann.
1073, Philadelphia, Pa.—Jack Kravitz, Boris D. Oschrin.
1074, Eau Claire, Wi.—Edward W. Thompson.
1089, Phoenix, Az.—Edgar L. Carson, Le Doye Kirkpatrick.
1092, Seneca, Ill.—Mrs. Ralph Dunham, Mrs. John Joyce.
1094, Corvallis, Or.—Laurence C. McDermott.
1095, Salina, Ks.—Mrs. Joseph J. Dreiling.
1098, Baton Rouge, La.—Lucian Dedon, Mrs. Stanford Honore.
1100, Flagstaff, Az.—Wayne K. Morgan, Pete A. Yazzie, Jr.
1102, Detroit, Mi.—Ellis R. Booth, Ross Garman, Norman J. Treichel.
1105, Birmingham, Ala.—Thomas M. Ellard.
1108, Cleveland, Oh.—James P. Calvey, Robert H. Nichols.
1113, San Bernardino, Ca.—Mrs. John T. Gamache, Mrs. Ted C. Pleus.
1129, Kittanning, Pa.—Mrs. James H. Wingard, Jr.
1134, Mt. Kisko, N.Y.—Mrs. James Travis.
1138, Toledo, Oh.—Marvin W. Hill, Cecil Nulton, Jacob VanDyke.
1140, San Pedro, Ca.—Stephen I. Braker.
1146, Green Bay, Wi.—Edward H. Goessl, Mrs. Jess Ranvick.
1147, Roseville, Ca.—Alexander M. Johnson, Robert M. Nantze.
1148, Olympia, Wa.—Dean G. Wilson.
1149, San Francisco, Ca.—Mrs. Earl Mc Clanahan.
1153, Yuma, Az.—Floyd A. Stroup.
1156, Montrose, Co.—Harold P. Bullard.
1164, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Edward Lattari, Mrs. Gerhard Mengele.
1172, Billings, Mt.—Mose Coley.
1185, Hillside, Ill.—Ronald B. Schauwecker.
1187, Grand Island, Ne.—Leo S. Jeffres.

Safety Council Memorial Fund

Labor organizations can honor the memory of a union brother or sister killed in either a workplace or off-the-job accident by making a contribution to the National Safety Council's Memorial Fund Program.

These memorial gifts will help the Council awaken the public to ever-present dangers and suggest ways to avoid safety hazards at the workplace, in the home, on the highways, and in public places.

Vincent L. Tofany, president of the 67-year old Council, notes that, "Accidents are the leading cause of death among all persons aged 1 to 38. Among persons of all ages, accidents are the fourth leading cause of death, 103,500 fatalities last year. Work accidents resulted in 13,100 fatalities—a 1% increase from 1978. These facts demand prompt and vigorous safety action. The memorial Fund Program will help the Council expand its safety and health programs.

Labor organizations and their memberships, or individual members wishing to pay tribute to a fellow member can send a memorial gift, in any amount, to Council headquarters. Contributions should be accompanied by the full name of the person to be memorialized, the name and address of the family member to receive the memorial card, and the donor's full name and address.

Anyone wishing further information on the National Safety Council's Memorial Fund Program can write to or call the National Safety Council, Labor Department, 444 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

1203, Jasper, Al.—James C. Ferguson, Earnest Nunn.
1204, New York, N.Y.—Max Isman, Irving Sheinbach, William Troedson, Jack Waxman.
1205, Indio, Ca.—Ira Z. Taborn.
1207, Charleston, W. Va.—Cyril Kessinger.
1222, Medford, N.Y.—Raymond L'Hommedieu, Theron Schoonmaker.
1235, Modesto, Ca.—Roy Martin, Mrs. Robert M. Oleson, Chester Wimmer.
1243, Fairbanks, Alaska—Thomas J. Donahue.
1249, Fayetteville, Ark.—Albert Morrison.
1250, Homestead, Fla.—Russell A. Reid.
1251, Westminster, BC, Can.—Mrs. Mitchell J. Osad, Peter W. Hoodikoff.
1256, Sarnia, Ont. Can.—Joseph "Albert" Roy.
1266, Austin, Tx.—Mrs. Anthony P. Lamme, Sr.
1273, Eugene, Ore.—Mrs. Donald Olsrud.
1275, Clearwater, Fla.—Robert L. Gitchell.
1281, Anchorage, Alaska—James A. Carter, Eldon Steve Tyson.
1289, Seattle, Wa.—Mrs. Ivan D. Burns, Anthony Dailidenas, W. Arthur Edie, Mrs. Alexander Ferency, Jr., Carl J. Hedman, George Jensen, Archie Leitaker, Charles L. Livers, Vern E. Revia, Mrs. Thomas B. Williams.
1292, Huntington, N.Y.—Alexander Kikas.
1296, San Diego, Ca.—Jack H. Frandsen.
1301, Monroe, Mi.—Wheaton J. McClanathan.
1302, New London, Conn.—Mrs. Joseph Larrivee.
1305, Fall River, Ma.—Edmond Goscimiwski, Eugene Morin, Manuel Mota.
1313, Mason City, Ia.—James H. Woodhouse.
1319, Albuquerque, N.M.—John F. Bonneau.
1323, Monterey, Ca.—Arthur J. George.
1339, Morgantown, W. Va.—Lanham G. Pratt.
1342, Irvington, N.J.—Vincent Andolino, Allen Ashley, Edwin Black, Jacob Frankel, Paul Jacobus, Sr., Vincent W. Perry.
1345, Buffalo, N.Y.—Mrs. Joseph A. Poisson.
1353, Santa Fe, N.M.—Antonio C. Quintana.
1363, Oshkosh, Wi.—Herman C. Bettin.
1365, Cleveland, Oh.—Raymond W. Wiggins.
1386, St. John, NB, Can.—Clifford J. Comeau.
1388, Oregon City, Ore.—Oscar M. Ronning.
1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Charles A. Misenheimer, Ernest M. Onstott, Bennie R. Rose, Sr.
1396, Golden, Colo.—Robert B. Stevenson, Emmett Webb.
1397, North Hempstead, N.Y.—Luigi Serafini.
1399, Okmulgee, Okla.—Phil H. Cobb.
1400, Santa Monica, Ca.—William A. Gray, William Gregson, Forrest G. Quinn, Mrs. John Tummers.
1407, San Pedro, Ca.—Frank A. Gomez, Max Hernandez, Mrs. Manuel Madrigal.
1411, Salem, Ore.—Jiles Ohmart.
1416, New Bedford, Ma.—Valeri Bourque, William Coulombe, Mrs. George Regis.
1418, Lodi, Ca.—Reinhold A. Koehn.
1419, Johnstown, Pa.—William A. Prudhoe.
1423, Corpus Christi, Tx.—Mrs. Ruben T. Ramirez, Bryan Wingo.
1436, Bangor, Pa.—Mrs. Michael Kohonovich.
1437, Compton, Ca.—Mrs. Walter Kendrick.
1452, Detroit, Mi.—Laszlo I. Hubay.
1453, Huntington Beach, Ca.—Howard L. Carter, Warren P. Cunningham, Ernest Powers, Sr., Mrs. Leo Stoiser.
1454, Cincinnati, Oh.—John A. Ruebel.
1456, New York, N.Y.—Mrs. Fred Fredricksen, Haakon Goderstad, Hjalmar Prim, Frederick Staria, Sr., Joseph Syron.
1462, Bristol, Pa.—Mrs. Bernard Pickett.
1463, Omaha, Neb.—Leo H. Dolloff.
1476, Lake Charles, La.—Thomas E. Clark.
1478, Redondo Beach, Ca.—Tommie E. Dodd.
1480, Boulder, Colo.—Sanford E. Wagner.
1485, LaPorte, Ind.—Andrew S. Rickman.
1487, Burlington, Vt.—James R. Bird.
1488, Merrill, Wi.—John F. Kloke.
1498, Provo, Utah—John V. Diamond.
1506, Los Angeles, Ca.—Gustav F. Eckardt.
1507, El Monte, Ca.—Catarino Corral, Marcus L. Gilliam, Waldemar Jensen, George Neithercutt, Henry Schanzenbach.
1509, Miami, Fla.—Lawrence A. Hillstead.
1512, Blountville, Tn.—William L. Sutphin.
1518, Gulfport, Ms.—John O. Breland, John Walter Shiyou, Sr.
1527, Wheaton, Ill.—Loren Wurl.
1536, New York, N.Y.—Joseph Holub, Frank Segalini.
1539, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Otis M. Estes.
1541, Vancouver, BC, Can.—Mrs. Gordon E. Salt, Mrs. Joseph Vari.

1545, Wilmington, Dela.—Ralph H. Fenton.
1548, Baltimore, Md.—Newman B. Roberts.
1553, Hawthorne, Ca.—Bonnie Jean Boe, Alexander Kallos.
1559, Muscatine, Iowa—Otto Fabrizius.
1570, Yuba City, Ca.—Otto E. Plummer.
1571, San Diego, Ca.—John W. Hanna, Mrs. Clyde E. Pohl, Frans A. Swanson.
1583, Englewood, Co.—Mrs. Grady Tom Carter, Robert E. Woodward.
1588, Sydney, NS, Can.—Mrs. Thomas A. Hines.
1590, Washington, D.C.—Mrs. Graham Kelly, Jesse C. Mercer, Howard C. Spencer.
1592, Sarnia, Ont., Can.—Thomas N. Brodie, Keith Smith.
1596, St. Louis, Mo.—Bernard E. Noonan, Sr., Carvie V. Warden.
1607, Los Angeles, Ca.—Clayton F. O'Leary.
1622, Hayward, Ca.—Mrs. Daniel Timmerman.
1632, San Luis Obisbo, Ca.—Alfred J. Anderson.
1641, Naples, Fla.—Edward M. Bovette, Paul Cardone.
1644, Minneapolis, Mn.—Richard A. Baumann, Thomas Borowicz, Mrs. Edward Sloboda, LeRoy Snedeker.
1648, Laguna Beach, Ca.—John R. Cummins.
1650, Lexington, Ky.—Franklin Barnett, Ancil E. Carender, Mrs. Alton T. Wells.
1669, Ft. William, Ont., Can.—Romeo Beaucage.
1673, Morganton, N.C.—Mrs. Auley H. Mosteller.
1683, Eldorado, Ark.—Russell Pierce.
1688, Manchester, N.H.—Peter A. Meindl.
1689, Tacoma, Wa.—Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mrs. Richard D. Swanson.
1694, Washington, D.C.—Harry P. Malicoat.
1707, Longview, Va.—Donald David (Dan) Gow.
1715, Vancouver, Wa.—Glenn W. Moored, Merle W. Nicholas.
1723, Columbus, Ga.—Billy W. Creel.
1726, Laredo, Tx.—Antonio D. Rodriguez.
1733, Marshfield, Wi.—Ruben P. Weister.
1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Harold E. Krell, Mrs. Clemens Weber, Sr.
1750, Cleveland, Oh.—Abraham Levine, Nathan Weltman.
1751, Austin, Tx.—Howard H. Hall.
1752, Pomona, Ca.—Edward J. Raclaw.
1764, Marion, Va.—Marvin I. Warren.
1765, Orlando, Fla.—Mrs. Herman Hanke, Harry N. Hendrix.
1772, Hicksville, N.Y.—Karlis Burdajs.
1779, Calgary, AB, Can.,—Mrs. Edward G. Richardson.
1780, Las Vegas, Nev.—Mrs. Louis Fonseca, Harold Joseph Michael, August Pustai.
1784, Chicago, Ill.—Samuel Greenberg, Mrs. William Wurster.
1786, Berwyn, Ill.—Anton Karnos, Ephraim R. Noll.
1789, South Lake Tahoe, Ca.—Samuel H. Rich.
1795, Farmington, Mo.—Mrs. Vetus A. Montgomery.
1797, Renton, Wa.—Byron E. Wickham.
1808, Wood River, Ill.—Homer A. Hale.
1811, Monroe, La.—Willard K. Sharp.
1815, Santa Ana, Ca.—Mrs. Stanley A. Bornemann, Paul W. Nordyke, Louis Yelman.
1835, Waterloo, Iowa—Clarence C. Davis.
1845, Snoqualmie, Wa.—Andrew Rice, Gordon Williamson.
1846, New Orleans, La.—Frank D. Calderone, Mrs. Elaire Dauzat, Harold Hook, Alex King, Jr., Marcelan F. Ortego, Mrs. Frank Sagona, John B. Singer.
1849, Pasco, Wa.—Darrell G. Mayfield.
1856, Philadelphia, Pa.—Patrick McCullagh, Paul B. Patton, Leo T. Wykowski.
1861, Milpitas, Ca.—Fred H. Baur.
1865, Minneapolis, Mn.—Claus A. Johnson.
1867, Regina, Sask., Can.—Aron J. Gall.
1871, Cleveland, Oh.—Herman Hendricks.
1884, Lubbock, Tx.—Mrs. Paul A. Thomas.
1894, Woodward, Okla.—Montrey O. Gaston.
1913, San Fernando, Ca.—George W. Collins, Joseph L. Forrette, Maurice Fountain, Mrs. Joseph N. Hoggatt, Mrs. Emerson E. Hughes, Floyd L. Hursh, Richard R. Wakefield.
1921, Hempstead, N.Y.—Anthony C. Ambrosino, Cliff W. Jacobsen, Charles Lupfer, Fred H. Mielke, John Storhaug, Mrs. Walter Zarsky.
1922, Chicago, Ill.—William P. Bonnema.
1926, Chanute, Ks.—Floyd L. Dillon.
1929, Cleveland, Oh.—Bern A. Houghton, George Sherepita.
1931, New Orleans, La.—Louis J. Corcoran.
1947, Hollywood, Fla.—Jesse "Robert" Overall.
1961, Roseburg, Ore.—Charles Skates.
1962, Las Cruces, N.M.—Mrs. Samuel H. McKelvey, Sr.
1971, Temple, Tx.—Emerald P. Cobb, Alexander T. Goolsby.
1976, Los Angeles, Ca.—Samuel Adelman.
1987, St. Charles, Mo.—Paul D. Arnold, William F. Berthold.
2006, Los Gatos, Ca.—Robert F. Anderson, John E. Brothers, Sr.
2012, Seaford, Del.—Robert J. Bunnell.
2027, Rapid City, S.D.—Joseph O. Hamling.
2042, Oxnard, Ca.—William G. Klebold, Sr.
2043, Chico, Ca.—Troy Hagar.
2046, Martinez, Ca.—Mrs. Henry Arends, Elkins V. Courter, Randolph Severson.
2047, Hartford City, Ind.—William J. Crouse, Raymond C. Hackney.
2067, Medford, Ore.—Mrs. Carlos E. Keeney.
2070, Roanoke, Va.—William Autry Thomas.
2071, Bellingham, Wa.—Magnus H. Olsen.
2073, Milwaukee, Wi.—Elmer P. Carlsen, Roman Otto, William S. Socha.
2078, Vista, Ca.—Zade Green, Francis Hammes, Mrs. George E. Peck, Floyd A. West.
2079, Houston, Tx.—Henry P. Olbrish.
2094, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Niels Juhl, Mrs. Rudolph Okrezesik.
2114, Napa, Ca.—Edwin Momerak.
2117, Flushing, N.Y.—Carl Benson, Mrs. Henry Snizek, Harold Thorne.
2140, Ft. Worth, Tx.—William Timar.
2143, Ukiah, Ca.—Mrs. Everett N. Sprague.
2154, Portland, Ore.—Michael G. Schantz.
2164, San Francisco, Ca.—Charles W. Johnson, Mrs. Concetto Scorsonelli, James R. Wallace.
2167, Sturgeon Bay, Wi.—Mrs. Elton A. Kasten.
2170, Sacramento, Ca.—Plezie W. Compton, Arthur F. Maynard, Mrs. Joseph Sypnicki.
2172, Santa Ana, Ca.—Peter E. Vargas.
2203, Anaheim, Ca.—Paul S. Brattlof, Fred L. Dotson, Vernon L. Honeycutt, Bernard C. Kruse, Mrs. Walter W. Thibodeau.
2205, Wenatchee, Wa.—Daniel W. Beaty.
2212, Newark, N.J.—John S. Kennovin.
2235, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Nick Volaric.
2250, Red Bank, N.J.—David R. Osborn.
2265, Detroit, Mich.—Erwin Buchanan.
2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Marcellino D. Marco, Axel E. Netterblade, Walter J. Tologo.
2288, Los Angeles, Ca.—Henry Swodeck, Clayton A. Wenner.
2291, Lorain, Oh.—Chester W. Domaleski.
2292, Ocala, Fla.—Orlando Barca.
2297, Lebanon, Mo.—Mrs. Don Andrews, Billy V. Carden.
2309, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Raymond Ashkewe.
2366, Montreal, Que., Can.—Guy M. Demers.
2375, Los Angeles, Ca.—Nelson H. Arave, Jerome D. Jones, Stanley L. Plant, Melvin E. Swanson.
2396, Seattle, Wa.—W. Howard Johnson, Mrs. Daniel P. Rover.
2404, Vancouver, BC, Can.—Mrs. Camille Martineau, Thomas C. Quinn.
2435, Inglewood, Ca.—Joe Berger, Mrs. Charles Casale, Earl Dudney, Gerardus W. "Hardy" Ornee.
2467, Florence, Co.—Mrs. Murry Spears.
2484, Orange, Tx.—Aldon E. Kellum.
2489, New Salisbury, Ind.—Darrell W. Harp.
2498, Longview, Wa.—Mrs. Frank E. Rand, Herbert Kuplis.
2520, Anchorage, Alaska—John H. Headlee.
2554, Lebanon, Ore.—Arthur Schmidt.
2569, Louisville, Ky.—Carie Ellen Mabe.
2627, Cottage Grove, Ore.—Bruce W. Cook.
2633, Tacoma, Wa.—Rellie E. Burke, Joseph J. Puz.
2693, Thunder Bay, Ont., Can.—Denis Lechasseur, Pentti Melo.
2696, Milford, N.H.—Mrs. Harold N. Chaplin.
2713, Center, Tx.—Joe O. Youngblood.
2736, Vancouver, BC, Can.—Ross Tyrer.
2750, Springfield, Ore.—Albin J. Carlson, Theodore Smith.
2761, McCleary, Wa.—Leighton A. Bassett.
2763, McNary, Az.—Leslie E. Woodring.
2767, Morton, Wa.—Leland Beals, Alfred H. Koher, Mrs. Allen C. Tappan.
2777, Eugene, Ore.—Thomas L. Moore.
2816, Emmett, Idaho—Mrs. William H. Surber.
2845, Forest Grove, Ore.—Hal F. Bailey.
2896, Lyons, Ore.—James R. Finch.
2902, Burns, Ore.—Lloyd A. Dammen, Morine J. Schweizer.
2910, Baker, Ore.—Oscar Johnson.
2930, Jasper, In.—Hilbert J. Mehringer.
2949, Roseburg, Ore.—Bernarr V. Hansen, Homer M. McElhaney, Albert L. Rankin, Charles F. Russell, Mrs. Thomas A. Shafer.
3002, Airdrie, AB, Can.—John R. Rego.
3088, Stockton, Ca.—Mrs. Clarence W. Allen.
3094, Florien, La.—Robert W. Rivers.
3099, Aberdeen, Wa.—Mrs. John Ingo, Richard A. Sampair.
3121, Seattle, Wa.—Harold A. Bugge.
3128, New York, N.Y.—Grace R. Egan.
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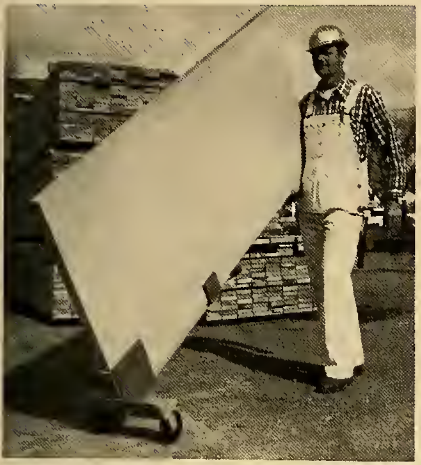
●

"We want every worker in the country to have a job at decent wages and to have collective bargaining rights and a full, fair, efficient system for choosing to exercise those rights."—Tom Donahue, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer.

HANDY DOOR DOLLY



A new device for handling and hanging solid core doors has been devised and patented by a Danville, California man—Frank W. Johnson, a member of Local 36, Oakland, Calif., for the past 20 years.

All steel, the dolly consists of two cradles, covered with carpet and held together by a carriage and a grip-designed handle. Giving safe and easy mobility to the device are a pair of five-inch rubber-tired wheels.

Demonstrating its efficiency, Frank W. Johnson, its inventor and patent-holder, hung 70 doors in six and three-quarter hours recently with the aid of a single apprentice carpenter and two door dollys.

It is really designed for one-man operation, but Johnson elected to have help in his record-setting exhibition.

Because of its design, the device, known as the Johnson Door Dolly, can be steered through narrow passageways without marring the door or the walls.

No door bench is needed because the dolly doubles as an ideal jig while the door is undergoing planing, routing or application of the butts.

The Johnson Door Dolly costs $95, a price far below any similar device on the market, according to its inventor.

Interested persons can contact Johnson at 870 Diablo Road, Danville, Ca. 94526.

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HANDS-ON CLINICS

Skil Corporation, pioneers' of the Tool Clinic program for end-users, has announced its "second half" program for June through December of 1980.

The seminars, called "Focus Tool Clinics" are programs offering end-users—carpenters, contractors, plant maintenance specialists and other tradesmen—"hands'on" experience in using Skil tools. First initiated in January, 1979, the clinics represent the first time a tool manufacturer has conducted an in-depth series aimed at the end-user.

The "second half" 1980 program for June through December will feature the new Boar Gun™ Cordless Drill/Screwdriver Models 2008, 2012 and 2016, the model 408 ½-inch drill, the model 914 disc grinder and the new models 214, 216, 217 and 218 drills.

The clinics met with tremendous success last year when more than 6,000 people attended 120 seminars held across the country. Ranging in size from 25 to over 300 people, the clinics were held at distributor outlets or nearby hotels. Several clinics were held in conjunction with open houses, grand openings and anniversary celebrations and each event featured either lunch or dinner followed by "hands-on" tool demonstrations of Skil tools. Check your local Skil distributor for details.

TOOL CATALOG

Vaughan & Bushnell's 20-page catalog of striking tools has been revised and updated to incorporate tools recently added to their line.

More than 100 hammers, axes, hatchets and specialty tools are illustrated or described in the catalog. Ordering information is provided for Vaughan's Professional and SuperSteel tool lines, together with commercial grade tools.

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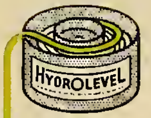

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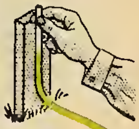


WORKERPOWER IS WASTED IN TODAY'S ECONOMIC MAZE

There are jobs to be done and unemployed people to do them. There must be ways to put the two together.

The North American economy continues its downturn this month, as it did last month. About eight million Americans and nearly a million Canadians are out of work this summer.

What strikes me as tragic and untenable in this situation is the fact that, while so many people are out of work, there are millions of jobs that ought to be done . . . and none of our top economists, none of our busy political leaders and none of our job-protecting bureaucrats seem to know how to bring the two elements together — the unemployed workers and the unfilled jobs.

We have overcrowded prisons, but not enough funds are appropriated to adequately expand state and federal prison facilities. As a consequence, many prison wardens and criminologists are predicting more prison riots and vandalism — which are terribly costly in life and property and could be prevented if we had adequate housing facilities and sufficient manpower to administer our prisons.

A survey was taken by a federal investigatory body recently and it was found that hundreds of bridges in the United States are in need of repairs. There are metropolitan areas in North America where new bridges, causeways, and tunnels could do much to relieve traffic congestion and save fuel for millions of commuters.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation tells us that we should "conserve our national resources and preserve the diverse architectural character of our 'built' environment," which simply means we must identify and preserve our old buildings which have historic importance . . . restore them for future generations. We have skilled craftsmen to accomplish these restorations, and there are federal and state funds in many parts of the country to put these craftsmen to work.

Certainly, one of the critical needs in North America is more and better housing, particularly for new, young families, and senior citizens displaced by expensive condominiums.

Our school populations are declining in many areas, but we now have millions of young people of all races looking for jobs or for some diversion besides standing around street corners. There must be more carefully-administered recreational facilities for our young people.

There are persons of influence in the US and Canada who hold to the belief that a little unemployment, or even a lot of unemployment, tends to curb inflation. They follow the conservative hard-money line which brought on the recession of 1974-75, and the high unemployment suffered by the Building Trades at that time.

Now we're back into that high-unemployment cycle again, and it is predicted that recovery will not come until next year.

This is grim news for the Summer of '80, and it has caused some of our national leaders to realize that a balanced US budget is of secondary importance at this time, when compared to the urgent need for job-creation programs, tax cuts, and other measures.

With more than 8 million American workers and almost one million Canadian workers out of work and layoffs spreading, the question is how people are going to cope from now until the recovery begins next year.

It is time for the federal administrations in Washington and Ottawa to give serious consideration to public works programs and other so-called pump-priming efforts to stimulate the economy.

The US Congress recently passed the Humphrey Hawkins Act, and the joint bill was signed by the President. This Act was designed to set certain federal machinery in action when unemployment reaches specific high levels. The Act was intended to eventually keep unemployment in the United States below the 4% level.

President Carter supported Humphrey-Hawkins as it went through Congress, but for some reason, he has postponed action on Humphrey-Hawkins now, even though the jobless rate is wavering above 7% each month, and the Act could serve its designed purpose at this time.

We urge the President to reconsider his postponement and start up the federal job-creation machinery now.

Public works programs have helped America through recessions before, and they can do it again. A public works program initiated during the last recession — although it was delayed by a later-overridden Presidential veto — generated 110,000 direct on-site construction jobs, 66,000 jobs in firms and industries providing building materials and supplies, and 249,000 additional jobs in related industries.

There are critics who say that public works programs take too long to get underway, that a recession is over before jobs are filled. This is all the more reason why such job-creation programs must be started now.

Contrary to this opinion, public works programs can start up quickly. The AFL-CIO recently presented data to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress to show that when public works programs were launched during the recession of the mid-1970s, decisions on applications for public works projects were actually made within 60 days and construction was started within 90 days on most projects.

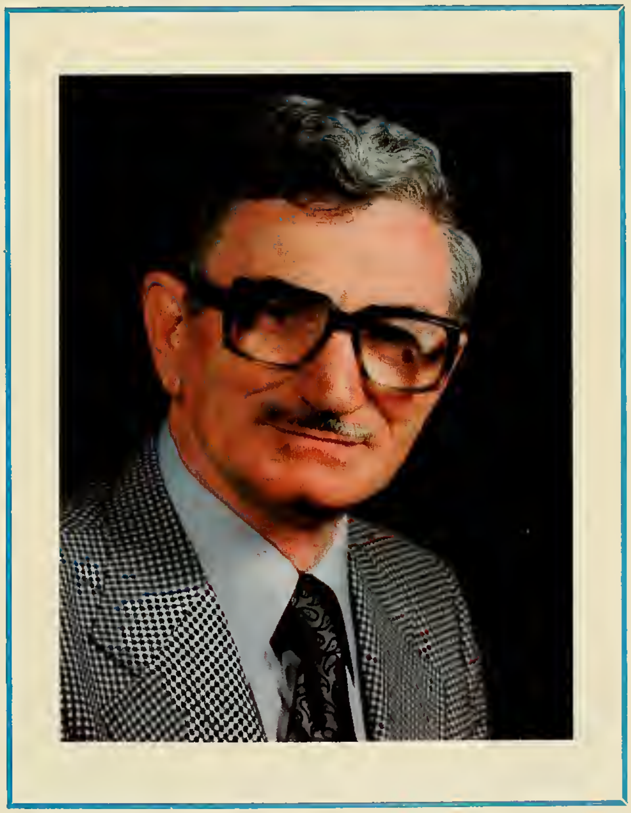
Public works projects can be small and of short duration. The average project funded under "Round II" during the mid-1970s recession was under $500,000, and 62.5% of the projects could be completed in less than a year.

In other words, the projects might include some of the needed work projects I mentioned earlier — repaired or replaced bridges, new causeways, prison dormitories, maybe the conversion of an historic railroad depot into a community center, a new park and recreation facility in an inner city.

The AFL-CIO pointed out to the Joint Economic Committee that there is a large backlog of projects that could quickly get underway, including street, bridge, and railroad bed repairs and work on water and sewer systems. Many large urban areas never completely recovered from the last recession, and these areas will suffer even more this time around. Even before the big unemployment boosts of April and May, 1980, 31 metropolitan areas recorded jobless rates of 8.5% or more.

Such rates are minimal when compared to the jobless rates of Brotherhood members and other Building Tradesmen today and during the last recession, when our members in some cities suffered as high as 30% and 40% unemployment.

The Carter Administration is presently on record as being opposed to public works projects as an anti-recessionary tool, but it is reported to be considering a change in this policy as unemployment continues to increase. There was a time under President Nixon when federal funds for works projects were frozen as an anti-recession measure. Such a policy was counterproductive then, and a similar policy would be counterproductive now.



William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

Don't buy J.P. Stevens products and you do help the real 'Norma Rae'

. . . and thousands of underpaid, unprotected clothing workers.

Sally Field, star of the movie "Norma Rae," left, joined Crystal Lee Sutton at a March 16 salute to Stevens workers in Hollywood.

Brotherhood General Secretary John Rogers and UBC Assistant General Counsel Kathy Krieger, right, with Crystal Lee Sutton during a recent meeting with legislators on Capitol Hill.

"I was really angry, and I took a Magic Marker and wrote the word Union on a piece of pasteboard, crawled on a table, and held it up. Then they called the police to take me to jail."

That's how Crystal Lee Sutton, former J.P. Stevens worker from North Carolina, describes one of her real-life experiences that parallels a scene in the widely acclaimed film, "Norma Rae."

In the last six months, Crystal Lee has told her story to millions of people on TV and radio and in live appearances in 20 cities.

Other parts of her story—and her family's, because her father, mother, brother, sister, and later, two husbands, were all mill workers—were described in a 1975 book, "Crystal Lee: A Woman of Inheritance," which in turn inspired Martin Ritt's 1979 movie starring Sally Field. But no one tells it better than Crystal Lee herself.

"Until the union came," she says, "textile workers were not aware of such things as Workers' Compensation and brown lung disease. . . . My aunt is dying of brown lung. She retired from J.P. Stevens after working 49 years."

She points out that the big union election victory scene in "Norma Rae" really happened—but the story didn't end there. **"J.P. still won't give the workers a decent contract, six years later. We're still fighting. . . . So many people think this (movie) is something out of the 1930s, but this is happening in the South today."**

A MULTI-NATIONAL GIANT AND HOW IT GOT THAT WAY

J.P. Stevens & Co., Inc. began as a small family-owned textile manufacturer in Massachusetts in 1913. After World War II it merged 10 companies and became the second largest corporate giant in the textile industry. In the last 30 years it has acquired dozens of smaller firms and liquidated all its unionized plants in the north. Stevens now has only 4 small plants outside the south. 63 of 83 plants are in North and South Carolina. It is a multi-national corporation operating in 6 foreign countries and the U.S. with sales in 1978 of $1.65 billion and assets of $995 million. Stevens employs 43,400 people, none of them covered by a union contract.

BOYCOTT These Products

Stevens' finished products are sold as: Stevens Fabrics; Hockanum, Boldeena, Wash Ease, Wool Press, Worumbo, Forstmann and Andover woolens and worsteds; Appleton flannels and corduroys; Twist Twill, Academy and Lady Twist Twill cotton work fabrics; Weftamatic, 20 Below, Gesture, Coachman, Lady Consort, Carousel, Stevetex, Windsheer and Whisper Knit synthetics and blends; Utica, Fine Arts, Beauti-Blend, Mohawk, Meadowbrook, and Beauticale sheets; Utica, Fine Arts and Utica/Mohawk blankets; Tastemaker home furnishings, like towels, sheets and blankets; Simtex tablecloths and table sets; Gulistan, Tastemaker, Contender and Merryweather carpets; Finesse, Spirit, Hip-lets and Big Mama women's hosiery; J. P. Stevens draperies; Kyron interfacings for apparel; and Always in Step women's slippers. Other products have designer labels with the following names: Dinah Shore, Suzanne Pleshette, Yves St. Laurent, Angelo Donghia, Ava Bergmann, Cacharel, and Hardy Amies.

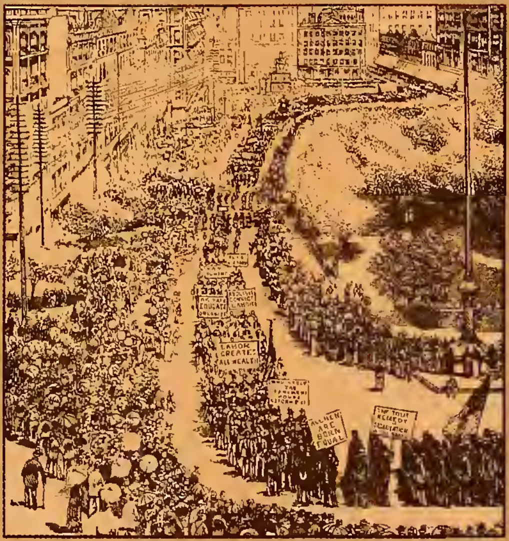
J. P. Stevens markets some of its unfinished products under such names as Wonder-Glass, Astroquartz, Consort, Stevenset, H2O, Stevenex, Plus-X, Blen-Tempo and Allura.

In addition, Stevens manufactures glass fabric insect screening; fabrics for air pollution control; glass fabric for marine insulation and fishing rods; nonwoven backings for handbags, shoes, synthetic leather upholstery and luggage; synthetic fabrics for soil erosion and flood control; and pharmaceutical stoppers for the health care industry.

SEPTEMBER 1980

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Founded 1881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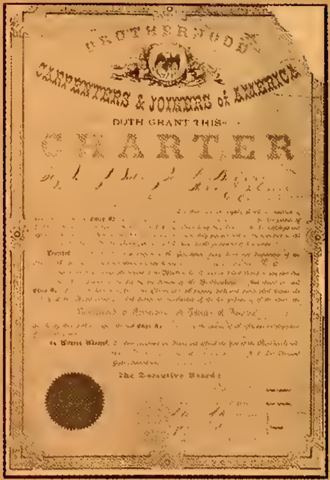
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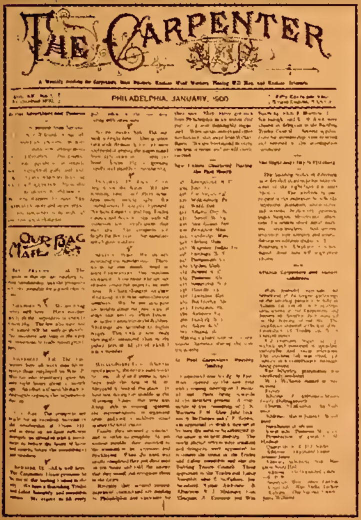
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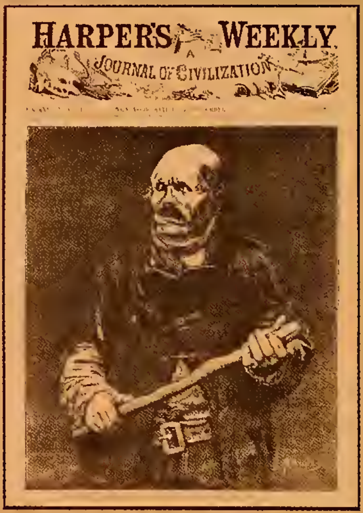
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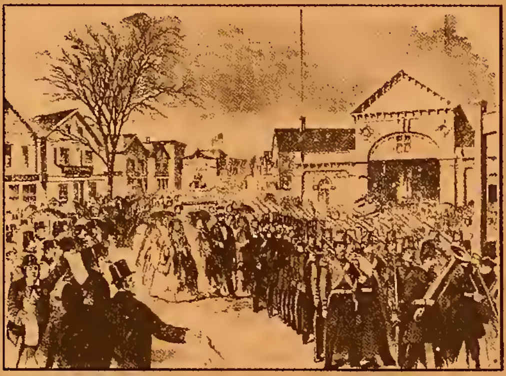

98 Years of Labor-Day Observances in North America

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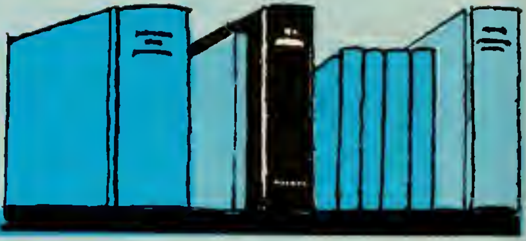

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Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 100 No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1980

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $7.50 per year, single copies 75¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

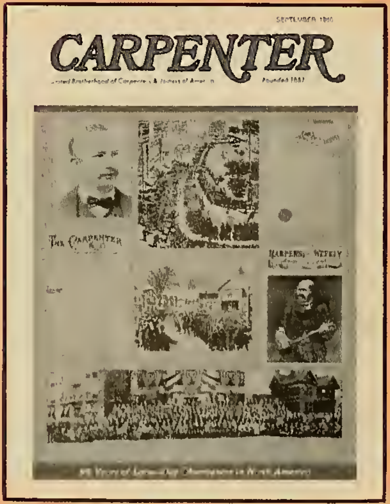
What trade unions have come to recognize as the first major Labor Day observance in North America was held on September 5, 1882, in New York City— 98 years ago, this month. The engraving at the top center of our cover shows an artist's rendition of the big parade of union members marching through the streets of New York on that day.

It was the central labor union of New York which called for the special observance, and Peter McGuire, shown at upper left on our cover, founder of our Brotherhood and a delegate to the CLU, is credited with proposing the idea of the special day and promoting it each year until it became a national holiday in the United States.

McGuire's major vehicle for promoting Labor Day was our own *Carpenter* magazine, which he edited. The front page of a 1900 issue of *The Carpenter* appears at left center on our cover.

Also shown on our cover are other mementos of labor history: an early charter of the Brotherhood, issued to a local union in the Middle West; an engraving of an early demonstration by workers and their families, with a uniformed band leading the parade; a cover of Harper's Weekly showing a 19th Century strikebreaker; and, at the bottom of the cover, a gathering of Brotherhood convention delegates in front of the Brotherhood's former General Office in Indianapolis, Indiana.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.



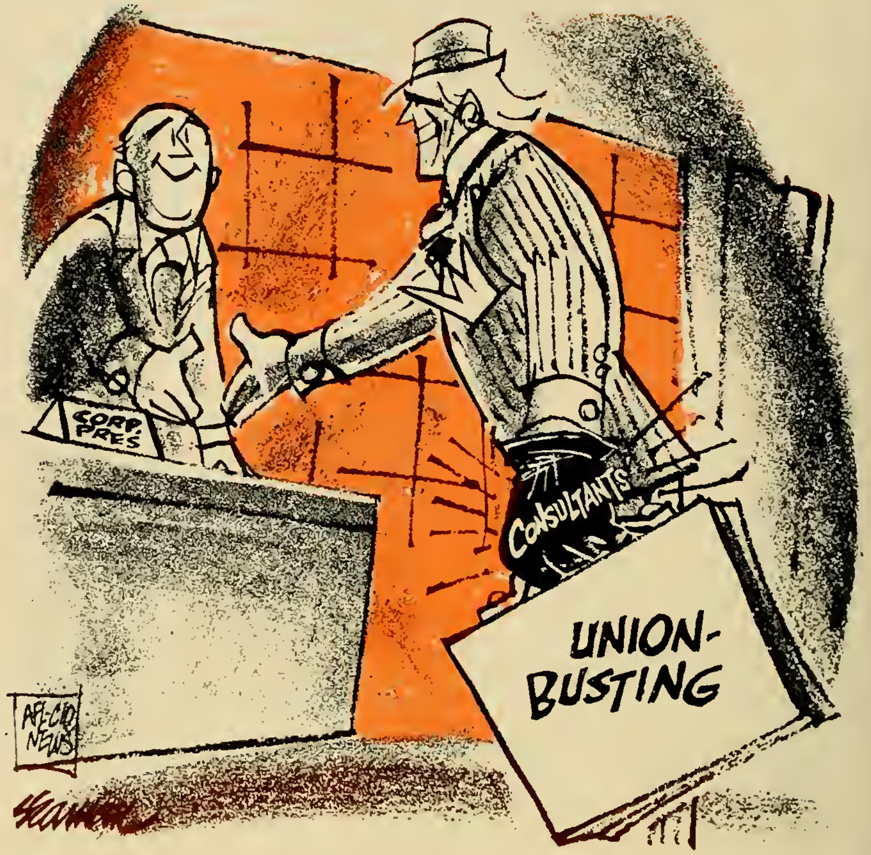
Fighting the new wave of UNION BUSTING

Last year the general public discovered the phenomenon of "union busting." From the pages of Newsweek magazine to the halls of Congress, the word "union buster" and the anti-union activities it describes received national attention.

Of course, union busting has never been news to union people. We have struggled against the reality behind the word ever since workers first joined together to build unions. The images and ideas that come to mind — company goons with brass knuckles; industrial spies; Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin; attacks on Davis-Bacon; the defeat of Common Situs Picketing and Labor Law Reform bills — belong to all workers' continuing labor history.

Union busting in the 1980's, however, differs in several important respects from the historical model. Although the goal remains the same, management's methods and style have changed in recent years. And this new edition of the old anti-union story is reaching a wider corporate audience than ever before. In fact, corporate North America has created a new growth industry as prosperous in Canada as it is in the United States, devoted to packaging and marketing the new national war against workers' rights. Clearly, this challenge demands a new concerted response from North American labor and North American union members.

Who is involved in this new wave of union busting? How do they operate? What can UBC members do to help "bust the union busters?" This article is Part One of a two-part series discussing these issues. Part One will focus on recognizing and fighting union-busting activity in the industrial context; Part Two, in our next issue, will cover the construction industry.



The professional labor-relations consultant presents a velvet glove to management and a loaded boxing glove to industrial-plant employees. Far too many avoid the legal requirement that they report their activities to the government.

Industrial Union Busting

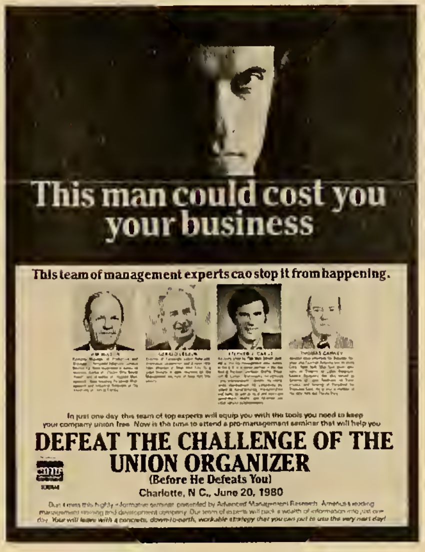
Today's anti-union "hired guns" wear business suits, and carry briefcases instead of brass knuckles. They are often lawyers, working in traditional management law firms or on their own. In fact, many large corporate law firms have cut back on their traditional labor-management relations practices to expand their union-busting consulting. One large Chicago firm has begun to heavily export some of the worst U.S. corporate practices to Canadian companies. Firms of non-lawyers with business backgrounds operating as "management consultants," "advisors," "labor consultants," or "labor-relations specialists," have proliferated. Industrial psychologists, as well as slick "public relations" types, have jumped onto the bandwagon. Whatever their form of operations, these new-fangled union busters demand top fees, knowing they can make a financial killing in their chosen field. Creating a "union-free environment" clearly means big bucks today.

These "businessmen" share a modern approach to union busting: they *sell* anti-unionism to employers. The union busters of 1980 market their product in two basic forms — management seminars and personal services.

The management seminars introduce employers and their representatives to the basic principles of anti-unionism, summarized in catchy slogans such as "union avoidance," "making unions unnecessary," "staying union-free," and "de-unionization." In a typical series of lectures and workshops, teams of consultants, lawyers, and psychologists teach employers how to select a workforce so as to minimize the likelihood of an organizing effort; how to handle the troublemakers on the job who begin to assert their rights and make other workers aware of their need to band together; how to spot the "early warning signals" of an organizing drive and take appropriate action; and how to "win" NLRB elections (which are supposed to be exercises of employees' free choice, not battles between employers and unions!) Unions would have little to complain about if the consultants' union-avoidance strategy merely involved paying all employees good wages and benefits, providing job security, and guaranteeing justice on the job. But the union busters aren't in business to teach employers how to make their plants a paradise for industrial workers. Instead, they foster industrial *injustice* by advising employers not to hire women and minorities, who are highly pro-union. They teach employers how to lie to and manipulate their workers through love-them-scare-them tactics and psychological tests. They suggest violations of federal law such as bringing about the decertification of a union. In the words of one particularly truthful ad, the union busters teach employers "how to screw your employees before they screw you!"

SPECIALIZED SERVICES

In addition to their seminars, union busters provide specialized services to individual employers for a fee. For example, where an employer has no union at its facility, the consultants may contract to study the situation and extensively revise hiring and management procedures as part of a general, pre-emptive strategy against possible unionization. Employers learn about this kind of service through direct-mail advertising, participation in management seminars, or the business grapevine. More commonly, employers turn to outside consultants and lawyers when faced with a union organizing effort. In these situations, the hired union busters may do everything from planning and executing the anti-union election campaign to representing the employer in NLRB proceedings. Some union busters apparently don't wait to be called: employers have received letters offering consulting services within a few days after an NLRB election petition is filed. Finally, where a union has a particular plant organized, hired consultants will take over contract negotiations or labor relations, and will begin the process of "de-unionizing."



This man could cost you your business

This team of management experts can stop it from happening.

In just one day this team of top experts will equip you with the tools you need to keep your company union free. Now is the time to attend a pro-management seminar that will help you

DEFEAT THE CHALLENGE OF THE UNION ORGANIZER

(Before He Defeats You)

Charlotte, N C., June 20, 1980

Here is a Sample of the Pitch to Management

This promotional brochure distributed to management executives throughout the United States promises that, in just one day, a team of top experts will equip any executive with the tools he needs to keep his company "union-free." This is all to be accomplished in a "highly informative" seminar, costing several hundred dollars per person, to be conducted by "a team of management experts" at some nearby hotel, convention center, or meeting hall. This is one of many such traveling, anti-union performances which hit several major cities each time they go on the road.

How We Can Fight Back

Unions across the country are taking steps to identify and expose the union busters and their dirty work. At the national level, the AFL-CIO and its affiliates have collected extensive testimony and documentation on consultants' and employers' union-busting activities, and have brought this information to the public in Congressional oversight hearings. At the grass roots level, union locals, councils, representatives, and organizers can watch for union busters at work in their area and build employee and public opposition to halt their underhanded manuevers.

To do this, union members and representatives should be alert to the presence of any outside advisors, whether in an established relationship with an employer or in a new organizing campaign. Where you discover a union buster at work, check with the AFL-CIO National Organizing Coordinating Committee — they collect and maintain files of background data about the tactics of any union busters that come to their attention, and they may be able to supply you with information and campaign literature you can use to get the jump on your opponents. At the same time, try to send the AFL-CIO any information and literature you can get on that union buster, so that other UBC and AFL-CIO affiliates can use it if they encounter the same hired gun. You can also keep up with tactics and counter-strategies by asking the AFL-CIO to sign up your local or council for a subscription to their "Report on Union Busters" (the "RUB Sheet") if you don't already receive it.

Once you've identified a union buster at work, also consider whether you could gain something by making that an additional issue in your campaign. For example, consultants and lawyers cost a lot of money; how does the employer look when he keeps wages low and complains that he can't afford a union, while at the same time paying out thousands of dollars to these union busters? Union busters are also "outsiders" interfering in the workplace; since employers often try to portray the union as an unwanted outsider, why not turn things around and give employers the same treatment? And union busters try to control and manipulate employees without their knowledge; exposing the facts might generate some outrage among employees who don't like the idea of being guinea pigs for some psychologist's behavioral experiments.

CONSULTANTS' REPORTS

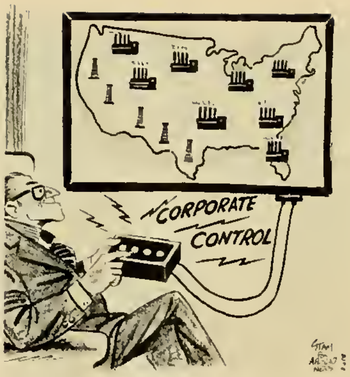
An additional pressure point is the legal obligation of consultants and employers to file reports with the Department of Labor. The LMRDA imposes certain reporting and disclosure obligations on employers and labor consultants, as well as unions. For example, anyone who agrees with an employer to directly or indirectly persuade employees in the exercise of their representation rights, or to gather information on employees or unions during an organizing drive, must file an LM-20 report within 30 days of the agreement. Annual financial reports (LM-21) must also be filed, and fines can be imposed for failure to comply. The Department of Labor is currently reviewing criteria for compliance by employers and consultants, and the Secretary may step up enforcement of the Act. But the DOL depends primarily on unions to bring violations to their attention. In some circumstances, therefore, union representatives may wish to put the heat on consultants who are avoiding disclosure of their activities. More detailed advice on whether particular activities are reportable can be obtained from the UBC Legal Department or the Industrial Department.

NAME THE OUTSIDERS

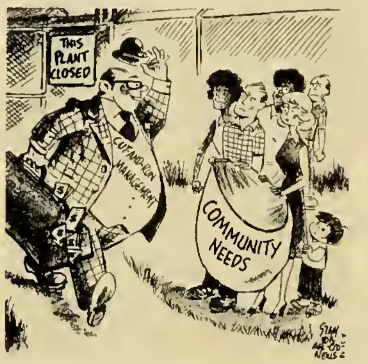
Union representatives should also remain alert to consultant or attorney involvement in unfair labor practices. If you have reason to believe this has occurred, name those individuals as well as the employer in the charges, and urge the NLRB Regional Office to bring complaints against these named labor law violators. In this way, unions can attempt to get enforceable orders against the truly responsible parties behind the ULP's. This can then build a case for penalizing or disbarring those practitioners who seek to evade the law. Such results will also publicize the fact that hiring these people leads employers into federal law violations and financial liability.

These are just a few of the ways union representatives and members can begin to "bust the union busters." The counter-attack can succeed if workers throughout the country learn to recognize and resist pressure and manipulation by union busters, in the workplace and in their communities. We believe that when employees come to know the facts, they will want to stop this assault on their self-respect and their legal rights.

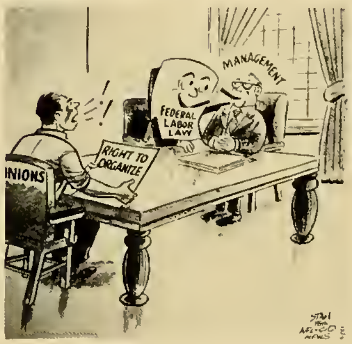
We can spread the word and help employees realize the collective strength to stand up and say "NO!" to union busters.



Absentee management is in the driver's seat in too many cases.



"I've got my own bag," says the runaway plant executive.



"Would you mind sitting in the middle of the table?"

Union Busting Notes

● Does union busting pay? A final answer to that question came recently in a large ad in *The Chicago Tribune*. Here's how the ad read: "Major labor relations consulting firm with best counter-organizing record in the world is seeking additional consultants. Offices nationwide and international." What's the pay? The ad promises up "to $100,000 plus."

● Some people can make a profit out of anything, even including firing people from their jobs. These days the management consulting firm, Camden & Associates, is offering seminars for executives on "improved techniques for firing employees." What makes the seminars attractive is that they promise to teach the bosses how to fire people with little or no severance pay.

● Are you worried about star wars and intergalactic conflicts? Big business and industry have reason to be worried, too, but for different reasons. When humans populate outer space, "strikes and revolts can have devastating consequences." That's the warning given by The Rand Corp., big business consultants and the nation's biggest "think-tank." But there's good news, too, for big business. "The colonists are going to be living in what amounts to a company town," according to the think-tank prediction. But for how long, they don't say. These companies would have to hire people who presumably will demand very high wages because "the average required skill will be considerably higher than the North American average."

"Another factor that increases union bargaining power is the difficulty of finding workers in other industries with the space skills that are required," says the Rand prediction. "Among other things, this provides insurance against attempts to break the union by hiring non-union workers during a prolonged strike."

—Les Finnegan in Cavil Cade

Some Employers Get Kickbacks from Illegal Aliens

Illegal aliens are being forced to kick back some of their earnings to unscrupulous employers for "the privilege of staying on the payroll," authorities say.

U.S. Department of Labor strike forces investigating alleged federal labor law violations in Dallas, Fort Worth and Houston during recent months have uncovered $1.2 million in underpayments owed to more than 4,000 illegal alien employees.

Investigators noted a Houston area employer who forced undocumented workers to kick back $50 a month just to keep a job and another Houston businessman who charged $25 to cash payroll checks for illegal aliens who lacked proper identification.

Bill Belt, regional administrator for the Employment Standards Administration in Dallas, said the $1.2 million represented only "a small percentage" of the money owed undocumented workers.

The extent of the debt is difficult to uncover, the governor explained, because illegal aliens hesitate to report abuses for fear of being deported to Mexico.

"These people are not going to come to us. They are afraid to come to us. They know we are a government agency. They don't know we can help them," said Belt.

"The real tragic part of it is that until this kind of practice stops, these kinds of employers are going to continue this because the individuals are afraid to come to us," said Belt.

Labor Department spokesmen in Washington say they have uncovered $15 million in back wages due 94,000 undocumented and American workers during the first six months of the fiscal year that began in October.

DAVIS-BACON PROTECTIONS MAY RIDE ON NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

The makeup of the 97th Congress is a deciding factor.

The future of the Davis-Bacon Act, a 50-year-old law which guarantees that workers on federally-aided construction projects be paid the wage rates prevailing in their communities, may be riding on the outcome of the November elections.

The federal law has remained intact in the 96th Congress despite innumerable frontal and flanking attacks by conservatives. State versions of the legislation — so-called "little Davis-Bacon Acts" — did nearly, but not quite as well.

Whether this record of success can continue beyond November 4, however, is open to debate.

While the national legislation — as of mid-July — remained whole, it was not for want of tries at demolition by its opponents.

Several bills calling for outright repeal of the law have been introduced during the course of the 96th Congress, but none of these moves has met with success.

BACKDOOR APPROACHES

More recent efforts have focused on a variety of backdoor approaches, like that of Senator Roger Jepsen (R-Iowa), who proposed amending the Public Buildings Act of 1979 to exempt from Davis-Bacon at least 10% of all construction projects.

After 10% of the projects have been withheld from coverage, Jepsen explained, then the Senate would have a study made to see if any money had been saved. Jepsen's proposal was tabled by a vote of 48 to 34, with the majority presumably agreeing that yes, you can save money by paying lower wages, but no, workers deserve fair pay and the government deserves quality construction.

A later effort has been a try by Rep. Robin L. Beard (R-Tenn.), for a resolution calling on President Carter to declare a "National Emergency" and suspend the Act. Beard argues that a suspension of the law "would aid the construction industry, lessen inflationary pressure in the economy, and eliminate needless government spending."

More importantly, in Beard's view, the temporary absence of Davis-Bacon would provide "the experience necessary" to determine if the law should be repealed permanently.

MARGINAL VOTES

Of those votes that have taken place on the various repeal or emasculation tries, some have saved the day for the law by only the slimmest of margins.

Any significant number of losses in November by pro-Davis-Bacon senators and representatives, labor's legislative experts worry, could make the law a sitting duck in Washington next year.

Meanwhile, "little" Davis-Bacon laws are under continuing attack in the states. Of the 41 states with such laws, there were attempts last year to repeal or weaken them in 23. In 1980, there have been 17 tries.

Labor lost its Davis-Bacon protection in two of the contested states— Florida in 1979 and Alabama this year. Those losses were partially offset by improvements in the laws elsewhere. In Wisconsin, the governor signed an anti-kickback law to penalize those who try to circumvent the prevailing wage requirement. And in New Jersey, the law was extended to include projects financed by the State Economic Development Authority.

The situation is confused in some other states.

In Arizona, for example, the governor last year vetoed a bill that would have repealed the state law. But it has since been nullified by the Arizona Supreme Court, which upheld a state constitutional challenge to the use of collectively bargained union wage levels as a guide to prevailing wages.

The future of Michigan's law is clouded pending court review of an injunction that barred enforcement of little Davis-Bacon requirements in some school construction projects.

A strong showing of support for the laws by organized labor in several states has contributed to the defense of the state legislation: 15,000 Kentucky unionists marched on the Kentucky state capitol last year, for example, while 9,000 marched in Texas.

STATE ELECTIONS

But with 43 state legislatures up for election November 4, and 13 gubernatorial contests on the same day, the site of today's victory for Davis-Bacon protection can be the setting for tomorrow's defeat.

Supporters of the Davis-Bacon Act, as well as other vital social and labor legislation, would be wise to size up the candidates carefully in the coming political campaigns. For conservatives are mounting a well-financed attack at the state and federal levels on many of the programs which provide decent conditions in the workplace and the community.

INDUSTRIAL STEWARD TRAINING PROGRAM UNDER WAY

Preview of courses and training materials held for industrial leaders at General Office

Twenty industrial council secretaries, organizing directors, and representatives from the United States and Canada were brought to the General Office on July 22 and 23 to preview the UBC's new industrial steward training program, "Justice on the Job," and to learn how to present the program to UBC shop stewards.

The innovative steward training program was especially designed by the Industrial Department for UBC stewards and includes a slide-tape program, problem-solving discussion units for small groups, a case study, and role-playing material. The program, which also includes a new industrial steward manual, will be presented in the field by organizers and industrial and district council representatives.

General President Konyha welcomed the participants and noted that stewards were the first-line union representatives in the shop and that their performance may determine both the members' view of the UBC and the quality of union representation received by the members. He stressed the importance of bringing training to as many UBC stewards as possible as part of the UBC's efforts to provide expanded service to UBC industrial members.

Donning the role of stewards, the participants then actively took part in two days of intensive training. The UBC's training film, "Justice on the Job," was previewed, and the participants actively discussed the management and union representatives shown in the film. In the next day and a half, the participants went through all phases of the steward training program which culminated in the presentation of a grievance to a management official (who was played by a council secretary, but who will remain unnamed to protect his identity).

The program was enthusiastically received and the UBC now has 20 skilled trainers who will be presenting the program to industrial stewards in various parts of the U.S. and Canada.

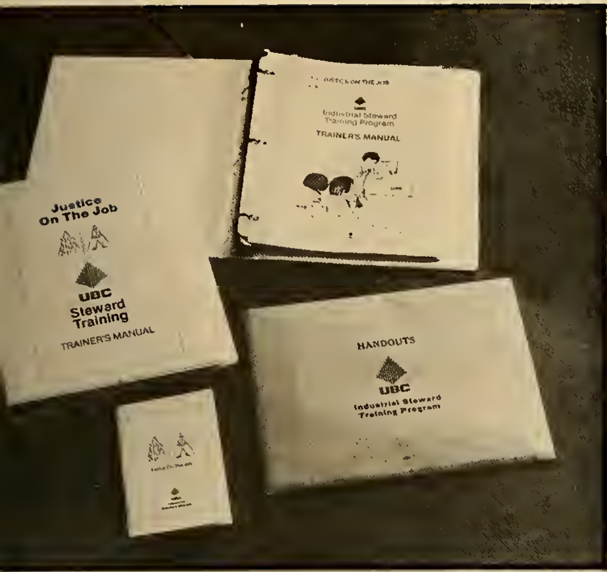
Participants in the preliminary conference for the new steward training program included the following:

Francis G. Allen, chief steward, Local 2323, Monon, Ind.; Pete Baldwin, executive secretary, Southwestern Council of Industrial Workers; Charley Bell, executive secretary, Indiana Industrial Council; Garrold Brown, executive secretary, Southern Council

The PHOTOS AT RIGHT, starting at the left, show Mike Fishman, a UBC organizer, demonstrating some of the training procedures to be used in future steward training schools.

The second picture shows a small gathering of stewards from the Washington, D.C., area who were called in to give their opinions on the new program.

The third picture shows Organization Director Jim Parker and the regional directors attending the conference.


Justice On The Job
UBC Steward Training
TRAINER'S MANUAL
Industrial Steward Training Program
TRAINER'S MANUAL
HANDOUTS
UBC
Industrial Steward Training Program

1. EMPLOYEE
2. LEADER
3. ORGANIZER
4. EDUCATOR
5. GRIEVANCE HANDLER

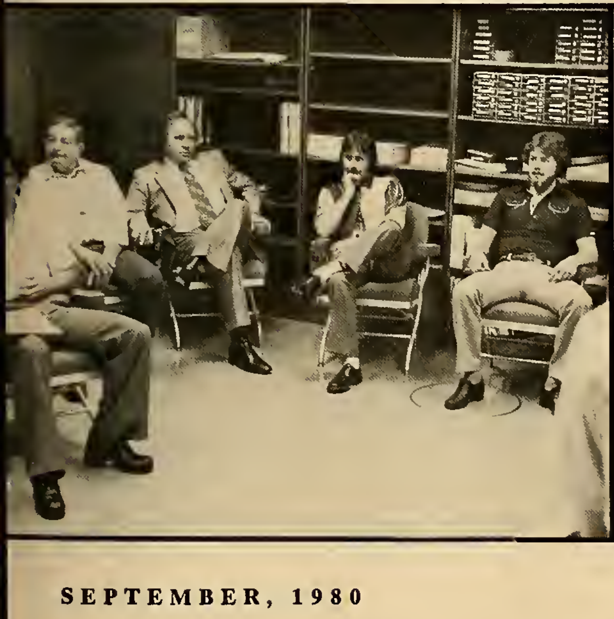
TOP LEFT: Some of the training materials to be used in the new Steward Training Program—a binder of training materials and text for instructors, handout sheets for discussion groups, and the new pocket-size industrial steward handbook.

TOP RIGHT: General President William Konyha speaks to the gathering of industrial council secretaries, organizing directors and representatives during the preview conference.

of Industrial Workers; Robert Cline, special industrial representative; Floyd Doolittle, special industrial representative; Guy Dumoulin, general representative; Joseph Farrone, executive secretary, Mid-Eastern Industrial Council; Jones R. Fitzhugh, business representative, Local 3031, Jackson, Miss.; Peter M. Hager, director, Western States Organizing Office; Tom G. Harkness, director, Canadian Regional Organizing Office; E. Richard Hearn, executive secretary, Mid-Atlantic Industrial Council; Elmer F. Howerton, Indiana Industrial Council; Derrick Manson, director of research, Canada; Samuel Ruggiano, general representative; G. H. Simmons, Jr., director, Southwest Organizing Office; W. J. Smith, special assistant to the Director of Organization; and Robert J. Warosh, executive secretary, Midwestern Industrial Council.

Prior to the official launching of the new Industrial Steward Training Program, the Industrial Department staff asked four shop stewards and a general organizer in the Washington, D.C., area to assemble in a conference room of the General Office, so that they, too, might judge the training material prepared for the preview conference. The Brotherhood is indebted to the following stewards — Antonio Anastasi of Local 1694, Bobby A. Eller of Local 2296, Michael Miller of Local 1110, and Richard Trimmer of Local 2296 — as well as Organizer Ralph Novak for their advice and assistance in this preliminary work.

In the months ahead, industrial shop stewards throughout North America will be contacted as the training program gets under way.



Washington Report

WOMEN AND WASTEWATER

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is planning a program that would allocate a greater portion of its multibillion-dollar wastewater treatment plant construction funds to businesses owned by women. The funds are provided to architects, engineers and contractors in the construction industry for planning, designing and building the municipal facilities.

The Clean Water Act of 1972 authorizes the construction grants program for sewage treatment to eliminate pollutant discharges into lakes and streams.

The WBE (Women's Business Enterprise) policy is scheduled to take effect October 1. Public comment on the program was accepted until July 1 and the policy was published in August. A similar program, Minority Business Enterprise, was started by EPA in 1978 to urge further participation in the construction grants program by minority-owned businesses.

'ACID RAIN' CONTROL STUDY

The Environmental Protection Agency yesterday awarded a $9.5 million federal grant for construction of a new type of control system to combat the pollution that causes acid rain.

The demonstration project, to be built at the Niagara Mohawk Power Co.'s Huntley Station in Tonawanda, N.Y., will test a new process for removing sulfur from coal emissions.

Current "scrubbers," which trap the sulfur oxide contained in exhaust gases, also produce large amounts of waste sludge. The new process will turn the sulfur oxide into pure sulfur which can be sold.

UNFAIR PRACTICES HIGH

The National Labor Relations Board processed a record number of unfair labor practice complaints during Fiscal 1979, according to the agency's annual report, winning job reinstatement offers for 5,837 workers who had been discharged for exercising their rights under federal labor law.

A one-year record of more than $17.7 million was collected by the NLRB for the illegally fired workers or workers who otherwise had been discriminated against.

Of 1,092 initial unfair labor practice decisions, the board said, it found that employers violated the National Labor Relations Act in 840 of the 945 proceedings against them. Unions were ruled to have committed violations in 110 of 139 decisions.

In all, the NLRB said, it handled 54,907 cases of all types--the 19th consecutive record-high year.

'BIG GOVERNMENT' DOWN

For all the talk of "big government," the total number of federal employees actually declined over the 12-month period ending October 1979, according to the Bureau of the Census.

The Bureau said federal civilian employment rolls declined by 16,000 (0.5%) to a total of 2.9 million. State and local government employment increased slightly over the same period, with state government employment increasing by 4.4% and local government employment by 2.2%. There were 13,102,000 state and local government workers in October 1979, according to the Census.

MORE POSTPONE MARRIAGE

Young adults are postponing marriage until later in life, according to the Census Bureau.

Based on a March 1979 survey, the bureau found the median age at first marriage was 22.1 years for women and 24.4 years for men. The figures were about one full year higher than in 1975 and almost two years higher than in the 1960s.

In 1979, about half of women 20 to 24 years of age were still single, compared with only 28% in 1960. The proportion of women aged 25 and 29 who had never married rose from 11% in 1960 to 20% in 1979.

The report also found that 1.3 million households were shared by two unrelated adults of the opposite sex. Only one-half million such households were recorded for 1970.

NITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Third 1980 Training Seminar At George Meany Center

The third in a series of four 1980 leadership training seminars was held by the Brotherhood, July 21-25, at the George Meany Labor Studies Center in Silver Spring, Md.

A fourth and final seminar is to be held the week of August 17, 1980, as *The Carpenter* goes to press.

The purpose of these gatherings of fulltime local union and district council leaders is to advise them more fully on the duties and responsibilities of their offices, to acquaint them with labor laws, with Brotherhood plans for the year ahead, and with methods of negotiating with management.

A total of 50 local and district council officers and business representatives attended the third seminar. After three days of intensive training at the George Meany Labor Studies Center, they visited the General Office, where they heard addresses by the General Officers and toured the facilities.

A graduation ceremony was held on the final night of the five-day training schedule, when each participant received a diploma for successfully completing the course of study.

THIRD 1980 TRAINING SEMINAR — These are the names, titles, and home cities of participants in the Training Seminar at the George Meany Labor Studies Center, July 21-25:

Donald L. Adams, BR, Local 27-L, Lee's Summit, Mo.
David Allen, FS & BR, Local 1278, Gainesville, Fla.
W. R. Ashmore, Asst. BR, Local 943, Tulsa, Okla.
John W. Batye, BR, Local 1925, Columbia, Mo.
Gerald E. Beam, BR, Local 943, Tulsa, Okla.
Lamar Bradley, Asst. BR, Local 1964, Vicksburg, Miss.
Donny L. Brinlee, FS, Local 953, Lake Charles, La.
Howard Carney, BR, Local 89, Mobile, Ala.
Randall Carter, FS & BR, Local 2217, Lakeland, Fla.
William S. Coker, FS & BR, Local 1994, Natchez, Miss.
Dale L. Crabtree, BR, Local 1024, Cumberland, Md.
Daniel F. Ducy, BR, Local 742, Decatur, Ill.
Robert J. Elliott, III, Asst. BR, Local 2396, Seattle, Wash.
Gerald R. Guemmer, BR, Southeast Missouri D.C., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Robert Haney, BR, Western Pennsylvania D.C., Washington, Pa.
Douglas L. Haupt, FS & Asst. BR, Local 232, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Jack Heidenreich, BR, Western Pennsylvania D.C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. Douglas Horton, BR, Local 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
Ronald Hubbard, BR, Indiana & Kentucky D.C., Columbus, Ind.
Louis Imbrogno, BR, Local 210, Norwalk, Conn.
Dickie L. Johnson, BR, Lower Ohio Valley D.C., Henderson, Ky.
M. T. Koonce, FS & BR, Local 304, Denison, Tex.
Frank S. Lundgren, Jr., BR, Arizona State District Council, Phoenix, Ariz.
John C. McCrae, BR, Local 454, Philadelphia, Pa.
Russell E. McNeal, BR, Local 1393, Toledo, O.
Lorenzo Madrid, FS & BR, Local 1861, Milpitas, Calif.
Kenneth L. May, Secretary, Indiana & Kentucky D.C., Versailles, Ind.
Louis F. Minor, FS, Local 981, Petaluma, Calif.
Andrew J. Morgan, Sr., BR, Local 120, Utica, N.Y.
Mark Muilenburg, Asst. BR, Local 106, Des Moines, Ia.
Robert V. Mullen, BR, Eastern Indiana D.C., Muncie, Ind.
John Myers, BR, Local 12, Parish, N.Y.
Storm Nies, FS & BR, Local 1091, Bismarck, N.D.
Kenneth L. Pigg, Asst. BR, Local 2007, Orange, Tex.
George Preznuk, BR, Local 261, Scranton, Pa.
Virgil E. Reno, FS, Local 1296, San Diego, Calif.
David Richardson, FS, Local 64, Louisville, Ky.
Walter Jack Scott, BR, Local 944, San Bernardino, Calif.
Gary C. Smith, BR, Kansas City District Council, Kansas City, Mo.
Walter J. Sprenger, FS, Local 944, San Bernardino, Calif.
L. C. Taylor, FS & BR, Local 1565, Abilene, Tex.
Arthur Thomas, III, FS & BR, Local 1437, Compton, Calif.
Nolan Tisthammer, FS, Local 2024, Miami, Fla.
Elmer W. Tracy, BR, Local 1000, Tampa, Fla.
Harry Valentine, BR, Local 374-L, Phoenix, Ariz.
Warren Wells, FS, Local 851, Anoka, Minn.
Lyle E. Wing, BR, Milwaukee District Council, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Kenneth R. Wittkopp, BR, Local 280, Lockport, N.Y.
Robert L. Yoachum, BR, Local 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
E. Lee York, FS, Local 1622, Hayward, Calif.

Your home may contain a Cosco product produced by UBC industrial members at this progressive Midwest plant

COSCO, INC. . . .
from match dispenser to baby products in 45 busy years

Some of Cosco's baby-care products and kitchen items.

Local 1155 members perform a wide variety of jobs with metal, not wood, in Columbus, Indiana. Cosco, Inc. employs 1,150 people, 900 of whom are members of Carpenters Local 1155, affiliated with the Indiana Industrial Union Division.

Cosco began as the Columbus Specialty Company in 1935. The company's first product was a metal match dispenser for large strike-anywhere matches which had the unique feature of a compartment for burnt matches and sold for $1.00.

Within two years, the company had 12 employees and opened its own factory in 750 square feet of leased floor space. The company grew and added new lines of products including soap powder holders, towel bars, serving trays, radiator covers, register shields and dust pans. Many of those products were innovations and were protected by patents. In 1939, the company sold its first carload order — of dust pans — and moved to a leased building containing 5,000 square feet of floor space.

FIRST KITCHEN STOOL

The company's first kitchen stool was introduced in 1940. It sold at retail for one dollar and was shipped knocked down in an easy-to-carry container about the size of a suit box. By the beginning of World War II, sales volume had grown from $25,000 in 1936 to $367,000 in 1941, 50% of which was the one-dollar kitchen stool.

By the end of 1941, the company's plant had been increased to 12,500 square feet of floor space and employment had been increased to 85 persons. In 1941, the "Cosco" brand name was used for the first time. "Cosco" was a contraction of Columbus Specialty Company.

During World War II, the company was engaged in the production of war materials. Some of the items it manufactured were metal stamping parts and assemblies for the B-17 Flying Fortress, Grumman Wildcat Fighter Plane and B-29 Super Fortress; numerous chassis, cases and subassemblies for radio and radar equipment; metal parts for radio tubes; anti-tank mine parts; incendiary bomb parts; army truck and tank filter cases and covers; and slip ring assemblies for tanks. Many of these items were developed and engineered by the company.

By the end of World War II, management had concluded that the company should discontinue its tin-ware products and concentrate on manufacturing a broad line of metal stools. A complete line of metal household stools was designed and manufactured. It was the first complete line of household stools available from one source. The line included regular kitchen stools, the first metal step stools with swing-out steps, counter and bath stools. The consumer acceptance of the stools far exceeded management's expectations and the company was soon identified as the leading stool manufacturer in the country.

UTILITY TABLES

In 1948, the company introduced a line of utility tables. Three models were developed and sold successfully. They were the forerunners of a steady procession of utility tables and serving carts. The company quickly became the leading manufacturer of those products. The first of an ever-expanding line of juvenile products, an all-metal high chair, was introduced in 1949. This was the first of many penetrations into product areas formerly dominated by wood.

In 1950, a long-range expansion program was inaugurated by the construction of a new plant on a 50-acre site.

In 1954, after nearly four years of development effort, the company introduced its first bridge tables and chairs. The company's bridge furniture business grew rapidly and it soon became number two in the industry. In 1954, the company also introduced a line of upholstered lounge furniture with metal frames.

The company entered the decade of the Sixties with five well-established lines of products. It was the nation's largest manufacturer of household stools, utility tables and serving carts; one of the two leading manufacturers of folding bridge furniture; and a leading manufacturer of juvenile products. It had approximately 1,000 employees; and a practically new 700,000 square foot manufacturing plant in Columbus, Indiana.

The company celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1960 with sales of more than $25,000,000. In addition, a 25,600 square foot research and development building was constructed at the Columbus facility.

The Year 1970 brought the introduction of Cosco Contemporary Furniture, which featured "modern-design" furniture such as lounge chairs, bar stools and glass tables.

BABY PRODUCTS

Cosco purchased Peterson Baby Products from Buckeye, International in 1978. In 1979, all manufacturing equipment was moved from California to the Columbus plant, and the company was combined with the Cosco Juvenile Products Division to create Cosco / Peterson Baby Products. Cosco / Peterson is now the leading supplier of baby products equipment in the country.

Cosco is Columbus' third largest corporation, employing approximately 1,150 people. The factory, one of the largest for industries of its kind, is 850,000 square feet.

On March 30, 1979, Cosco, Inc. then consisting of the Cosco Home Products Division, the Ransburg Cosco Division, the Tucker Cosco Division, the Cosco Chemicals Division and Sunset Cosco, Inc., was acquired by Walter Kidde & Company, Inc.

At Cosco, union members are involved with many metal stamping and forming operations including fabricating tube stock from roll steel. Cosco employees are engaged in chrome plating, highly sophisticated conveyorized spray painting, vinyl sewing, neat sealing and fabrication, plastic injection molding and a wide variety of assembly, maintenance and shipping jobs.

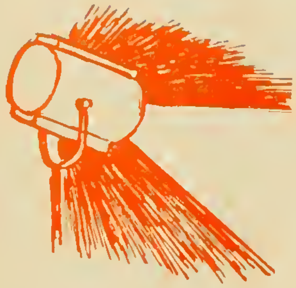
A Local 1155 member operates steel-coil slitting machinery.

Another member removes a plastic component from an injection mold.

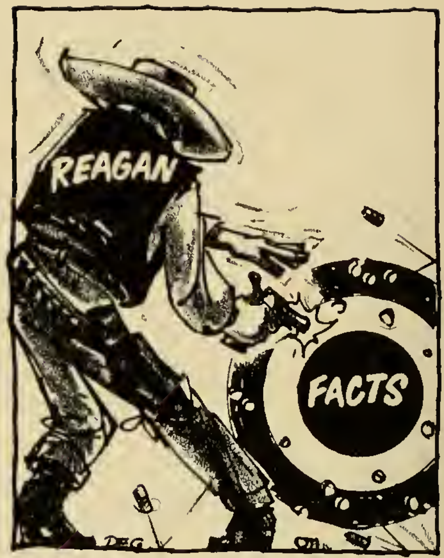
Four members at work in a metal-plating area of the plant.

Bridge-table assembly keeps three members busy in a production room.

One of the car-seat assembly areas in the busy Indiana plant.



CAMPAIGN SPOTLIGHT



Reagan and Accuracy Seldom Meet; Bush's Voting Record Often Wrong

GOP's Labor Coordinator Is Curious Appointment

Ronald Reagan, seeking to turn the nation towards his version of conservatism, has launched his campaign for the Presidency by calling on the American people to join in a "crusade" to "recapture our destiny, to take it into our own hands."

In his acceptance speech at the close of the Republican Party convention in Detroit, Reagan invoked the deity and the words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in a bold broad-based appeal to a mass television audience.

Recalling that FDR told the generation of the Great Depression that it had a "rendezvous with destiny," Reagan added: "I believe this generation of Americans today also has a rendezvous with destiny."

Some strategists in the Republican Party, aware that it claims the support of only about one-fifth of registered voters, believe that 1980 could be another 1932, when the Democrats displaced the GOP as the majority party. They feel the issues of inflation and unemployment, as well as a mood skeptical towards government, are running their way.

But, we ask ourselves, does Mr. Reagan really know and understand the issues. Instances of misstatements of fact abound in Reagan's speeches and responses to questions. They are serious because they demonstrate (1) a carelessness in his own and his staff's research; (2) a stubborn insistence often to continue to use material already discredited just because it makes a point he wants to make and (3) a weakness that might be undamaging to the nation in a presidential candidate but could be devastating in a sitting President.

Following are some recent examples of Reaganitis (statements are direct quotes from Reagan):

REAGAN: "It costs HEW (formerly Department of Health, Education and Welfare, now Department of Health and Human Services) three dollars in overhead to deliver one dollar to a needy person in this country."

FACT: Even in their wildest flights of fancy, other ultra-conservatives have never accused welfare programs of being that messed up. The fact is, it costs the agency *12* **cents** to deliver one dollar of welfare. (Reagan explains this one away by saying he's been clipping and filing items for years and sometimes he can't remember where they came from.)

REAGAN: The minimum wage "has caused more misery and unemployment than anything since the Great Depression."

FACT: The minimum wage at least assures that millions of Americans working full time will get paid enough to subsist. Virtually every Secretary of Labor in the past 30 years—Democrat and Republican alike— has testified that the minimum wage **does not** create unemployment and is healthy for the economy.

REAGAN: (Assailing what he calls President Carter's "cheap food" policy —has he been to market lately?) "At a moment when the cattle industry . . . was beginning to recover from a drop that had wiped out many cattle growers . . . they (the administration) opened the floodgates" on imported beef.

FACT: In June 1978, when the retail beef prices were soaring, the President increased the limits on imported beef approximately 13%. A cattle industry executive said that was hardly "opening the floodgates."

Reagan seems to be thinking "wrong" in three major areas—government, taxation, and defense:

- *Because he believed the federal government is "overgrown and overweight," his first act as President would be "to impose an immediate and thorough freeze on federal hiring." He would then review all programs to eliminate waste or the program itself.*

In point of fact, despite the criticism of government by Reagan and by candidate Jimmy Carter in 1976, Census Bureau data shows federal government employment has been level for ten years.

There were 2.4 million federal civilian employees in 1960. This grew to 2.9 million in 1970 and, as of 1979, was still at 2.9 million.

The skyrocketing growth in government has been at the state and local levels. With normal population growth, the spread of suburbs and the population shift to the West, Southwest and the Sunbelt, public services had to expand greatly. State and local employment grew from 6.4 million in 1960 to 10 million in 1970 to 13.1 million in 1979.

- *Charging that the tax "burden is crushing our ability and incentive to save, invest and produce," Reagan reiterated his call for a 30% income tax cut over a three-year period, starting with a 10% cut in 1981.*

This is known in Congress as the Kemp-Roth bill. It has been strongly criticized by many economists as a way of ensuring runaway inflation because it would inject scores of billions of dollars into the economy without specific purpose.

- *In the area of national security, Reagan said it would be his top priority to build up the defense forces to ensure that America "cannot successfully be threatened by a hostile foreign power."*

While many business executives express support for the Reagan candidacy, they favor tax changes to help business but are skeptical about massive tax cuts if there also are to be increases for defense.

DuPont Chairman Irving Shapiro, a key member of the Business Round Table, was quoted in the New York Times as saying this about the Reagan plan:

"The present tax cut talk is political gimmickry. If you are going to increase defense spending, which I agree should be done, then you've got to make up both the increased defense expenditures plus the loss of revenue in tax cuts, or else you start the cycle of double-digit inflation all over again. I don't think you can unless you cut government expenditures elsewhere."

BUSH'S RECORD

George Bush, Reagan's running mate, is not considered a friend of the wage earner or union member. During his two terms of service in the Congress, he voted wrong 21 times, according to labor's score card on major legislation affecting the working population. He had only one "right" vote, according to the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

Bush was the last of the Republican primary contenders to be eliminated from the presidential race. He had a strong base of support in the GOP, and his selection was seen as minimizing the risk of widespread Republican defections in November.

The vice presidential candidate is from a socially prominent New England family, the son of a former Republican senator from Connecticut. Bush made his own millions in the Texas oil fields before his election to the House in 1966 as a staunch conservative.

After losing a bid for the Senate, he was tapped for an assortment of high posts in the Nixon-Ford Administrations—as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, as Republican national chairman when the Watergate scandal was unraveling, as head of the diplomatic mission to mainland China, and as director of the CIA.

Bush laid claim to the title of moderate only in the context of a Republican convention in which Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, the Senate minority leader, was regarded by most Reagan supporters as unacceptable because he had voted for the Panama Canal Treaties.

There are policy differences between Bush and Reagan, which were revealed during the primaries . . . over the Equal Rights Amendment, over taxation, and over foreign policy matters. These differences may create problems in a Reagan-Bush federal administration.

LABOR COORDINATOR

Reagan has announced the appointment of Donald E. (Buz) Lukens as his campaign's "labor coordinator."

Given the nature of the Reagan campaign, it's certainly a curious appointment. Lukens, as a two-term Congressman from Ohio (1967-70) compiled an official AFL-CIO voting record of 82% *wrong* on issues of importance to unions and their members. He voted "wrong" 18 times, "right" only four.

Beyond his voting performance—which is bad enough—Lukens has a record which links him with one of the most unsavory organizations on the American right, Liberty Lobby, a wildly anti-minorities, anti-labor group.

●

GRAVEL FROM ALASKA

In the August *Carpenter*, we incorrectly identified a strong friend of labor, US Senator Mike Gravel, as a legislator from Arkansas. We should have said "Alaska." We apologize, and we urge Alaskan voters to vote for him in November.

Senator Jesse Helms Aims to Run Unions Out of Politics

Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) almost blew it.

He introduced a proposal in the Senate to prohibit independent political committees from using treasury funds for any form of political activity—from soliciting voluntary contributions to conducting registration and get-out-the-vote programs.

His problem was that it started out to be even-handed. In the form Helms introduced it, the plan would have prevented corporations, as well as unions, from using treasury funds to finance their Political Action Committees (PACs).

Apparently, Helms got an earful from corporate PAC leaders, and probably from the National Right to Work (for less) Committee, as well, whose work Helms was doing in introducing the legislation.

Friend of the right-wingers and corporations that he is, Helms, upon learning how great was his blunder, quickly redrafted the bill to make it one-sided like the open shop crowd and the corporations want it—that is, to prevent unions, but not to prevent corporations, from using treasury money for political purposes.

The effect of the proposal would be to drive unions out of politics and leave the field wide open to corporations and their PACs.

Specifically, Helms' revised version spells out union political activities funded by treasury money that would be prohibited. They are: "(i) Registration or get-out-the-vote campaigns, (ii) campaign materials or partisan political activities used in connection with any broadcasting, direct mail, newspaper, magazine, billboard, telephone banks, or any similar type of political communication or advertising, (iii) establishing, administering, or soliciting contributions to a separate segregated fund, or (iv) any other expenditure in connection with any election to any political office or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates for any political office."

The right of labor unions to finance these political activities with dues money had been reaffirmed by the 1976 Federal Election Campaign Act. The Helms bill would nullify this right. It would make it all but impossible for COPE and other labor PACs to function effectively if at all. It would strangle union political activity at a time when corporate PACs are proliferating rapidly. (The Federal Election Commission released figures in June, 1980 showing a total of 1,127 corporate PACs compared to 276 labor PACs.)

Predictably, supporters of the bill in the Senate are all pals, as Helms is, of the union-hating National Right to Work (for less) Committee.

Did You Know?

THIRTEENTH OF A SERIES

Statistics Tell The Story: Age, Membership And Death in The Brotherhood

Actuarial figures show a new generation of skilled members coming into the organization. Data indicates lower accident rate but higher incidence of breathing-related causes of death.

William Green, the coal miner and the second president of the American Federation of Labor, the man whom George Meany succeeded, once said: "The labor union is an elemental response to the human instinct for group action in dealing with group problems."

Certainly the founding of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, almost a century ago, was an elemental response to the perils of craft work in the 1880s. Craft tools were costly and sometimes lost or stolen. Work was often scarce and oppressive, and journeymen moved from city to city by train and wagon in periods of depression, seeking work. Almost universal problems for rank-and-file workers were the unexpected costs of a funeral for a departed fellow worker and the financial misery of widows and orphans.

In those days, workers pooled their limited resources to buy and share tools, to protect work, and to bury their dead and care for their families. The terms "mutual benefit" and "benevolent" were a part of the early language of workers' organizations. Tool benefits, burial insurance, and life insurance were primary concerns.

The founder of our union, Peter McGuire, wrote a lengthy editorial in the December, 1881, *Carpenter*, in which he stated, "We organize to rescue ourselves from poverty and dependence, the misery and uncertainty that are clouding our lives and crushing our aspirations. We organize to assist each other to secure employment, for mutual aid in case of sickness or disability, to protect each other's rights and redress our wrongs, and to obtain adequate legislation that will secure our wages from the unscrupulous sharks that infest our trade . . ."

Down through the years, the Brotherhood has done its utmost to deal with the changing "insurance" needs of its membership and members' dependents.

Our union was a pioneer in establishing the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, during the late 1920s as a haven for its senior members. The home was a form of retirement insurance for "old timers," age 65 with 30 or more years of paid-up membership in the Brotherhood. For a half century it served its purpose well . . . until changing life styles and the rise in private nursing homes and Medicare made the Home somewhat obsolete in its intended purpose. Today, former residents of the Lakeland Home are cared for at Brotherhood expense in private nursing homes.

For a number of years the Brotherhood administered a pension program for its membership with limited premiums and limited benefits, but inflation and other financial factors took their toll of this program, and the 33rd General Convention of the Brotherhood, held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1978, discontinued this program and substituted an expanded death benefits (funeral donation) program, using a portion of the per capita payments previously allocated to the pension fund.

The new program, which became effective on January 1, 1979, is financed by a per capita tax of $2.00 per member per month, for Benefit Schedule 1 (covering construction members). There is also a separate program for members for whom the per capita tax is 25¢ per member per month, identified as Benefit Schedule 2 (covering industrial members).

The General Executive Board recently received a report on the first year's operation of this new death benefits program. The report is encouraging, and the statistics are revealing. It indicates the wisdom of 33rd General Convention delegates in changing to the new benefits plan.

The Brotherhood paid out in death benefits more than $10¼ million during 1979, the first year of the program. Almost a million dollars goes out each month to those persons handling funeral costs for members and their spouses and as disability donations. (Editor's Note: You will find the most recent report on Page 35 of this issue, which shows that $882,527.00 was distributed in June of this year.)

Though these are tremendous sums to be dispensed by a single union, the income to the Fund over the same period has been more than adequate to finance the benefits.

A member can participate in the death benefits program after only two years of active membership. Benefits increase

CAUSES OF DEATH
Among Brotherhood Members
1979

Accident	370
Apoplexy	633
Appendicitis	—
Abscess	13
Anemia	11
Aneurysm	83
Asthma	6
Blood Poison	46
Bronchitis	13
Cirrhosis	144
Carcinoma	2,192
Diabetes	76
Embolism	79
Emphysema	396
Edema	10
Epilepsy	4
Fever	—
Gallstones	3
Hepatitis	9
Gastritis	3
Hemorrhage	63
Heart Disease	3,134
Homicide	30
Intestinal Obstr.	26
Influenza	2
Leukemia	67
Nerve Disorder	36
Meningitis	—
Kidney Disease	138
Paralysis	4
Peritonitis	3
Pancreatitis	14
Pneumonia	215
Rupture	—
Arthritis	6
Senility	26
Suicide	106
Sclerosis	145
Tumor	41
Tuberculosis	3
Ulcers	29
Undetermined	637
Killed in Action	—
Uremia	10
Hypertension	52
Colitis	—
Encephalitis	3
None of the above	2
Total Deaths	8,883

Distribution of Membership Eligible for Schedule 1 Benefits, December 31, 1979

Years of Membership:		0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over
Age	Total: 616,336	79,114	60,853	37,845	24,300	18,700	100,498	84,167	49,364	47,234	51,169	43,188	13,233	6,671
Under 20 ...	9,220	6,995	2,154	68	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 24	65,660	24,391	18,682	11,007	5,577	2,910	3,087	1	1	3	—	—	—	1
25 - 29	86,251	19,824	15,948	10,741	7,273	5,352	25,150	1,961	—	1	1	—	—	—
30 - 34	74,093	11,455	9,406	6,193	4,201	3,592	24,785	13,503	955	—	—	3	—	—
35 - 39	61,422	6,397	5,383	3,448	2,520	2,154	14,157	17,272	9,074	1,016	1	—	—	—
40 - 44	55,182	4,154	3,601	2,356	1,728	1,599	10,078	13,410	9,889	7,429	936	1	—	1
45 - 49	54,249	2,748	2,494	1,752	1,254	1,166	8,211	11,233	7,798	10,235	6,638	720	—	—
50 - 54	58,318	1,872	1,813	1,194	881	891	6,705	10,199	7,227	8,658	11,281	7,384	212	1
55 - 59	62,001	1,171	1,170	855	584	711	5,118	8,592	6,576	7,988	11,458	14,843	2,637	298
60 - 64	49,178	97	198	226	276	321	2,712	5,545	4,588	5,942	8,875	13,755	4,730	1,913
65 - 69	20,798	8	2	4	4	4	488	2,073	2,289	3,593	6,188	3,418	1,990	737
70 - 74	11,065	2	2	1	—	—	3	372	811	1,717	3,708	1,796	1,631	1,022
75 - 79	5,314	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	155	552	1,557	871	1,109	1,065
80 - 84	2,358	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	96	447	304	624	886
85 - 89	940	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	79	79	253	523
90 - 94	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	41	190
95 - 99	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	34

Distribution of Membership Eligible for Schedule 2 Benefits, December 31, 1979

Years of Membership:		0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over
Age	Total: 109,983	21,210	17,111	11,360	8,089	6,812	22,127	11,142	5,210	3,704	2,112	898	169	39
Under 20 ...	3,434	2,471	843	105	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 24	19,103	6,750	5,348	3,165	1,793	1,050	996	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25 - 29	18,114	4,018	3,493	2,356	1,814	1,514	4,648	271	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 - 34	14,702	2,666	2,311	1,599	1,157	1,104	3,987	1,774	103	—	—	—	—	1
35 - 39	11,612	1,723	1,590	1,141	843	784	2,731	1,919	800	81	—	—	—	—
40 - 44	10,315	1,295	1,240	881	724	671	2,399	1,618	910	535	42	—	—	—
45 - 49	9,505	968	889	733	603	562	2,144	1,531	924	784	339	28	—	—
50 - 54	9,167	734	755	635	538	521	2,049	1,519	895	755	562	198	6	—
55 - 59	8,044	514	530	545	416	375	1,839	1,340	803	776	572	292	42	—
60 - 64	4,675	69	111	195	185	230	1,157	927	604	541	392	214	38	12
65 - 69	850	2	1	5	1	—	174	190	136	131	116	66	26	2
70 - 74	259	—	—	—	—	—	2	52	30	58	44	48	19	6
75 - 79	129	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	34	28	28	22	9
80 - 84	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	15	12	4
85 - 89	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	3	4
90 - 94	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

after five years and after 30 years. It is a good program, designed to meet the need of the times.

Some of the statistical data provided to us by the actuarial firm which administers the Fund, The Martin E. Segal Company, indicates the future soundness of the new program.

The data on membership in the two charts above, for example, show the large number of young men and women who now belong to the Brotherhood and are participating in the program. The sustaining support of these younger members—primarily between the ages of 20 and 34—assures continued growth and strength for the entire death benefits program.

There were approximately 68,000 members covered by the former Brotherhood pension plan, which was discontinued in 1978. By contrast, the new death benefits program is an all-inclusive plan which draws support from all members and provides benefits for all.

There is revenue lost to the program during periods of recession, as layoffs and unemployment take their toll in membership rolls. It is during these critical times that local secretaries must do their utmost to keep their members in good standing . . . to protect their long-range benefits.

The statistics provided by our actuaries not only show the solvency of the program, incidentally, but they also reveal to some extent how members live and how they die. As the tabulation shows, Brotherhood members have avoided fatal accidents better than other workers on the national average—5.4% to 6.7%.

The two most dominant causes of death were heart conditions and carcinoma (cancer). That experience is similar to the United States male population at large. For the 10 leading causes of death the Brotherhood's experience compares with the general population as follows:

	% of Deaths	
Cause of Death	*Carpenter Experience*	*U.S. Experience*
Heart	46.1%	39.3%
Malignant neoplasms	32.2	20.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	N.A.	7.3
Accidents	5.4	6.7
Influenza, pneumonia	3.2	2.6
Suicide	1.6	2.1
Cirrhosis of liver	2.1	1.8
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	6.1	1.7
Diabetes	1.1	1.3
Arteriosclerosis	2.1	1.2

The figures show, unfortunately, that Brotherhood members suffer respiratory illnesses to a greater extent than other workers. Perhaps many are smoking too much and perhaps outdoor, seasonal work takes its toll in cases of pneumonia. As our actuaries point out, one year's experience is not statistically adequate to reach any general conclusions . . . but these are the facts as they are reported in 1980, and they bear serious consideration.

The delegation of Canadian Building Trades leaders who met recently with the Canadian Labour Minister, Gerald Regan (at the far end of the table, right), included, from left: the Brotherhood's 9th District General Executive Board member John Carruthers; Ken Rose of the IBEW; James McCambly, executive secretary of the Canadian Building Trades; Regan; an unidentified aide to the Labour Minister; Don Whan of the Boilermakers; David Cairns, Painters; and Warner Baxter, Elevator Constructors.

Canadian Construction Unions Press For Update of 1935 Wages-Hours Act

Canada's 1935 Federal Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act needs to be updated to meet the realities of the 1980s, Federal Labour Minister Gerald Regan was told at a recent meeting in Calgary, Alta.

The Act, which sets standards of pay and hours of work for contractors who bid on federal government contracts, has not had a major amendment since it was introduced.

As a result, it gives an unfair advantage to non-union contractors who obtain contracts by paying sub-standard wages and conditions, said James A. McCambly, a spokesman for 400,000 Canadian building and construction tradesmen.

McCambly presented the brief on behalf of the Canadian Executive Board of the Building and Construction Trades Department of which he is executive secretary. The Board represents 14 international unions, including the Brotherhood, and 38 Building and Construction Trades Councils in all 10 provinces and the territories.

Government departments and agencies awarded a total of $892 million in contracts in 1974-75. This is now estimated to be in excess of a one billion annual expenditure covered by this Act.

The Act's definition of "prevailing rates" should be amended to include fringe benefits and be based on current collective agreements, the brief says. By excluding fringe benefits, the rates "may be only 75% of what they should be."

"Union contractors must bid against non-union contractors who pay only fringe benefits set by law, such as minimal statutory holidays or vacation pay, and who pay the minimum wage possible," the submission notes.

The term "prevailing wage rates" served very well through the 1940s and 1950s, however, through the 1960s and 1970s, fringe benefits, such as "pension plans, supplementary health and dental plans, longer annual vacation and more statutory holidays" became prevalent. These changes were not contemplated in the original Act.

The present Act lacks any enforcement teeth and contractors can violate it "with relative impunity," the submission adds. Even if an employer was caught falsifying records, "the worst that will happen to them is that they will have to pay any money owed to tradesmen" under the current contract's terms.

The building and construction tradesmen say a new complaint processing procedure is needed and stiff penalties are required when records are falsified. When a complaint is registered, the department or agency should withhold accrued payments from the contractor. If the complaint proves correct, the money due to the tradesmen should go directly to them.

The trades were "shocked" to learn that a draft had been prepared that contemplates the removal of hours of work from the Act. Instead of being removed, they should be amended to provide for hours that would meet the reality of current collective agreements and would thus eliminate another competitive disadvantage to fair contractors.

The Act's original intent, the submission points out, was to remove wages from competition "in order that wage cutting can be prevented and fair wages ensured . . . under the principle of fair bidding."

"Competition is to be based on the management ability of the contractor to complete the project in the most efficient way," it states. "Managerial efficiency and workers productivity are thus promoted."

The submission adds: The Act "has served as a model for the development of other labour standard legislation. This role should not be abdicated."

Ninth District Board Member John Carruthers, right, discusses the presentation with Labour Minister Regan, center, and Canadian Building Trades Executive Secretary James McCambly.

Canadian Building Trades Discuss CLC Actions, Need for Unity

The second Canadian Convention of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades was held in Calgary, Alta., in July. The Brotherhood delegation to the gathering was headed by General President William Konyha.

There were nearly 200 delegates attending the sessions, representing 14 Building Trades unions and 38 BCTD councils.

In a keynote address to the convention, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine said, "there are many issues facing Canadian building trades unionists which urgently need to be discussed and acted upon on a unified national level—issues such as the health of the national economy, the development of legislation governing labor relations, the battle against non-union construction and relations between construction unions and industrial unions."

Other issues, Georgine said, will "demand unified action on behalf of all Canadian building trades unionists. For these issues, this convention will provide a forum for discussion and opportunity

Continued on Page 25

Ottawa Report

POOR HAVEN'T BENEFITED

It will take between $4 and $5 billion to bring three million Canadians above the poverty line, an economic study recently released by the Canadian Council on Social Development claims.

Stating that three decades of government spending on social programs have failed to give the poor a fairer income, the study says that the bottom 20% of Canadian families still receive only 4% of the total Canadian income. Meanwhile the top 20% (those families earning more than $32,000 a year) walk away with about 42% of the total income.

The author of the report, David Ross, says that 15% of the population still lives below the poverty line established by Statistics Canada some years ago. The 1979 official low income line for a family of three living in a major metropolitan area was $9,775. For a single person the low income line for 1979 was $5,286.

The study notes that the young, aged and women, especially singles over 65 and single heads of families, suffer the most from poverty. Ross said they are the poorest of the poor and their situation hasn't changed since 1951.

BC FOREST INDUSTRY NEEDS

High interest rates combined with a slump in the housing industry and disparity in the stumpage rates charged to small forestry firms has meant layoffs for about 5,000 forestry workers in British Columbia.

Bill King, NDP MLA, says the disparity in stumpage rates applied to small forestry firms in BC is partly to blame for the recent layoffs in the industry. He said one foreign company operating on Vancouver Island is paying stumpage rates that are, in some cases, only half as much as what small companies are paying.

The stumpage rate is the royalty charged by the province for every tree that is cut on Crown land. The discrepancies arise between rates charged on the coast and those charged in the interior. Large integrated forestry corporations on the coast often privately own timber lands while smaller firms in the interior usually operate on Crown lands, leaving room for disparities between stumpage rate payments. As well, smaller firms are often hit by a stumpage rate that does not reflect the true value of the log since there is often a three-month delay between cutting and government billings. Interior rates are also based on the price of the end product.

In addition the large integrated corporations are protected by the method used to determine the coastal rates. Those rates are based on prices set by Vancouver Log Market which has been characterized as uncompetitive because the large corporations control it.

REAL PAY OF UNIONISTS DROPS

On March 31, 1980 there were 974 major collective agreements in force in Canada covering about 2,050,000 workers in all industries except construction. Major contracts are those which cover 500 or more employees. Under those contracts, average base pay rates went up only 7.4% between March 1980 which was well below the inflation rate of 9.3% over the same period. As a result the average loss in purchasing power amounted to almost 2% over the past twelve months. Real base rates under in force contracts have been falling since December 1976 mainly because of wage controls. Since then the real drop in buying power has amounted to almost 6%.

During the first three months of this year 122 major collective agreements were signed which cover about 395,000 employees. New agreements provide for future increases in base rates averaging 9.0% annually which is higher than 8.1% of the final three months of 1979 but is the same as the rate obtained during the July-September period.

Workers continued to move to longer-term agreements and cost of living adjustment (COLA) clauses during the first quarter of this year—a trend which began a year ago.

UNEMPLOYED

Illustration from a cartoon by Stampone, AFL-CIO News

When Unemployment Hits, How Are You Going to Cope?

The grim news of the summer, which brought official reports that the United States is rapidly sinking into recession, sent shock waves through Washington, D.C.

The talk of balanced budgets is now being replaced by talk of tax cuts, job-creation programs and other action to bring about economic recovery.

But with more than 8 million people already out of work and layoffs spreading, the question is how people are going to cope from now until the recovery begins early next year.

Above all else, unemployment is personal and affects individual families. And that is where social programs and public assistance and labor's community services operations come in.

The AFL-CIO Community Services network works closely with United Way nationally and locally to help those in need. There are 276 specialists, called Community Services Liaison Representatives, who are assigned by city central labor councils to United Way agencies to get help to workers and families in need.

However, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Walter Davis points out that the problem of plant shutdowns in the auto and rubber industries and runaway shops elsewhere has a serious impact on a community and requires federal legislation to cushion the impact of such actions.

With the auto industry particularly hard-hit, the United Auto Workers Community Services Department has moved into action. The UAW provides advice to members on jobless benefits, Social Security, health problems, social services, food stamps, family and credit counseling, trade adjustment benefits, mortgage commitments and legal aid.

With Michigan suffering 14% unemployment, well above the national rate of 7.8%, millions of brochures and guides have been distributed to guide the unemployed towards help.

One brochure — "How to Survive Unemployment, Personal Crisis" — was sent out to some 600,000 jobless by the Michigan Employment Security Commission. While the specific advice applies to Michigan, the general guidelines can be valuable to the unemployed in most other states. Here are the chief points:

- **Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)** — *You're entitled to ADC if you are a parent or relative of a needy child living with you and you are responsible for his or her care and support. Dependent children qualify for aid up to age 18 (or up to 21 if they attend school or vocational training regularly). You're also entitled to ADC if you are pregnant and meet other eligibility requirements.*

Eligibility is determined according to state assistance standards by comparing family needs with income. Allowable exemptions include: your homestead; clothes; household goods; assets worth up to $1,500 for one child or up to $2,000 if you have two or more family members; and the earnings of children under age 14 who are full-time students.

- **Food Stamps** — You may be eligible for food stamps, which can help stretch your food dollars. Your household will qualify if your net monthly income is not over the maximum or your assets are not worth more than the figure set by your state Department of Social Services. If you live in your own home, the value is excluded from your assets.

The amount of food stamps for which your household may be eligible depends on: 1. The size of the household; 2. All current and expected monthly income of every household member; 3. Shelter and dependent care up to the maximum allowed, and 4. Medical expenses for household members age 60 or over receiving Social Security disability benefits or Supplementary Security Income (SSI).

- **Unemployment Insurance** — *You will probably qualify if you have lost your job. Contact your state unemployment insurance office. The amount of benefits will vary state to state since there are no federal standards.*

However, to qualify you must be registered with the state unemployment office, be willing and able to work and not already getting benefits from another state or the federal government.

- **Mortgage arrangements** — If you are unable to meet your mortgage payments because of unemployment, an extended strike, illness or other circumstances beyond your control, contact your mortgage lender immediately to discuss the situation.

If you have an FHA-insured mortgage, contact the local office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to discuss your situation. If you have a VA loan, contact the local Veterans Administration office.

- **Utility Assistance** — *You may qualify for help with your utility bills if you are having trouble paying them or are threatened with a shut-off. Contact your community services representative.*

- **Social Security benefits** — Do you qualify for retirement or survivors or disability benefits? Retired workers and their dependents are eligible for retirement benefits starting as early as age 62. But the amount will be reduced permanently, based on the number of months you receive payments before reaching age 65.

- **Supplemental Security Income (SSI)** — *You may be eligible for monthly SSI if you are 65 or older or if you are blind or disabled at any age. You may be eligible for full SSI payments if your monthly income is less than $20 or, if you work, your monthly wages are less than $65.*

For eligibility information, contact your nearest Social Security office.

The labor movement's vast network of community services, working closely with United Way organizations and public agencies, is committed to helping people in times of need. Now is one of those times.

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

How Much Is A 'Spoonful'?

"Take two teaspoons of medicine after each meal."

"One tablespoon four times a day."

Easy-to-follow instructions, right? Not always, says an Assistant Professor of Pharmacy at the University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Pharmacy.

It seems a spoonful is not always a spoonful and that can lead to mistakes in taking medication, notes Dr. Michael Kimminau.

Part of the problem is measuring medicines with household teaspoons and tablespoons, he explains. Spoons from different sets may be slightly different sizes.

Then there's the question of what you consider a full spoonful to be. Some think it's rounded. Others think it's level.

Errors are made with both teaspoons and tablespoons, but more are made with tablespoons, Kimminau told us. One reason is that people may use dessert spoons for tablespoons, thinking they're the same size. They're not. A tablespoon is bigger.

How serious might such measuring mistakes be? Taking too much of a medicine might lead to toxic effects. Taking too little might lessen effectiveness. Obviously, a careful measure is more crucial with more powerful drugs. But even with over-the-counter preparations, dosing errors can make a difference.

Would the measuring spoons we use for cooking measure medicines more accurately?

Even with these, results were not too good in Kimminau's study. The volume may be fairly accurate, he points out. But how do you tell what's a full spoonful or what isn't? It's still a matter of individual interpretation.

Fortunately, there are several so-called "oral dosing devices." Among those you may find at your pharmacy are cylindrical spoons (dose is measured in the calibrated handle), oral dosing cups, and oral dosing syringes. The syringes can come in handy for pediatric doses, since you can squirt the medication into a baby's mouth and avoid the problem of spilling.

Should such a dosing device be part of our home health care supplies? Not a bad idea, Kimminau believes. He urges you to check with your physician and especially your pharmacist as to which type might best meet your personal health care needs. If it's for use with your baby or child, check with your pediatrician.

As a follow-up to his research so far, Kimminau is now doing a study comparing the accuracy of oral dosing devices.

Meanwhile, he has one more *very important caution.* It won't help to buy such a dosing device unless you use it correctly. *Ask your pharmacist to show you how.*

Provided as a public service by the American Physical Fitness Research Institute (APFRI), 824 Moraga, Drive, West Los Angeles, Calif. 90049.

Winn-Dixie Boycott Ends

"It's a breakthrough," said United Food and Commercial Workers President William Wynn in announcing a procedural agreement between the union and the Winn-Dixie company which includes an end to the union's hard-fought two-and-one-half-year boycott of the company's stores.

Wynn said the company has agreed to abide by proper procedures pursuant to federal law and National Labor Relations Board regulations in union representational campaigns among Winn-Dixie workers.

"In addition," Wynn said, "the company has agreed to engage in informal non-bargaining discussion with the union following any certification by the NLRB of the results of an election for a period of at least 30 days. This is another important breakthrough in establishing the rights of these workers to freely decide on union representation."

AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department Secretary-Treasurer Earl D. McDavid, hailed the agreement as a turning point and he expressed hope that this is the beginning of an enlightened future in relations with Winn-Dixie.

Brand Names Listed For Eyeglass Boycott

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has endorsed a nationwide consumer boycott of the products of Marine Optical Co. of Brockton, Mass., which manufactures eyeglass frames under the following brand names:

Bonjour, Voila, Vera, Aviance, Winks, Cotton Candy, Neferttite, Tech, Country-Western, Trofy and Director.

RECALLS

Under laws administered by CPSC, an estimated 117 million potentially hazardous products have been called back from the marketplace and consumers since 1973 (when CPSC was created). Most of these were voluntarily recalled by manufacturers who established programs to repair or replace the products, or to refund the purchase price. Recent actions include the following:

Asbestos Paper

CPSC has announced its intent to ban asbestos paper which is sold directly to consumers or installed by workers in consumers' homes.

When asbestos paper is cut, folded or torn (such as during installation or removel), or if the product is damaged, it can release asbestos fibers. Inhalation of asbestos fibers can cause lung disease and cancer.

Asbestos paper is used primarily to insulate hot water pipes and heat ducts and to protect walls from heat-producing appliances such as stoves and ovens. It also is used for shelf-lining, kitchen counter protection, placemats and automotive muffler repairs.

Asbestos paper is a gray-white, paper-like material about ⅛ inch thick or less, usually packaged in rolls. It is sold in hardware stores or other retail outlets which specialize in home repair supplies.

Consumers should leave asbestos paper in place if it is in good condition and is being used as fireproofing, such as behind a stove or around a stove pipe.

However, asbestos paper should be removed and thrown away if it is used for placemats, shelf paper, hot pads, bin liners, barbecue liners, oven shelf liners or closet liners. Before removal, consumers should dampen the surface with water to reduce the release of fibers. The paper should then be tightly sealed inside a plastic bag for disposal.

Consumers should return any unopened packages of asbestos paper to the place of purchase.

Hair Dryers:

More than one-half million hair dryers and styling combs which were manufactured with asbestos are being recalled.

The two firms conducting the recall have agreed to replace the asbestos linings in the hair products.

The recall includes tens of thousands of hand-held dryers manufactured by the Andis Company, of Racine, Wisconsin, and sold to professional barbers and beauticians since 1973. Some salons may have resold the dryers to consumers.

The styles and model numbers include: Electro Dryer, model ED, Electro Dryer

Continued on Page 37

Toll-free CPSC hotline 800-638-8326. Maryland only 800-492-8363. Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, 800-638-8333.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Brotherhood Locals In Copper Shutdown

On July 1, 1980, one day after current agreements expired, a group of 26 unions, including our own United Brotherhood, began a strike against the nation's copper industry after reaching a bargaining impasse over wages, a cost-of-living adjustment, and other fringe benefits.

Brotherhood members affected by the walkout are mostly maintenance carpenters. The United Steelworkers of America represents approximately 80% of the nation's copper workers, but it coordinates its bargaining with other unions through the National Nonferrous Industry Conference.

Among the 40,000 workers involved in the strike are Brotherhood members of Local 238, Ajo., Ariz.; Local 221, Morence, Ariz.; Local 425, El Paso, Tex., and Local 987, Santa Rita and Hurley, N.M. (involving workers at Tyrone, N.M.) — all employees of Phelps Dodge Corp.; Local 1538, Miami, Ariz. — employees of three companies in the area; Local 1041, Winkelman, Ariz.; Local 971, Reno, Nev. (at Ely, Nev.); and Local 987, Santa Rita and Hurley, N.M. —all employees of the Kennecott Copper Corp.; and Local 88, Anaconda, Mont.—employees of Atlantic Richfield.

Two general representatives—Ben Collins of El Paso, Tex., and Bob Harris of Kalispell, Mont.—are working with the locals and the coordinating committee to achieve a settlement. Collins reports that talks are not expected to resume until after Labor Day. There are frequent shutdowns by industry management during the summer months for plant overhauls. Brotherhood locals are concerned this time, because in some areas outside contractors are being called in to perform work assigned to Brotherhood members. Litigation to fight this practice is underway.

The Brotherhood has been a participant in coordinated bargaining with the copper-producing companies for several years.

•

Attend your local union meetings regularly

Kenosha County Benefits Due?

If you worked in the jurisdiction of the Kenosha County Carpenters, Local 161, Wisconsin, from May, 1957 to May, 1980, and, if your employer deducted money from your pay for vacation fund contributions, and if you believe you may still be due some benefits for the Kenosha Carpenters, Local 161 Vacation Trust Fund, then contact the Board of Trustees of the Fund, and they will determine if any benefits are still due to you. When writing, include your full name, current address, and Social Security number. It would also be helpful to have the employer's name or firm you worked for. Write: Kenosha Carpenters Local 161, Vacation Fund, 5516 10th Avenue, Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140.

Locals Warned About Phony Paper

Local union members in the Kansas City area are warned that a new publication entitled, the "Mid-States Labor News," distributed free by the "Labor News Corporation," Des Moines, Ia., is not endorsed or supported by the labor press or by any legitimate trade union organization.

The 64-page quarterly publication is being mailed from Omaha, Neb., and it is filled with advertising from Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois firms. All of its news material has been clipped directly from other publications.

The unendorsed publication violates the principles of the labor press in one way by publishing irrelevant advertising paid for by "a friend." One Kansas City union officer has pointed out that "the huge mass of advertising and the outdated material shows that the purpose is to make a profit from questionably-useful advertising, and not provide a service to unions or their members."

VOC Committees Named By Two Locals

Two local unions have pledged their support of the Brotherhood's drive to organize the unorganized by forming Voluntary Organizing Committees (VOC).

A VOC committee was formed by **Local 2177, Martinsville, Ind.,** and members include Jim Davis, Judy Baty, Donna Ashbrook, Roxann Adams, and William Hughes.

Local 3172, Dodson, La., also established a VOC committee. Lee Gland is chairman of the committee, and Ann Woods and Danny E. Graham are committee members.

Ontario Carpenters Ratify New Contract

More than 12,000 striking Ontario Carpenters ratified a contract recently, giving them pay increases ranging up to $2.45 an hour over two years.

The Carpenters, whose strike since mid-June crippled most industrial, commercial and institutional construction across the province, agreed to return to work in July.

Bargaining representatives of 35 locals of the United Brotherhood voted about 65% in favor of the contract.

Edmonton Rep Named To Alberta Board

Three trade unionists, including a Brotherhood member, were among six new appointments to the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations, to permit simultaneous hearings in Edmonton and Calgary, or elsewhere in the province, as required. The new representatives of CLC affiliates on the Alberta BIR are: **Raymond B. Drisdelle,** business manager of Millwright Local 1460, Edmonton, Alta., **Michael Tamtom,** president of District 18, United Mine Workers of America; and **Bryan van Rassel,** international representative, Energy and Chemical Workers' Union.

Pompano Beach Officers

Production and maintenance employees of the Chris-Craft pleasure boat manufacturing company at Pompano Beach, Fla., are members of Local 2712. Their current officers are shown above: Front row, from left, George Kadar, past recording secretary; William Biello, president; Willard Masters, International representative; and John Adams, vice president. Second row, Robert Taylor, financial secretary; Kenz P. Everett, trustee; John Klein, trustee; Archie Stephens; chief steward; and Jeff Garrison, warden.

63rd Convention, Ontario Provincial Council in Ottawa

The 63rd Biennial Convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters was held early this year in Ottawa, with 77 delegates from 34 local unions and four district councils. There was one fraternal delegate from New York State, and two participants from the General Office, including General Secretary John Rogers. The picture above shows the convention delegates assembled outside the convention hall.

California Locals Settle 2-Wk. Dispute

Some 5,000 Brotherhood Carpenters throughout Northern California were back at work in late July, after a successful conclusion to a two-week strike against the Associated General Contractors.

Members of the 46 Northern Counties achieved significant wage gains, the elimination of language threatening union jobs, and the establishment of a major medical program for retirees.

Key issue in the dispute was the inclusion of contract language to protect union members against the loss of work to non-union subcontractors on union construction projects.

The chief negotiator for the northern California locals, John Rebeiro, praised the solidarity of some 25,000 Building Tradesmen in the area who honored Brotherhood picketlines. Construction workers from other unions stayed off the struck construction sites, including those sites where employers had set up so-called "reserve gates" which can't be legally picketed.

Brotherhood members won a 12.5% pay package, increasing existing wage and fringe benefits by $2.30 an hour. Negotiators called the medical program for retirees "the big breakthrough," but they also called attention to a 50% increase in the negotiated disability insurance program.

Just three days after the settlement of the AGC dispute, the Building Industry Assn. of Superior California, which includes residential builders in the Sacramento metropolitan area, approved a contract affecting another 400 to 500 Carpenters. The use of non-union subcontractors had been a major issue in that dispute, too.

Peoria Local Backs Strike with Boycott

Members of Local 183, Peoria, Ill., employed by Advance Millwork, Inc. have been on strike since May 16 in a dispute over contract language and wages. Strikebreakers have been brought in by the company, but plant production has almost stopped because of an area-wide boycott of Advance products which is gaining widespread support from the Building Trades of the area.

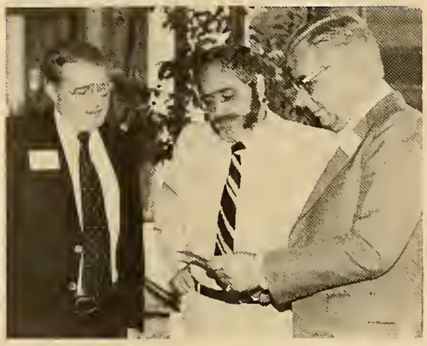
Workers on two apartment complexes recently refused to use Advance Millwork's struck products. *The Voice of Labor*, a Central Illinois labor newspaper, has given strong support to the strikers and the boycott.

The local union states that relations with the company had been good prior to the current dispute. This time, however, the company has proposed language in the contract regarding arbitration procedures which the local feels will nullify what little grievance protection employees enjoyed under the old contract.

It is also felt that the dispute is being prolonged by delaying actions of the company's attorney, who previously represented Associated Building Contractors (ABC) in Nebraska.

The local has offered to drop its demands for language improvements and settle for modest wage increases, but, as we go to press, the company seems intent on maintaining its fixed position.

Millwright Labor-Management in Atlanta



A joint labor-management meeting of Millwrights and contractors was held in Atlanta, Ga., in June, with 40 employers and 50 union representatives attending. Management sponsor of the gathering was the Crane and Rigging Assn. Brotherhood participants were led by General Secretary John Rogers, shown in the accompanying picture with Al White of the Atlantic Plant Maintenance Corp., Chicago, Ill., and Donald Saunders, chairman of the National Millwright Contractors Assn., Syracuse, N.Y.

Part of the gathering of Millwrights and contractors in Atlanta.

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

MAN OF THE YEAR

Robert P. Argentine, secretary-treasurer and executive business manager of the Carpenters' District Council of Western Pennsylvania, was honored as Labor's Man of the Year by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Building and Construction Trades Council at a banquet held at the Holiday Inn in New Kensington, Pa. Over 800 Building Tradesmen and their wives joined in the festivities honoring the council leader.

The Pennsylvania Senate issued an honorary proclamation. A letter of praise came from Gov. Dick Thornburgh.

Bob Argentine's career in the labor movement started in 1954 when he was elected recording secretary of Carpenters Local 142, an office he still holds. In the years since then, he has worked long and hard as a business representative and as secretary-treasurer of the Western Pennsylvania District Council.

HIKER-CARVER

On May 6, 1979, Anton Iraola, of Local 53, White Plains, N.Y., walked 60 miles in three hours and 40 minutes in a volunteer effort to raise funds for the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

The "walkathon" took place in White Plains, N.Y., and, before entering the event, Iraola pledged that he would donate to the Association 10 cents for every mile that he walked. Iraola achieved the highest mileage of any of the volunteer participants. After a 60-mile hike, his total contribution amounted to $6.00. His local union also donated a total of $10.00 to the cause.

In his spare time, Iraola is a superb wood carver. One of his masterpieces, a hand-carved reproduction of the Brotherhood shield, was presented to General President Emeritus William Sidell by Local 53 in 1978, at the 33rd General Convention in St. Louis, Mo.

Three plaques carved by Anton Iraola. The center one is called "The Oak of Gernika."

SCOUTING AWARD

John S. O'Brien, Carpenters Local 2046, Martinez, Calif., is a recipient of the George Meany Award for his many contributions to Scouting, serving as institutional representative, scoutmaster, member of the council's property committee and Order of the Arrow. O'Brien has his Scouter's Key, Wood Badge Beads and District Award of Merit. He was also outstanding scoutmaster for the district in 1976.

O'Brien is currently a trial board member of Carpenters Local 2046 and a delegate to his district council.

ANOTHER SCOUTER

Organized labor's highest award for service to youth through the program of the Boy Scouts of America was awarded to David G. Hager, at right, assistant business representative of Carpenters' Local 1650, Lexington, Ky. The ceremony was conducted by Ronald Collins, left, chairman of the Thoroughbred District Council of Scouting. David Hager was instrumental in establishing a new troop and has been a scouting coordinator for a number of years. In addition to his involvement in scouting, David Hager is on the board of directors of Hunter Foundation (an H.M.O.) and the March of Dimes, as well as being an officer in the Lions Club.

SCOUT SCHOLARSHIP

Chester Arterburn, 42, of Local 777, Harrisonville, Mo., was recently selected by the Boy Scouts of America as one of 12 national winners of a 1980 AFL-CIO Wood Badge Scholarship. The Wood Badge is the highest training offered by the Boy Scouts.

The scholarship will enable Arterburn, who is a scoutmaster in the Heart of America Council, to attend the BSA's eight-day Wood Badge Training Course, where he will get advanced training in outdoorsmanship and in becoming a Boy Scout leader. The AFL-CIO will pay the complete tuition and course fee for his training experience.

HARD HAT CREST

Local 2564, Grand Falls, Nfld. recently held a contest for children of union members to design an appropriate crest for the local union. The winner was Denise Warren, Glenwood, who received a $300 check and plaque for the best design. The design has now been put on a decal suitable for wearing on hard hats.

Ms. Warden

STICK IT
On Your Hard Hat

The Brotherhood Organizing Department has Hard Hat Pencil Clips like the one shown above available at 40¢ each (singly or in quantity). The clips keep your marking pencils handy and they display in red and blue letters the fact that you're a member of the UBC. Each clip comes with a 3½" pencil stub already clipped in and ready to go. Just peel off the adhesive cover and apply the clip to your hard hat.

Order a Hard Hat Pencil (GO-406) as follows: Send 40¢ in cash, check or money order to UBC Organizing Department, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Be sure to enclose your full name and address.

Parkinson's Disease '80 Campaign Donors

The General Office of the United Brotherhood in Washington, D.C., continues to receive contributions from individual members, local unions, and district councils in its campaign to raise funds for the American Parkinson's Disease Association.

These are recent contributors:

Local 7—W. Kulyk.
Local 8—Joseph Shallcross.
Local 10—Greer Hugh, Daniel Carlson.
Local 13—Andrew Bergquist.
Local 14—Charles Jones.
Local 15—Alfred Moll, John Sorensen, Philip J. Yutko, Ivar Larsson.
Local 19—Buford O'Brien.
Local 20—Michael Wagner.
Local 22—Richard Higuera, Peter McCarty, Sam Weiner, Jr.
Local 24—John Losnes, James Nagy F. A. Odell.
Local 25—H. L. Carlstrom.
Local 32—Antoine Beaulieu.
Local 33—James A. Dunn, Edward McCusker.
Local 34—A. J. Chisholm, Richard Wells.
Local 42—Policarpo Cacicedo, U. T. Haapakoski, Chester Johnson.
Local 43—George Santos.
Local 47—John Kuehn.
Local 54—Andrew Ezgeta, Joseph Svec, Jr.
Local 58—Raymond Olsen, Hobert Penley.
Local 62—Ken Cozzie.
Local 64—Harold M. Elkins.
Local 67—Edmund Ward, Francis Alexander.
Local 71—Danny Harrington.
Local 80—Delray Anderson, Robert LeBlanc, George L. Price, John Short.
Local 94—John MacHado.
Local 100—Ronald Dahlke.
Local 104—Arnold Cox.
Local 107—Maleo Petrosinelli.
Local 117—Edgar Weber.
Local 131—George Berdar, Danny Chan.
Local 135—Szaja Abramowiez, Melvin Eckhaus, Israel Hubelbank, Irving Perl.
Local 162—Alvin Gerlacher.
Local 163—William Collins.
Local 181—Alvin Stenzel.
Local 184—Ralph W. Lemaster.
Local 191—Leonard King.
Local 194—L. Kelleher.
Local 198—Scott Kirk, C. C. Thompson.
Local 199—Walter Anderson, Nicholas Jelaca.
Local 200—George Brokaw.
Local 210—Gregory Nirschel, William Yewush.
Local 211—Joseph Davis.
Local 213—A. B. Anderson, E. C. Gehrels.
Local 215—Stanley Jones.
Local 218—Richard Gascoigne, John Linardy, James B. Mitchell, George Parsons, Anthony Zollo.
Local 226—Robert Shibley, Andrew Stoltz.
Local 257—Philip Gustavson, Mike J. Klincewicz, George McNeil, James M. Wilson.
Local 262—Thomas Dias.
Local 264—L. A. Kitzinger.
Local 266—Harry W. Reid.
Local 280—Edgar Cooper.
Local 284—Harold E. Carlson, Herbert Lindstrom.
Local 297—Clarence Taylor.
Local 300—Douglas Dole.
Local 304—Sid Dycus.
Local 341—Paul Dzenciolowsky, Bruno Zientek.
Local 359—Joseph DeBenedictis.
Local 366—Morris Kleiman, George Lorentson.
Local 368—Louis A. Balson.
Local 374—George Mislin, John Rudin.
Local 379—Chester Murdock, Mike Young.
Local 385—Louis Blumenthal, Mario Raguzin.
Local 393—Corbet Johnson.
Local 398—George Berdar.
Local 401—E. Krueger.
Local 402—Robert Jubenville.
Local 412—Fritz Bjorkland.
Local 417—Stanley Mattson.
Local 419—Ferdinano Fabsits.
Local 442—Otis Joiner, Sara Joiner.
Local 448—Everett Johnson, Charles Sircher.
Local 465—John Black.
Local 470—Olav Bratbak, John K. Hoppe.
Local 472—Victor Brewer.
Local 480—Oliver Bohnenstiehl.
Local 488—Karl K. Locbel, Manuel Outeiral, Anthony Salvo.
Local 503—H. H. Heterbring.
Local 504—Harry Leibowitz.
Local 538—Harry Olson.
Local 562—Virgil Hutt.
Local 563—Charles S. Raia.
Local 586—Reuben Thompson.
Local 608—Denis Sheehan.
Local 621—Daniel Tarr.
Local 626—Hazimvery Ozog.
Local 642—Leroy Griffith.
Local 651—L. George Boggs.
Local 690—F. D. Gallahar.
Local 695—Marlin M. Barta.
Local 696—Brian Blair.
Local 721—Rodney Krone, John Nummelin.
Local 742—Raymond Sanders.
Local 743—Larry McKinsey.
Local 745—S. Fujita, Albert Sahamoto, Masao Sumimoto.
Local 747—Louis Lee.
Local 769—Ernest Hixson, Harold Jones.

Continued on Page 24

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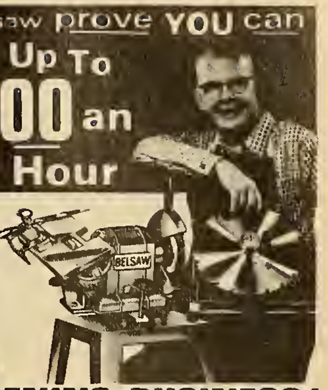

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Local 916—Leonard Wagner.
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Local 945—M. Schulte.
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Local 1050—Louis S. Moccia.
Local 1052—Harold Nyberg.
Local 1065—Erick Faaborg.
Local 1089—T. R. Christian.
Local 1093—H. Bussmann, Edward LeTellier.
Local 1098—Thomas Fox.
Local 1108—Charles Roberts.
Local 1143—Edwin Pruess.
Local 1149—Robert Ewen, F. Lewis, Arnold Orio, Louis Schmidt.
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Local 1184—Robert Freimanis.
Local 1185—Martin Derlak, Raymond Selan.
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Local 1335—Wallace Blatt, Byron Flint.
Local 1342—Benjamin DaCosta, Leonard Devlin, William Koehler, Eric Lindberg.
Local 1351—Matthew Weaver.
Local 1353—Apolonio Martinez.
Local 1394—Henry B. Woods.
Local 1400—John Harry, Colon Kornder.
Local 1407—Francis Heisterman.
Local 1408—Clem Underwood.
Local 1437—John Williams.
Local 1453—Howard E. Fields, Victor Steadman.
Local 1456—Fred Bentsen, Rene Fischer.
Local 1485—Walter Wintek.
Local 1490—James Starforth.
Local 1497—Frank Reinhardt.
Local 1536—Francis Schreck.
Local 1538—Ray Jensen.
Local 1553—P. Lomnitz.
Local 1559—Sylvina Staats.
Local 1595—Martin Arnold.
Local 1598—B. Leavitt.
Local 1618—Edward Martin.
Local 1644—Lorenz Heineman.
Local 1650—William Loveless.
Local 1752—Hubert Gessford.
Local 1772—Sirvio.
Local 1775—H. L. Chandler.
Local 1780—Odes Cremer, Carl Henderson.
Local 1784—Hugo Wolf.
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Local 2231—Frank D'Angelo, Sr.
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Local 2710—William Cannizzaro, Wesley McFadden, Charles Raffa.
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Local 2719—Ed A. Cooper.
Local 2738—Henry Elmore.
Local 2795—Al Iannone.
Local 2815—Oland Williams.
Local 2947—Leonard Vattiato.
Local 3127—Irving Nachman.
Local 3206—Joe Sopcisak.
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Local #'s—2, 14, 30, 90, 105, 181, 184, 302, 333, 361, 448, 475, 627, 703, 714, 742, 900, 1078, 1250, 1274, 1292, 1408, 1743, 1784, 1835, 1987, 2030, 2051, 2168, 2403, 2463, 2520, 2548, 2713, 2743, 2848, 3108.

No Local #'s—Marvin Alexander, O. E. Brady, H. J. Cetherland, W. E. Clark, W. Ben Collins, Mr. & Mrs. Douglass, R. R. Fugason, Peter Gerakes, J. Gillen, Roy Greene, Emil Haack, Mrs. T. J. Houweling, Junius M. Huggins, Francis Jacobsen, J. J. Janiszewski, Leo Kaelin, Theodore Kammerer, Jay Kimball, George Kruvalis, Lydia Kubik, G. A. McNeil, W. L. Moon, George Mitchell, Bud Moore, Tom Mott, Harry Nelson, David A. Norager, Talbert Odegard, William B. Penn, S. Platock, Ben C. Reckart, A. Richard, J. E. Richards, Glen R. Rose, Mike Ryan, H. Schectman, Arthur Sikes, Albert Spring, Gerald Steelman, Max Steinle, Clarence Suiter, A. M. Torp, Joseph Vandekerkhoff, Henry Vanninen, E. B. West, H. M. Williams.

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What Has the Union Meant to Me? Three Readers Tell Their Experiences

The term "trade unionism" has special significance for many Brotherhood members. To some, it connotes freedom and independence and to others, it represents higher wages, better working conditions, and invaluable benefits.

The Brotherhood is aware, in particular, of the feelings of two local union members and the family of a third member, all of whom recently expressed in writing their impressions about unionism.

Donald E. Mote, a retired member of Local 235, Riverside, Calif., grew up in Oregon and started working in the lumber industry in the 1930s. At that time, the industry was not unionized, and workers toiled under oppressive conditions. Mote "worked like a coal-mine mule in those little sawmills for 30 cents an hour." He was "very poor, and lived in company houses which were little more than box and batten shacks, made from rough-sawn lumber."

Mote recalls one incident that both illustrated what the situation was like for unprotected, unorganized workers and convinced him of the necessity to unionize. "The boss' wife belonged to some sort of community lady's club, and one holiday season, they made up baskets of food and clothing to give to the poor. Through some quirk of happen-stance she wound up at the door of one of her husband's employees with a food basket. He politely but firmly informed her that he wasn't interested in charity, and that all he needed was a decent living wage, so that he could provide for himself and his family. She took it as a personal affront and flew into a rage and slapped him. Next day when he went to work, his terminal check was waiting for him."

According to Mote, employers ultimately drove their workers to unionize. "If the employing class had always done the right thing by labor, and had always given their employees a fair shake, I don't think the men would have ever bothered to go union."

Chuck Gentles, a member of Local 2801, Oroville, Calif., was also raised in a lumber town and worked for the lumber industry. A historical look at working conditions over the past century has taught him the importance of trade unionism. "Before the Civil War there was virtually no such thing as workers rights. People were paid a wage that would let them live a substandard existence," he recalled in a recent issue of *The Union Register*. In those days, "when a man became unable to work—because of age, disability, or any other reason—he was without any means of work." Today's workers' benefits include higher wages, unemployment and disability payments, state compensation, welfare, Social Security, and paid vacation time. Writes Gentles, "It was not the companies that gave you all this. It was due to the Union, after hard-fought battles and strikes, that these wages and benefits were made possible."

Finally, family members of Edward Light, a deceased member of Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa., recently wrote to the Brotherhood expressing their "sincere thanks and deep appreciation for all you have done," for "the wonderful benefits," and for the "Union Organization." Light, who lived to the age of 99, truly "loved his union and his trade."

Yes, It's Backwards

As many of our sharp-eyed readers noted, one of the pictures on the July cover of *The Carpenter* was, as they say in the printing trades, "flopped" — printed backwards.

Louis Polo of Local 366, Clearwater, Fla., not only noted that the guardsmen were holding their rifles in their right hands instead of their left and that the medal of the man in the foreground was on the right side instead of the left, but he assures us that the "8" on the face of the clock in the tower is misplaced. We had a hard time seeing that with a magnifying glass . . . But, he's right.

Also, we should note that the men in the splendid uniforms are not Royal Canadian Mounties, as we stated, but members of a Guards Regiment of the Canadian military. We have that on the good authority of Leslie Hulcoop of Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

We stand corrected.

US Labor Department Asked to Define 'Reasonable' Mortgage Rates under ERISA

At a time of soaring interest rates, the managers of some employee pension plans want to make loans at lower interest rates to plan participants and beneficiaries. The National Coordinating Committee for Multiemployer Plans (NCCMP), a coalition that represents various pension plans, has asked the Department of Labor to take a position that would allow such loans under certain circumstances.

Currently, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) allows employee benefit plans to make loans to participants or beneficiaries if, among other things, the interest rate charged is "reasonable." Yet there is a danger that the Department of Labor may rule that a "reasonable rate" must be the "prevailing rate" of interest.

The NCCMP urged the Department to adopt a standard under which the "reasonableness" of an interest rate would be based on the specific facts and circumstances of each case. In this regard, the determination would be similar to ERISA's "prudence" requirements that now govern loans made by pension plans to the general public. Under the prudence requirements there is no strict correspondence between the "prevailing rate" and pension plan interest rates to the public.

The NCCMP argues that, in recent months, an interest rate of 10 to 11% may have met the investment objectives of a mortgage loan program, even though the so-called "prevailing rate" was 16 to 17%. But if the Department had required a "strict prevailing rate" test for two participants and beneficiaries, pension plans would have found themselves in a position of offering a "prudent" rate of 10 or 11% to the general public, but required to charge a "reasonable" rate of 15 or 16% to their own participants and beneficiaries.

CANADIAN TRADES

Continued from Page 16

to formulate plans of action."

Among the 33 major resolutions adopted by the convention was one recommended by the Canadian Executive Board of the Building and Construction Trades Department calling on each affiliate of the department to withhold the payment of per capita tax to the Canadian Labour Congress until a number of structural changes and specific issues are resolved. The unions contribute about 20% of the CLC budget.

In another resolution the convention called upon the Canadian federal government to adopt a policy of full employment and training of Canadians before resorting to immigration to fill temporary regional skill shortages.

During the two-day sessions, the delegates, alternates and guests were addressed by a number of prominent Canadian labour and government officials, including Gerald Regan, labour minister of Canada; L. Young, labour minister of Alberta, Mayor Ross Alger of Clargary and G. Gauvin, director of the Industrial Contractor Association's labour relations committee.

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BAD COMPANY

"But how on earth did you come to get so completely intoxicated?" asked the judge.

"I got into bad company, Your Honor," replied the drunk. "You see, there were four of us. I had a bottle of whiskey—and the other three don't touch the stuff."

ARE YOU STILL CLICING?

THAT FIGGERS

One millwright has discovered how to come away from Las Vegas with a small fortune . . . take a large fortune.

BE IN GOOD STANDING

TRIPPED UP

A foreman was watching a new apprentice on the job. Every other man would pick up two 2 x 4's and carry them with him, but the new man picked up only one at a time. Thinking perhaps the new man couldn't manage the weight of both 2 x 4's, the foreman stopped him and inquired why he was carrying only one 2 x 4 at a time.

"Don't worry, boss. I guess those other guys are just too lazy to make two trips like me."

BLESSED BE THE NAG

A guy went to the track and won three hundred dollars. Thinking his luck would hold, he went back the next day ready to make a killing. As he was looking over the horses set to run in the last race, he noticed a priest making signs over one of the nags. Thinking that he had really lucked in, the guy bet every nickel he had won and every cent he could scrape up on the horse. Naturally the horse finished last. Leaving the track, he happened to bump into the very priest he had seen blessing the horse.

"Father," he said, "I'm a ruined man. I saw you blessing that horse, and I bet every cent I had on him."

The priest was horrified, "My son," he said, "I was not blessing that horse; I was administering the last rites."

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

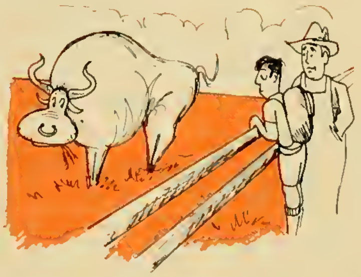
WELCOME HOME

A young wife showed up in one of the plushier salons with a black eye and explained her husband had given it to her.

"But I thought your husband was out of town this week," her friend said.

"So did I," exclaimed the young wife.

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS



EXPRESS TRAIN

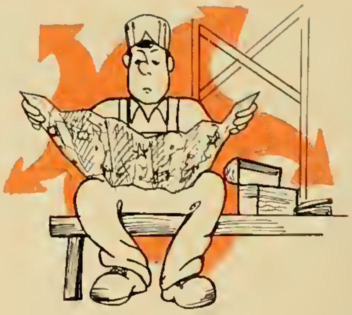
Hiker—"Can I catch the 6:45 if I cut through this field of yours?"

Farmer—"If my bull sees you, you might catch the 6:15."

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There once was a man from
Norway,
Who got his foot caught in the
doorway.
Along came his wife
With a stainless steel knife,
Now his foot is all over the
hallway.

—Ronald Benivegna
Whitestone, N.Y.



MARRIAGE ROAD

The carpenter had a sad look on his face for several days. Finally, his boss asked: "What's wrong, Sam? You look like you lost your best friend."

"It's my wife," Sam answered. "I think she wants me to get out."

"What gives you that crazy idea?"

"Oh, it's just happened in the last week," Sam replied. "But during that time, every day she wraps my lunch in a road map."

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS

One of our field reps stopped in at the hotel manager's office and requested the name of the girl who operated the switchboard.

"We don't give out information of that kind," replied the manager stiffly.

"But I only want to send her some flowers."

"Why, sir, how kind!" exclaimed the manager. "I'm sure she will appreciate the thought."

"Appreciate it, hell!" snarled the rep. "I thought she was dead."

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE

SORTA SCIENTIFIC

"If there's anything wrong with me," the man told his doctor, "don't scare me by giving it a complicated scientific name. Just tell me what's wrong in plain English."

"Well, to be frank," said the doctor, "you're just lazy."

"Thanks," sighed the patient. "Now give me a scientific name for it so I can go home and tell my wife."

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

CARPENTER'S SON

TEACHER: What's a monologue?
PUPIL: A disease you get from kissing lumber. —UTU News

1980 Contest Set For Next Month At Cleveland, O.

The annual International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest is scheduled to get underway during the third week of October, with approximately 80 contestants from all over North America participating.

The 1980 competition will be held in Cleveland, O., in the Cleveland Convention Center, October 15 and 16. Headquarters for the contest is the Bond Court Hotel. All contestants must be in the contest city no later than 12 noon, Monday, October 13.

As in the past, the contest will be preceded by a Carpentry Training Conference, which is to be held October 13 and 14 in the convention center. The conference will begin at 9 a.m., Monday, October 13. A registration desk will be open on the preceding day.

First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell, apprenticeship and training director for the Brotherhood, sent out a complete memorandum on the conference and contest in July, asking that topics for discussion at the conference be submitted to his office in Washington prior to the opening of the conference.

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee meeting and the contest awards banquet are scheduled for October 17.

Outstanding Grad

Bobby R. Holloway, center, was declared the outstanding apprentice of 1980 by Millwrights and Machinery Erectors Local 1000 at recent ceremonies. He is shown here with Fal Johnson, chairman of the local apprenticeship committee, and Jimmy Jones, International representative.

Graduates and Winners in 46 Counties

On March 29, 1980, the Central Valley Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the 46 Northern California Counties, representing Locals 701 and 1496, Fresno, Calif., and Local 1109, Visalia, Calif., presented journeyman certificates to 20 apprentices at a completion ceremony banquet.

Shown in the picture are, from left to right: Willis Schmidt from the California Division of Apprenticeship Standards, Bob Williams, Mike Schlunegger, Sean Reeves, Jeff Webb, Tom Adams, Fred Martin, president of Local 1496, Dan Kenner, Don Floyd, Walt Jameson, president of Local 701, Merle Bradford, Rick Bishoff, Jerry Dignan, president of Local 1109, Curtis Billingsley, and Wrenl Burge.

Winners of the 46 Northern California Counties apprenticeship contest were also honored at the ceremony. The first place carpentry winner was Mike Schlunegger, the second place winner was Sean Reeves, and the third place winner was Jeff Webb. The first place mill-cabinet winner was Dennis Serrano, and the second place winner was Merle Bradford.

Millwright Graduation in Tampa

On June 26, 1980, the apprenticeship graduation of Millwrights and Machinery Erectors Local 1000, Tampa Fla., was held at the International Inn in Tampa. Ten apprentices received their journeyman certificates at the ceremony.

The accompanying photograph shows the apprentice graduates, the Apprenticeship Committee instructors, and the business agents and trustees of Local 1000. Front row, from left to right are: Timothy Thomas, Bobby R. Holloway, Donald G. Nowlin, Major Elliott, Dorman Bennett, Elmer W. Tracy, business agent and coordinator; James High, and N. John Linthicum. Second row, from left to right are: Joseph A. Rhodes, Jr., Ben W. Perry, Winard E. Parsons, Jackie Turner, James Sparrowhawk, Manual Salazar, Jr., and Charles Leachman. Third row, from left to right are: Fal Johnson, chairman of the Apprenticeship Committee; E. Jimmy Jones, International representative; Marty Bearry, Stanley Hart, Marvin Robinson, Gerald M. Smith II, Eugene C. Jordan, and Donald W. Roberts.

Indiana Picks Nine State Winners

The 12th Annual Indiana State Council Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest was held at the Indiana Vocational Technical College and the Holiday Inn in Muncie, Indiana. It was their largest contest to date, as 17 contestants participated. Winners were as follows:

Carpenter Division — Evan Martin, Local 565, Elkhart, first place; Timothy Anderson, Local 2395, Lebanon, second place; Robert Riggles, Local 60, Indianapolis, third place; and Robert Mynett, Local 1016, Muncie, fourth place.

Mill Cabinet Division — Robert Zabek, Local 559, Hammond, first place, and Edward J. Mroczek, Local 413, South Bend, second place.

Millwright Division — Ted Blahunka, Local 1043, Gary, first place; Warren Casper, Local 1080, Owensboro, Ky., second place; and Gerald Neal, Local 1016, Muncie, third place.

Shown above are the participants in the Indiana contest; Carpenter Division — Timothy Anderson, Local 2395, Lebanon; Richard Asburn, Local 734, Kokomo; Rick Greiner, Local 932, Peru; Glenn Griffin, Local 1485, La Porte; Evan Martin, Local 565, Elkhart, winner in the Carpenter Division; Robert Mynett, Local 1016, Muncie; Timothy Obrian, Local 758, Indianapolis; Jeffrey Reinhold, Local 413, South Bend; Robert Riggles, Local 60, Indianapolis; David Russell, Local 1005, Merrillville; Marc Studebaker, Local 232, Ft. Wayne; Denzel Taylor, Local 599, Hammond. Front Row, Edward Mroczek, Local 413, South Bend and Robert Zabek, Local 599, Hammond, winner, Mill-Cabinet Division; Ted Blahunka, Local 1043, Gary, winner, Millwright Division; Warren Casper, Local 1080, Owensboro, Kentucky and Gerald Neal, Local 1016, Muncie. (Labor News Photo)

Price Increases for Training Materials

Effective July 1, 1980, the prices for all carpentry and millwright instructional material ordered from the Apprenticeship and Training Department at the General Office were increased.

First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell recently sent out revised order blanks to all local unions, councils, and joint apprenticeship and training committee leaders. Campbell also noted the availability of the newly-revised pamphlet, "They Kept Ahead of the Future," which is a brief history of the Brotherhood.

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Michigan Picks Its State Champions

The 15th Annual Michigan Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest was held in Bay City and Saginaw, Mich., on June 19 and 20. There were 13 carpenter contestants and 5 millwright contestants.

An awards banquet was held June 20 at the Bay Valley Inn, where each apprentice received a certificate of participation and a trophy along with a ceramic. In addition the first, second and third place winners received $200, $150 and $100 respectively for both the carpenters and millwrights. The Joint Apprenticeship Committee sponsoring the winning carpenter contestant was presented the George Burger Traveling Trophy, and the Joint Apprenticeship Committee sponsoring the winning millwright contestant was presented the Robert Laing Traveling Trophy to keep in their possession until the 1981 contest.

The contestants and judges are shown in the picture:

Front row, left to right — David Miller, millwright, Local 1102, Detroit (third place winner); Nick Kovack, millwright field judge, Plant Engineering Dept., Ford Motor Co.; Mitchell Huff, millwright, Local 2252, Grand Rapids; Ronald Cook, millwright, Local 2252, Grand Rapids (second place winner); James Schultz, millwright, Local 1102, Detroit; Jerry Hodges, millwright, Local 1102, Detroit (first place winner); Blaze Tomasic, millwright field judge, Plant Engineering Department, Ford Motor Co.; Charles Duke, millwright field judge, Duke & Duke Construction Co.; Raymond Cooks, chief coordinating judge, collection coordinator, Detroit Fringe Benefit Funds.

Second row, left to right — Daniel Ray, carpenter, Local 334, Saginaw; James Klumpp, carpenter, Local 116, Bay City (second place winner); John Ferguson, carpenter, Local 1449, Lansing; Larry Jouppi, carpenter, Local 982, Detroit; Arthur Varney, carpenter, Local 898, St. Joseph & Benton Harbor; Alastair Brown, carpenter, Local 335, Grand Rapids (third place winner); Dan St. Clair, carpenter, Local 297, Kalamazoo; Lee Knitter, coordinating judge, instructor-coordinator, Southwestern Michigan Carpenters JAC; Henry Ensminger, carpenter field judge, member, Local 334, Saginaw.

Third row, left to right — Ralph Caruso, coordinating judge, coordinator, Millwrights Local 1102 JAC; John DeGood, carpenter, Local 1373, Flint (first place winner); John Strugar-Fritsch, carpenter, Local 1449, Lansing; Paul Mamarow, carpenter, Local 512, Ann Arbor; John Sprader, carpenter, Local 982, Detroit; Richard Miller, secretary of Michigan Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest Committee and Michigan State Carpenters Council; Philip Leese, carpenter, Local 998, Royal Oak; Burt Marentette, carpenter, Local 998, Royal Oak; Daniel Wheaton, coordinating judge, Tyler Jenkins, Inc. of Flint; and Donald Walsh, carpenter field judge, general superintendent, Weber Construction Company.

Nevada State Winners at Sparks

The joint apprenticeship and training committees of Nevada held their statewide contest in Sparks, Nev., in May, and the men above took top honors in carpentry. From left, they are Mike Thompson of Las Vegas, first place; Rick Forson of Reno, second place; and Steven Williams of Reno, third place.

Carpenters, hang it up!

Norman Clifton, member, Local 1622, Hayward, Calif. (Patent Pending)

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Redwood City, Colif.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.

On March 22, 1980, Local 1408 held a dinner and dance to celebrate its 75th anniversary and to award its long-standing members. General Treasurer Charles Nichols presented pins to the members pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Front row, standing, from left to right: Ralph H. Martin; Joe Parrish; Cecil Pierce; kneeling: Clem Underwood; Walter Davoli; Orville MacDonald; Reinholt Peterson; and John Crockett, president.

Second row, from left to right: Roy Parks; Arnold Kickbush; John Cronin; Frank Aragon; Joe Cattich, 45-years; George E. Duffield, 45-years; Harold Pierce; Anthony Ramos, Calif. State Council executive secretary; Thomas B. Clark; Bela Wright, assistant business agent.

Back row, from left to right: Arnold Bechtel, Jr.; Melvin Wells; Henry Bedros; John Watts, Bay District Council secretary; and General Treasurer Charles Nichols.

Members who were eligible for pins but did not attend the ceremony were: Al Sturgeon, 50-years; H. R. Wheeler, 55-years; and F. S. Bradford, 60-years.

NEW CITY, N.Y.

On June 24, 1980, Local 964 held a special pin presentation ceremony in honor of its 25 and 50-year members.

Picture No. 1 shows 50-year members, from left to right: Charles O'Dell, Jr., General Agent Bill Sopko making the presentation, Philip Beers, William Mracek, and Gunnar Carlson.

Picture No. 2 shows 25-year members, front row from left to right: Jack Evangelista, Vincent Renella, and Charles Alfieri.

Back row, from left to right: Theodore Anderson, John Harlan, Clarence Suydam, Bill Sopko, John Egle, Albert Pica, and John Holden.

Other members who received service pins but were not present for the photograph were: 50-year members Henry Ostrom, Gunard Ottos, Wilson Owen, Nelson Puff, and Grant Waldron. 25-year members Sverre Egenes, Robert Farrar, Otto Javenes, Donald Kennedy, Peter Klasen, Jack Berke, Charles Frank, Herbert Frank, Arthur Jobson, Henry Katt, and Alfonso Rossomando.

New City, N.Y.—
Picture No. 1

New City, N.Y.—
Picture No. 2

MUSKEGON, MICH.

On March 15, 1980, Local 824 held its 13th annual retirement and awards banquet, honoring 45 retirees with a total of 1892 years of service to the Brotherhood. George McConaughy, Local 824 president, and Howard Smith, president of the Michigan Council of Industrial Workers presented the pins to the following members:

Picture No. 1a—Jacob Schmidt, 72-years; and **Picture No. 1b**—Joseph Rajewski, 69-years.

Picture No. 2—Front row, from left to right: Jacob Schmidt, 72-years; Joseph Rajewski, 69-years; Stanley Laskowicz, 43-years; Stanley Stein, 46-years; and Homer Drennan, 45-years.

Back row, from left to right: Ray Westphal, 43-years; Al Workman, 43-years; Chris Van Maastricht, 43-years; William Weiden, 38-years; Stanton Priest, 39-years; Albin Lofquist, 40-years; Ransom Monroe, 25-years; Ingvar Hanson, 34-years; Herbert Meyers, 27-years; and Steve Church, 46-years.

Picture No. 3—From left to right: 25-year members Glen Sharlow, Howard Smith, Ingvar Hanson, Stanley Chios, Robert Russell, and Albert Chester.

The following members received service pins but were unable to attend the banquet:

Henry Westerhouse, 53-years; Garrett Workman, 47-years; Lester Conklin, 46-years; William Hines, 41-years; Frank Barnes, 35-years; James Miedendorp, 47-years; Jay Vanderlaan, 43-years; Frank Sharnowski, 43-years; Pete Posthumus, 43-years; Frank Wagner, 39-years; Paul Fuller, 47-years; Joe Stein, 47-years; Leslie Graham, 44-years; John Woodward, 41-years; Harold Roe, 28-years; William Klug, 43-years; Joseph Vanderleest, 43-years; Andrew Kandalee, 43-years; Orie Cramer, 43-years; John Verhoven, 39-years; Orville Gotts, 47-years; Thomas Kuiper, 47-years; Everett Clapper, 41-years; Orville Tupper, 39-years; Ed Cousineau, 24-years; Henry Miedendorp, 43-years; George Vanderlaan, 43-years; Ed Fredericksen, 43-years; William Davis, 39-years; and Stanley Ransom, 38-years.

No. 1a—Schmidt

No. 1b—Rajewski

Muskegan, Mi.—
Picture No. 2

Muskegon, Mi.—
Picture No. 3

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

Local 846 recently celebrated its 60th anniversary and presented service pins to members shown in the accompanying photograph. The back row shows, from left to right: Hans Richter, 10 or more years of service at the executive level; Eugene Dudley, 30-years; Eddie Sugihara, 25-years; Alex Clarke, 25-years; Dean Lamb, 35-years; Andy Thompson, 40-years; Arnold Dogterom, 50-years; Robert Legge, 30-years and 10 or more years at the executive level; and President Corby Pankhurst.

The front row shows wives and daughters of the honored members. From left to right are: Mrs. Richter; Mrs. Sugihara; Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Lamb; Wanda Hobey, daughter of A. Thompson; Mrs. Dogterom; Mrs. Legge; and Mrs. Pankhurst.

Members who were not present for the photograph include Roy Berlando, with 10 or more consecutive years of service at the executive level; and Clarence Barby, with 40 years of service.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

The Brotherhood salutes 82-year-old Felix Colavecchio, a 65-year member of Local 94. Colavecchio joined the Brotherhood in 1915 as an apprentice, and by 1918, he was a full-time carpenter. His service to the labor movement has been outstanding over the years, especially during the Depression when he put carpenters, masons, iron workers, painters, and plumbers to work. We pay tribute to Colavecchio for a lifetime of dedicated service to our union.

Calavecchio

WELCOMES YOU TO THE
60th Anniversary PARTY
Lethbridge, Alta.

Woburn, Mass.—Picture No. 1

WOBURN, MASS.

On November 1, 1979, Local 41 held a pin presentation ceremony for members with 20 to 60 years of dedicated service to the labor movement. Members who received awards are shown in the accompanying pictures.

Picture No. 1—From left to right: President Raymond Buckless, 30-years; Albert Whynot, retired, 55-years; and Business Agent Stanley Flight, 25-years.

Picture No. 2—From left to right: 20-year members Robert Keats, Fred Gonsalves, Paul McLatchy, Louis Krupanski, Ralph Trufant, Francis Keenan, Raymond Plouffe, Sr., Paul Carpenter, Robert Oulton, and Roger Mills.

Picture No. 3—Front row, from left to right: 30-year members Patrick Regan, Charles Paladini, Guiseppe Grasso, Dominic Martino, Clayton Tulk, and Henry Carciofi.

Back row, from left to right: unidentified, Richard Christiansen, Anthony Cappello, Donald Harrington, Benjamin Coates, Vice President William Butts, William Mills, George LeBlanc, John Weed, and Camille Labbe.

Picture No. 4—From left to right: President Ray Buckless; 40-year members Edmund Krasinski, retired Financial Secretary John Webber; and Business Agent Stanley Flight.

Picture No. 5—From left to right: James Finithy, 60-years; Russell Crockett, 35-years; Albert Klinger, 45-years; and Charles Paladin, 30-years.

Picture No. 6—From left to right: R. Oulton, 20-years; and his father, Past President Earl Oulton, 55-years.

Woburn, Mass.—Picture No. 2

Woburn, Mass.—Picture No. 3

Woburn, Mass.—Picture No. 4

Woburn, Mass.—Picture No. 5

Woburn, Mass.—Picture No. 6

LAREDO, TEX.

On April 2, 1980, Local 1726 held a pin presentation for 30-year members. Pictured are, front row, from left to right: Antonio, Cantu, Juan Saenz, Julian Jimenez, and Alberto Vargas. Back row, from left to right: Eugenio Armendariz, Celso Castillo, Adolfo Solis, President Manuel Duarte, Vice President Leandro Blanco, Business Agent Gilberto May, and Warden Carlos Moreno.

Eligible members who were not present for the ceremony include Victor Riffel, A. D. Rodriguez (deceased), Leopoldo Serna, Andres Saldivar, Alfonso Contreras, and Eusebio Contreras.

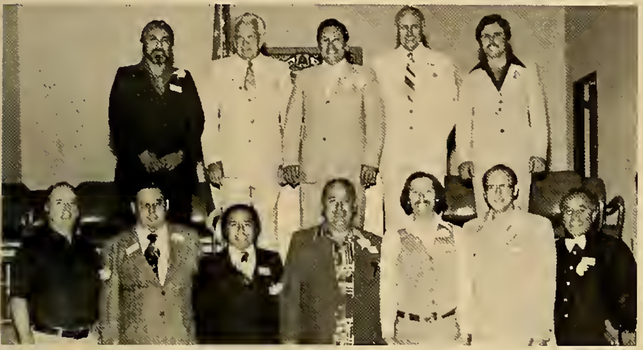
Laredo, Tx.

SASKATOON, SASK.

On February 15, 1980, Local 1005 held a "Dine and Dance" in honor of its longterm members. Pin recipients are pictured in the accompanying photograph. From left to right are: 35-year member Ken Devitt; 30-year member John Loeppky; President Robert M. Chase; 25-year member Willi Fuchs; and 10th District Board Member Ronald J. Dancer.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Anaheim, Calif.—Picture No. 1



Anaheim, Calif.—Picture No. 2

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

At a recent meeting, Local 891 presented a 60-year pin to 84-year-old Clarence A. Kirkpatrick, a dedicated and long-standing member of the Brotherhood. Kirkpatrick is pictured in the accompanying photograph. The following members also received service awards: Floyd E. Blees, 28-years; Robert L. Mays, 26-years; Floyd Miles, 28-years; Joe P. Horton, 27-years; Henry Hugen, 34-years; Ferris A. Merritt, 39-years; James D. Nix, 27-years; Edmond E. Pate, 27-years; Jasper N. Welch, 33-years; Roscoe Webb, 40-years; Arthur P. Wellever, 29-years; N. R. Wells, 31 years, and Freddie K. White, 25-years.

Hot Springs, Ark.

ANAHEIM, CALIF.

On April 16, 1980, Local 2203 had a buffet for its 25-year members and their families and friends. Gerald Stedman, secretary of the Orange County District Council, Mike Lucio, president of the Orange County District Council, and Robert Napoles, president of Local 2203, awarded the pins. Out of 39 eligible members, 21 are pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Picture No. 1 shows 25-year members—Front row, from left to right: Will Harvey Thompson, Raymond Wesseln, M. A. Pietrok, Calvin Bowman, James Gates, Ed Weichel, Rex Rapier, John Tietz, James Stambaugh, John Hakanson, and Jack J. Didion.

Back row, from left to right: Raymond Evans, Billy Henson, Gene Felling, John Etter, Gerald Sepulveda, Norbert Galindo, Gerald Dodge, Thomas Hinegardner, James R. Fleming and Victor Barbu.

Picture No. 2 shows members of the Executive Board of Local 2203 who were responsible for the gala affair—Front row, from left to right: Robert Fisher, executive board member to the Orange County District Council; M. A. Pietrok, business representative; Jess Saenz, recording secretary; Carl Forbes, conductor; Lawrence Howe, trustee; Dennis Ridley, trustee; and A. S. Dominguez, trustee.

Back row, from left to right: Mike Lucio, president of Orange County District Council; John Tietz, treasurer; Robert Napoles, president and business representative; Orville L. Harms, financial secretary; and Gary Goltra, vice president.

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CANOGA PARK, CALIF.

On April 21, 1979, Local 844 honored its members with a pin presentation ceremony and a dance. Among the guests were Paul Miller, secretary-treasurer, Los Angeles County District Council; Robert Hanna, legislative advocate; George Collins, retired financial secretary, Local 1913; George Reed, retired business agent, Local 1400; and Al Schilling, retired auditor and member of Local 1335. Retired member Robert Udell received an engraved plaque commending him for an outstanding contribution of 7 gallons of blood donated through the Local.

Members who received pins were:

Picture No. 1—25-Year Members—Front row, left to right: Thomas Ahern, Lee Baumgartner-Trustee, Donald Carson, Charles Choinniere, Lonnie Ferren, Herman Gendreau, Mel Gritzmacher, LeRoi Hartman, James Higley, Dick Hipple, John Howard.

Back row, left to right: O'Dean Jensen, James Lankford, Leroy Merrit, Ted Milliner-trustee, Alvin Mosbrooker, Lee Orey, Al Ramsey, Wayne Romas, Ray Shields, George Shows, Robert Udell, Steve Zeller, Don Taylor.

Picture No. 2—30-Year Members: Kenneth Anderson, Harry Ashcraft, L. Baarda, K. Backer, J. P. Bayless, J. Bireline, Elden Blaser, Elmer Block, James Bohannon, Archie Canning, William Cantwell, Eugene Carlson, Roland Caron, Dominic Cimo, James Claybaugh, William Claybauch, Paul Cook, Lyle Cooper, Joh Corrigan, E. F. Cunningham, John Dalton, Fred Day, Cecil Doub, Carl Faller, Isidore Fleischer, Merlin Gentle, Joseph Giacinto, Arthus Gibson, Robert Grant, Gerald Grey, Robert Handtmann, George Harking, Carter L. Harrison, Sr., James Hearn, William Higgins, Charles Holliday, Harry Holmes, Jr., Arthur Hovious, H. C. Huffman, Helmer Johnson, Lloyd MacDonald, Valentine Madrid, D. L. McClung, Earl McGrew, Clark Miley, Maurice Miller, Francis Monak, Lyle Morley, Eric Olson, Rudolph Olson, Richard Phillips, William Power, William Raplere, Robert Reno, James Ripley, Leonard Ruff, R. L. Russell, John Smith, Ray Stinchcomb, Warren Stolle, Ted Tanaka, W. E. Thompson, Richard Tiffany, Lewis Tollefson, Eston Walker, Joe Whiteside-financial secretary-treasurer, Thomas Wolff, and Orville Wood.

Picture No. 3—35-Year Members—Left to right: Arthur Boucher, Al Gilbert, Frank Counter, Chelsie Dameron, L. E. Eastham, Robert Freeman, president/business representative, Willard Hudson, Irving Langer, Theodore Miles, Cruz Sartuche, Peter Tanchuk, Mike Villa.

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 4—40-Year Member E. G. Stewart, left, receives a pin from Paul Miller, secretary-treasurer, Los Angeles County District Council.

●

On the job, look for union-made tools, materials, equipment.

●

Help win a fight for human dignity—boycott Coors Beer.

Picture No. 1, 25-Year Members

Picture No. 2, 30-Year Members

Picture No. 3, 35-Year Members

IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 705 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $882,527.00 in death claims paid for the month.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, Ill.—Carl **Axel** Stromberg.

5, St. Louis, Mo.—August M. Bacialli, Benno Stricker.

7, Minneapolis, Mn.—William P. Hansen, Frank C. Haracz, Albert J. Swanson.

10, Chicago, Ill.—Ellis E. Mayberry, John N. Morrison, Archelaus Thomas.

11, Cleveland, Oh.—Louis C. Baesel, James H. Robinson, Nick Waselesion.

12, Syracuse, N.Y.—Leonard Detor, Albert H. Mahar, Mrs. Edwin Soble.

14, San Antonio, Tx.—Mrs. Perry D. Leigon, James **Thornton** Miller.

15, Hackensack, N.J.—Herbert C. Blum, Jacob Krol.

16, Springfield, Ill.—Mrs. Anthony Goriszewski, Mrs. Anton Mehreider, James D. Sympson.

18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Romano Gazzola.

19, Detroit, Mich.—Earl F. Jeffries, Jr., Robert C. Kirby.

20, New York, N.Y.—Frederick Schwarzrock, Sr.

22, San Francisco, Ca.—Nuncio S. Bugliarello, Eugene Camgros, Mrs. Edgar G. Davis, Mrs. George S. Davis, Dallas R. Duncan, James H. Harper, Kenneth J. Olson, William Sturla.

24, Central Conn.—Paul S. Berceli.

26, E. Detroit, Mi.—Mrs. Walter H. Kuhlman, Arthur F. J. Tapert, Sr.

30, New London, Conn.—Mrs. Michael R. Panus, Jr.

33, Boston, Ma.—Mrs. David Kissel.

34, Oakland, Ca.—Hervey V. Colburn, Niels K. Halager.

35, San Rafael, Ca.—Claude Arroyo, Mrs. Louis V. Giambastiani.

36, Oakland, Ca.—Mrs. Curley J. Fonteno, John J. Matthews, Sr., Earl C. Ransom.

47, St. Louis, Mo.—William **Harry** Winsor.

48, Fitchburg, Ma.—Mrs. Clito Piermarini.

50, Knoxville, Tn.—Allen L. Bowman, John James Clifton, Roy Lee Henderson, Jesse L. McCormick.

51, Boston, Ma.—Joseph Henry Gallinari, Mrs. Salvatore Giordano, Mrs. Leon Pannier.

54, Chicago, Ill.—John Zavodny.

55, Denver, Co.—Henry Bott, John Paul Mazaro, Ralph L. Neal.

58, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. August Anderson, Norman Clark, Fred H. Gierke, Gunnar Moody, Nels E. Olson, Bob H. Swanson.

59, Lancaster, Pa.—William C. Kaeferle.

60, Indianapolis, Ind.—Lloyd T. Hamm.

61, Kansas City, Mo.—Allen D. Pope.

66, Olean, N.Y.—Howard Hilliker.

67, Boston, Ma.—Frederick G. Durepo, Herbert W. James.

73, St. Louis, Mo.—Frederick E. Bausch, Sr.

74, Chattanooga, Tn.—Lester M. Johnson.

78, Troy, N.Y.—Leo W. Blanchard.

80, Chicago, Ill.—Nels J. Brostrom, General F. Seay, Nels P. A. (Andrew) Olson.

85, Rochester, N.Y.—Vincent C. Jacobs, William P. Kremer, Mrs. Anthony Schneider, James Till, Joseph Vaitonis.

87, St. Paul, Mn.—Rudy A. Anderson, Fred E. Hill, Jr., Louis Karel

88, Anaconda, Mont.—Clarence P. Harrington.

Local Union, City

89, Mobile, Ala.—William A. Bennett, Edwin N. Nicholson.

93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Edmond J. Boudreau.

94, Providence, R.I.—George V. Huot.

95, Detroit, Mi.—Wilfred E. Burde, Mrs. Unman J. Foster, Mrs. James Lake, Mrs. Almond W. Petrie, Solomon Rabinovitz.

98, Spokane, Wa.—Wayne N. Buck.

100, Muskegon, Mi.—Chester T. Norwood.

101, Baltimore, Md.—Irvin L. Barnes, Wallace W. Pardy, Vernon L. Pennewill, Leon L. Potee, Jr., Mrs. Spencer C. Scott, Joseph F. Wicker, John C. Wiegand.

103, Birmingham, Al.—Charlie A. Haynes, Ira E. Skelton.

104, Dayton; Oh.—Charles L. Hild.

105, Cleveland, Oh.—Michael R. Giordano.

106, Des Moines, Iowa—Frank Howe, Durward J. Reeves, Lyle M. Vandeventer.

109, Sheffield, Ala.—William V. Clemmons.

110, St. Joseph, Mo.—Charles B. Green, Sidney E. Welch.

111, Lawrence, Ma.—Josephat Croteau.

117, Albany, N.Y.—Ralph H. Rudley, Clifton E. Hale.

129, Hazleton, Pa.—Carl E. Faust.

131, Seattle, Wa.—Theodore Bergman, Albert H. Zimmer.

132, Washington, D.C.—Charles W. Boteler, Arthur H. Lomas, James L. Payne, Charles M. Pumphrey, William A. Ross, Mrs. Lawrence H. Vehrs.

134, Montreal, Que., Can.—Mrs. Egide Doyon, Mrs. Nils Knutson, Pierre. Trudeau.

141, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. J. Emil Anderson, George E. Hedlund, Swan O. Pearson, Ole K. Simble, Raymond Zaramba.

144, Macon, Ga.—Thomas J. Wright.

162, San Mateo, Ca.—Mrs. Charles Kase, Jacob J. Ockenfels, Gordon E. Pitsker.

165, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Edward I. Pruss.

168, Kansas City, Ks.—Robert M. Armstrong, John J. Callaghan, Thomas H. Thompson, Sr.

171, Youngstown, Oh.—Ralph L. Cairey, Wilbur R. Nehls.

174, Joliet, Ill.—Mrs. Harley R. Shepard.

181, Chicago, Ill.—Bjorn A. Andersen.

184, Salt Lake City, Ut.—Virgil L. Blackson, Amasa **Arlin** Davidson.

188, Yonkers, N.Y.—Albert Mathison, Asa Whitney.

189, Quincy, Ill.—Bernard W. Frees.

190, Klamath Falls, Or.—Mrs. Lester L. Briggs.

191, York, Pa.—Mrs. Joseph Cross, James A. Strayer.

194, Oakland, Ca.—John O. Pearson.

195, Peru, Ill.—Alvin Peterson.

198, Dallas, Tx.—Robert L. Page, Jr., John A. Sawyer.

199, Chicago, Ill.—Irven B. Johnston.

200, Columbus, Oh.—Clarence E. Hinderer, William L. Perry, Ulys E. Thomas.

203, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Thomas Fitzpatrick.

210, Stamford, Conn.—Olof Olson.

Local Union, City

225, Atlanta, Ga.—Joseph A. Austin, David L. Dunn, Mrs. Edward Dylong, T. Frank Rogers, William M. Stockwell.

226, Portland, Ore.—Barnhard V. Anderson, Peter **Paul** Bryan, Mrs. Thomas A. Keenan, Mrs. Otto Libke, Lloyd B. Loving.

228, Pottsville, Pa.—John E. Somers.

230, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mrs. Lawrence A. Dunsey.

232, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—James H. Wagner.

239, Easton, Pa.—Vincent W. Zimmerman.

242, Chicago, Ill.—Matt Laschober.

246, N.Y., N.Y.—Mrs. Michael Benjamin, William M. Bryan, James B. Keegan.

256, Savannah, Ga.—Mrs. Henry L. Kicklighter.

257, N.Y., N.Y.—Frederick G. Carlson, Martin J. Cassmassi, Charles Holder, Ralph E. Lindberg.

259, Jackson, Tn.—John T. Hefley.

261, Scranton, Pa.—Mrs. Martin Boone, Mr. & Mrs. William O. Brower, Patrick Flanagan.

262, San Jose, Ca.—Patrick H. McTigue.

264, Milwaukee, Wi.—Charles R. Anderson, Mrs. John Dechert, John H. Klein, Jr., William W. Parker, John W. Perkins, Edwin C. Ritter.

268, Sharon, Pa.—Raymond E. Mattox, George P. Yanos.

283, Augusta, Ga.—Jacob **Frank** Pritchard.

284, N.Y., N.Y.—John Ferrante.

286, Great Falls, Mt.—Walter Shauer.

287, Harrisburg, Pa.—Peter Flanigan, Mrs. Albert L. McCoy, Frederick M. Noll.

302, Huntington, W.V.—Vasco D. Childers, Omar A. Ferrell.

308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Lumir L. Mach, Peter P. Stanislaw.

314, Madison, Wi.—Morris O. Hansdale, Mrs. August Strassman.

316, San Jose, Ca.—Frank E. Burroughs, Houston O. Dickerson, Mrs. Cecil Lee Lemons, Mrs. Harry C. Rounds, Walter S. Sczesny, Albert K. Torres, Arthur T. Tweedy, Mr. & Mrs. William F. White, Paul R. Woodruff.

319, Roanoke, Va.—Porter W. Huffman.

321, Connellsville, Pa.—Ralph E. Pierce.

323, Beacon, N.Y.—Pasquale J. Muscat.

329, Okla. City, Okla.—Leland J. Weldon.

332, Bogalusa, La.—Edward V. Crawford.

333, New Kensington, Pa.—Walter R. Drawl, William Wells.

334, Saginaw, Mi.—Alexander Roth, Sr.

337, Detroit, Mi.—Oscar V. Madsen.

338, Seattle, Wa.—Leiv Ollestad.

342, Pawtucket, R.I.—Magloire Belgarde.

343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.—William G. Pentland.

344, Waukesha, Wi.—John Lafko.

359, Phila, Pa.—Alphonsus C. Youchis.

361, Duluth, Mn.—Raymond B. Russell.

367, Centralia, Ill.—Edward Franke.

374, Buffalo, N.Y.—Mrs. Andrew Anstey.

385, N.Y., N.Y.—Giorgio Basilone.

388, Richmond, Va.—James F. Daughterty.

393, Camden, N.J.—Elmer E. Franzen, Edward J. Posch, Mrs. Victor Ruggiano.

396, Newport News, Va.—Harold T. Greer.

397, Whitby, Ont., Can.—Philip E. Holder.

398, Lewiston, Idaho—Charles M. Dayton.

404, Lake Co. & Vic., Oh.—Mrs. John E. West.
406, Bethlehem, Pa.—Alfred S. Franusiszin.
410, Fort Madison, Iowa—Mrs. Carl L. Schneider.
413, South Bend, Ind.—Matthew W. Liedtky.
414, Nanticoke, Pa.—Mrs. Joseph Borkowski, Mrs. Bernard Laskowski.
416, Chicago, Ill.—Daniel A. Sabelia, Jr.
417, St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. William J. Hawley.
418, Greeley, Co.—Earl L. Garner.
422, New Brighton, Pa.—Mrs. John A. Eaton.
425, El Paso, Tx.—Damian Garcia.
434, Chicago, Ill.—Edward R. Gurgel.
438, Mobile, Al.—Raymond E. Taylor.
440, Buffalo, N.Y.—Hubert G. Leising.
448, Waukegan, Ill.—Mrs. M. Waymon Laycox, Guy P. Lund, Oscar Melberg.
452, Vancouver, B.C., Can.—William A. S. Adair, Leander A. MacDougall.
453, Auburn, N.Y.—C. Morris Gifford.
454, Phila., Pa.—John J. Boyle, Sr., James P. Jordan, James L. Whalen.
455, Somerville, N.J.—Elwood Little.
458, Clarksville, Ind.—Luther A. Atkison.
461, Highwood, Ill.—Lyle R. Wieder.
462, Greensburg, Pa.—Harry J. Yothers.
475, Ashland, Ma.—Frank J. Dunn.
483, San Francisco, Ca.—Knute Hjelle.
488, N.Y., N.Y.—Henry Dubin.
490, Passaic, N.J.—Chelsey L. Pasqualin.
492, Reading, Pa.—Leon G. Moyer, Mrs. Andrew J. Orchowski.
493, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.—Charles Lindfors.
495, Streator, Ill.—Joseph J. Kyle, Mrs. John H. Taylor.
496, Kankakee, Ill.—Mrs. Sam L. Assarelli.
504, Chicago, Ill.—Hyman Shapiro.
527, Nanaimo, B.C., Can.—James Williams.
530, Los Angeles, Ca.—Mona J. Geer.
540, Holyoke, Ma.—Alexander Godin.
544, Baltimore, Md.—Louis I. Barksdale.
548, St. Paul, Mn.—Irl F. Kirlin.
550, San Leandro, Ca.—William Rosenberg.
558, Elmhurst, Ill.—Gabriel Aukland.
563, Glendale, Ca.—William Saunders Dickinson.
565, Elkhart, Ind.—John J. Nagy, Sr.
568, Lincoln, Ill.—Hugh L. Williams.
576, Pine Bluff, Ar.—William A. Simpson.
579, St. Johns, Nfld., Can.—Alexander Mudge.
586, Sacramento, Ca.—Austin Harris.
621, Bangor, Me.—Mrs. Frank G. Oakes, Mrs. John S. Sisco.
623, Atlantic Co., N.J.—Joseph Borden.
624, Brockton, Ma.—Richard Bouthillette, Wilfred J. Bergeron, George F. McAllister.
627, Jacksonville, Fla.—William L. Nall.
635, Boise, Id.—Silas T. Teverbaugh.
642, Richmond, Ca.—Robert A. Hanson.
655, Marathon, Fla.—Mrs. V. A. Mickelberry.
666, Etobicoke, Ont., Can.—Frederick T. Lowe.
695, Sterling, Ill.—Robert F. Sangrey.
696, Tampa, Fla.—Luther Ray.
698, Covington, Ky.—William J. Heideman.
701, Fresno, Ca.—Mrs. Samuel Kindsvater, Cornelius S. White.
709, Shenandoah, Pa.—Raymond R. Hollister.
715, Elizabeth, N.J.—Charles Bauer.
720, Baton Rouge, La.—Leo F. Covington, Sam McCrory.
721, Los Angeles, Ca.—Joseph T. Barton, Mrs. Raymond G. Cordova, Michael L. Ferraro, Kenneth L. Goodale, Mrs. Fortunato Oropallo, Alfons K. Sauter.
727, Hialeah, Fla.—John M. Boles.
735, Mansfield, Oh.—John T. Pappas.
738, Portland, Ore.—David A. Hoffman.
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750, Junction City, Ks.—John M. Hyde.
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889, Hopkins, Mn.—Donald L. Nelson.
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3191, Beaver Dam, Ky.—Homer V. Stewart.
3223, Elizabethtown, Ky.—Lawrence A. Hinton, Sr.
9053, Philadelphia, Pa.—Vincent G. Maguire, Charles W. Pulver.
9088, Oakland, Ca.—Gary D. Boyer.

RECALLS

Continued from Page 19

II, model ED 2; Ultra 1200, model U-12; Elite 1500, model 480-EL; and Elite 1250, model E-12.

For free repairs, professionals should return these dryers to the supply distributor where purchased. Consumers can learn the location of the nearest repair center by contacting Andis toll-free at 1-800-558-9441.

Hundreds of thousands of bonnet and hood-type hair dryers and styling combs also are being recalled by National Presto Industries, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

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Larry Penn Sings Of Worker Concerns

By Susan Zachem
PAI Staff Writer

Larry Penn works hard for a living, getting up at 5:30 a.m. to haul steel for a Milwaukee cartage company. But though his vocation may be hard, his avocation seems to come much more easily. When he's not driving a truck, Penn composes and sings folksongs dedicated to working people.

Penn's lyrics ring true, as in one of his trucker songs, "Been Rollin' So Long":

"What did you haul today, truck driver man?
What have you carried across the wide land?
Peanuts and lumber, parts for machines,
Castings and cookies and rose-colored dreams.
There was boxes and bags and barrels of oil,
Cement by the yard and steel by the coil. . . ."

A truck driver and member of Teamsters Local 200 for more than 25 years, Penn began playing guitar and singing about 20 years ago after hearing an old Leadbelly record. Leadbelly is still his favorite and, like the legend he admires, Penn writes blues and folk-oriented songs with simple structures but powerful impact.

Penn visited Washington, D.C., recently for the debut of his album, "Workin' for a Livin'" and to participate in folksinger workshops at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

Penn said he gets most of his ideas for songs while driving his truck. "I don't like the image Nashville feeds me about truck drivers," Penn said, so he doesn't listen to the radio while driving. He said the "music of the truck" gave him enough to concentrate on.

Penn has had no formal music training—books and jams with other musicians were his teachers. Besides labor songs, he likes to compose civil rights songs. He performs frequently in coffeehouses and clubs in the mid-West as well as at union summer schools and labor centers. Penn is married and has five children.

When asked recently what he'd like to be other than a truck driver, Penn's response was five minutes of silence.

Besides trucking songs, "Workin' for a Livin'" includes songs about sandhogs digging tunnels, the Edmund Fitzgerald merchant ship disaster, dishwashers, hobos, overtime and J. P. Stevens. The album may be ordered for $5.75, plus $1.00 mailing charge, from Collector Records, 1604 Arbor View Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20902.

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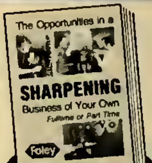

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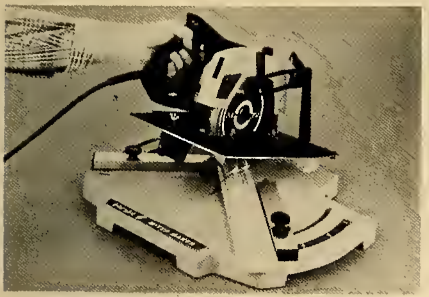
TWO MITER DEVICES



A new 10-inch power miter box that makes fast and precise cuts in wood, plastics, compositions and thin-wall aluminum has been introduced by the Industrial/Construction Division of Black & Decker (U.S.) Inc.

Driven by a powerful and dependable 1½ HP motor, the new Black & Decker power miter box has no belts to wear or break, so downtime for maintenance or repairs is drastically reduced.

A one-handed trigger-release miter pivot handle and lock assures fast, smooth, accurate and positive miter angle selections, and an exclusive automatic brake stops the blade in seconds without the need for operator action, thereby saving production time and providing for added safety.

Available miter angles cover 47 degrees right and left of center. The machine offers accurate cutting on out-of-square corners and has five positive stop positions at 0, 22½, and 45 degrees right and left.

For precise cutting, the miter is calibrated in half-degrees, with a vernier scale for quarter-degree settings. The large, 10-inch blade cross cuts 3 3/16-inch by 4-inch, and miters 3 1/16-inch by 2⅞-inch at 45 degrees.

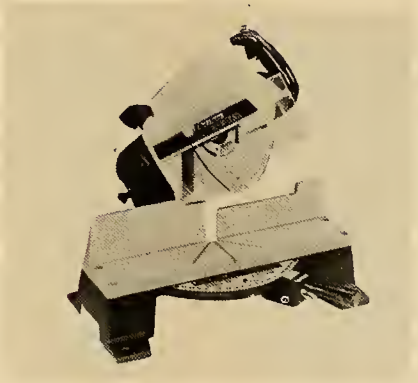
Each cut is accomplished with a straight, pull-down stroke of the convenient, easily gripped open end handle.

For operator ease and safety, the clear, one-piece lower blade guard gives operator extra protection and makes pencil marks easier to locate on the work. The larger, more stable work surface features a 4-inch by 21¼-inch table with a 4-inch rear fence.

Standard equipment offered with the power miter box includes a combination blade, lower blade guard, sawdust elbow, 8-foot cord with 3-prong grounding plug, arbor wrenches, plus instruction, maintenance and parts manual.

The motor draws 10.5 amps, 120V, for a non-loaded blade speed of 5,500 RPM. The unit's net weight is 34.5 pounds.

For additional information, contact your local Black & Decker Industrial/Construction Division distributor, listed in the Yellow Pages under "Tools-Electric," or Black & Decker Industrial/Construction Division, Hampstead, MD 21074.



An Illinois firm is also offering a new device for producing miters. Called the Miter Maker, it makes perfect miter cuts with almost any portable circular saw and does fast, accurate, tight-fitting miter cuts every time. It is easy to set the aluminum fences to any degree between 90 and 45 degree cuts on the calibrated scales. Simply hold the work piece against the fence, lower the saw and cut. The Miter Maker cuts wood, plastic, aluminum and copper materials and is the ideal tool for making distortion free straight or miter cuts. It accommodates almost any portable circular saw with blade sizes from 7″ to 8¼″.

The overall unit size is 16″D x 21″W x 9″H and the price is $39.95 ppd. For more information write: James A. Barrett, Distributor—Sales, P.O. Box 363, Woodstock, Ill. 60098.

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IN CONCLUSION

THE POSITIVE SIDE OF GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

The benefits and protections for workers and their communities far outweigh the costs to industry

In this US election year, many business groups and conservative political candidates are arguing that a large number of Federal government programs and regulations are not "cost effective" and therefore should be eliminated. Occupational safety and health rules, product safety regulations, and air and water pollution controls are all judged to cost more than the value of the benefits they produce for society.

Left to its own devices, the critics argue, the marketplace, by itself, will produce cleaner air and water, safer products and less hazardous workplaces than do cumbersome government regulations. The free enterprise system would give us these things at a lower cost, they say. Citing the case of some wasteful government office or a meddlesome bureaucrat, these critics advocate across-the-board cutbacks of all government agencies and all of their regulations.

Before we rush headlong in this direction and consent to wholesale cutbacks of government regulatory activities, a careful look at the various benefits for working people brought about by Federal programs and protections is in order. Rarely are such benefits mentioned in the critics' attacks; only the abuses and irritating interferences are cited.

A recent report, prepared for the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for Policy Alternatives, reviewed more than 350 studies that have been made concerning Federal environmental, health, and safety regulations.

Here are some of the many benefits pointed up by the MIT report:

Occupational Safety and Health Regulations: *OSHA prevents 350 deaths per year in the US, and it estimated that OSHA safety and health inspection activities prevented between 40,000 and 60,000 workplace accidents in both 1974 and 1975.*

Consumer Product Safety Regulations: *Child resistant drug packaging rules prevented 34,000 injuries between 1973 and 1976. Crib safety standards reduced crib-related injuries to infants by 44% since 1974.*

Automotive Safety Regulations: *Over 28,000 lives were saved between 1966 and 1974.*

Air Pollution Control: *A saving of $15 to $20 billion a year in medical costs and lost workdays, and a 7% reduction in total disease mortality was estimated. Automotive controls alone have saved $.5 to $3 billion in direct medical costs per year.*

Water Pollution Control: *Reduced incidence of water-borne disease has resulted in benefits of $125 million to $1 billion per year. Preservation of water quality for recreational uses has been worth as much as $9.4 billion per year.*

The benefits from Federal government environmental, health, and safety regulations are, in short, quite large.

But despite these significant benefits, the critics of government programs tell us that most of the programs are simply not "cost effective." They argue that when one "objectively" compares the benefits to the costs, the programs are not worth the taxpayers' money.

Government regulation of industry is costing about $100 billion a year, the critics claim. It's a big factor in inflation, they say, and this is what industry is spending to be in compliance with the law.

The figure of $100 billion is, of course, ridiculous. It's pulled out of a statistical hat by a bureaucratic consultant. The figure is actually billions lower.

The point to be made here is that much of the money spent by business and industry goes for air and water purification equipment, for safer chemicals for agribusiness, which are manufactured and distributed by American workers. Some money goes toward the installation of protective guards against hazards on the job. Other funds are also job creating, feeding purchasing power back into the economy.

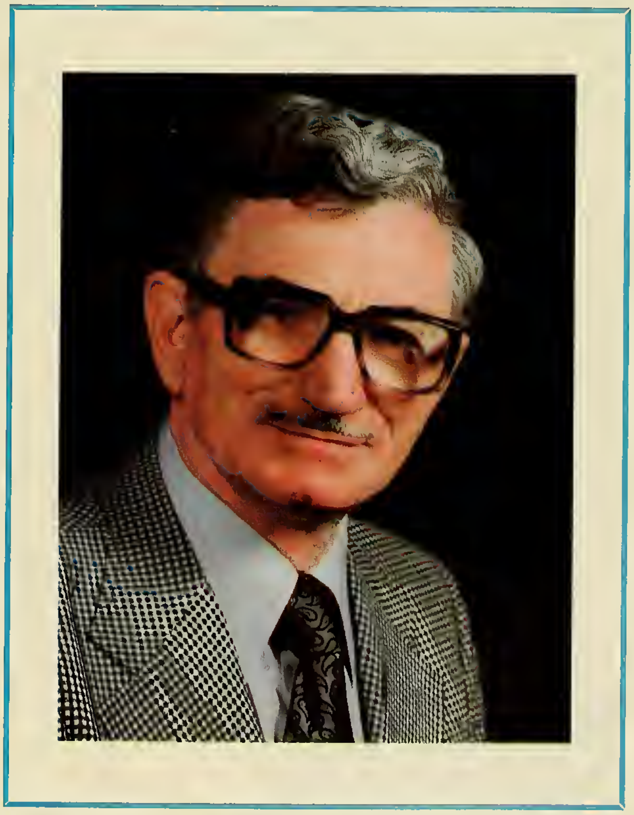
If some business and industry leaders had their way, there would be no regulations at all. They would deceive the public with false advertising, put their products in false and hazardous packaging, dump their industrial waste where they please, tear up our highways and pollute our rivers.

Are these critics of government regulatory programs really giving us an objective estimate of the true costs and benefits of these Federal programs?

First of all, we must consider the problem of translating intangibles into dollars and cents terms. Take, for example, the costs involved in a work accident. There are the medical cost, the loss in wages to the injured worker, and the loss in output to the company which can be calculated. But what about the pain and suffering, the emotional stress, and the disruption of family life that accompany the injury? And what about the other workers in the shop who face the strain of knowing that their workplace is hazardous?

To translate these intangibles into dollar terms, one would have to make a value judgment about the cost of such things as pain, suffering or loss of a family member. How are such judgments made? The report notes that, "The costs and benefits of regulations usually fall on different parties. Moreover, the benefit of regulations to one part of society can often exceed its cost to another." The worker whose limb or life is saved by an OSHA regulation will see the costs and benefits of that regulation quite differently from his employer. To the employer, the regulation may appear primarily as a cost, a restriction on his freedom to run his business as he pleases; to the worker the regulation may be the difference between life and death.

Obviously there are inefficiencies in the Federal government, and there are needless and petty regulations which should be eliminated. But the next time a politician or business spokesman argues that a particular government regulation or program is not "cost effective," and he cites an "objective" cost/benefit study, it would be a good idea to consider whose cost and benefits were included in the study and what value judgments were made. Furthermore, it would be wise to ask the speaker how he intends to achieve the positive accomplishments that many government programs and regulations have produced for working people.



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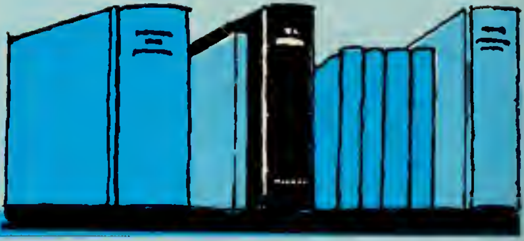

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 100 No. 10 OCTOBER, 1980

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $7.50 per year, single copies 75¢ in advance.

Printed in U.S.A.

THE COVER

On August 13, 1980, Jimmy Carter was renominated by the Democratic Party to run for a second term as President of the United States. Eight Brotherhood members and one member's wife were delegates to the Democratic National Convention, illustrated on our front cover this month. Along with the AFL-CIO and many other trade unions, the Brotherhood is actively supporting President Carter's reelection campaign.

In recent years, the labor movement has assumed an important role in selecting North America's political leadership. It has acted on the resolution that by taking a stand on political issues and by supporting specific candidates, it can best achieve its own interests and those of the greatest number of people.

In his 1980 Labor Day message, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Tom Donahue defined labor's political role: "We see our job as making sure that government does not overlook the issues that are vital to the standard of living and the quality of life of working Americans."

The Brotherhood encourages its members to vote in this election year. In the words of Franklin Roosevelt, ". . . the only sure bulwark of continuing liberty is a government strong enough to protect the interests of the people, and a people strong enough and well enough informed to maintain its sovereign control over its government."

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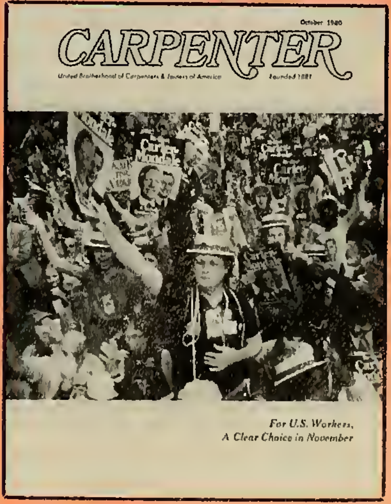

October 1980

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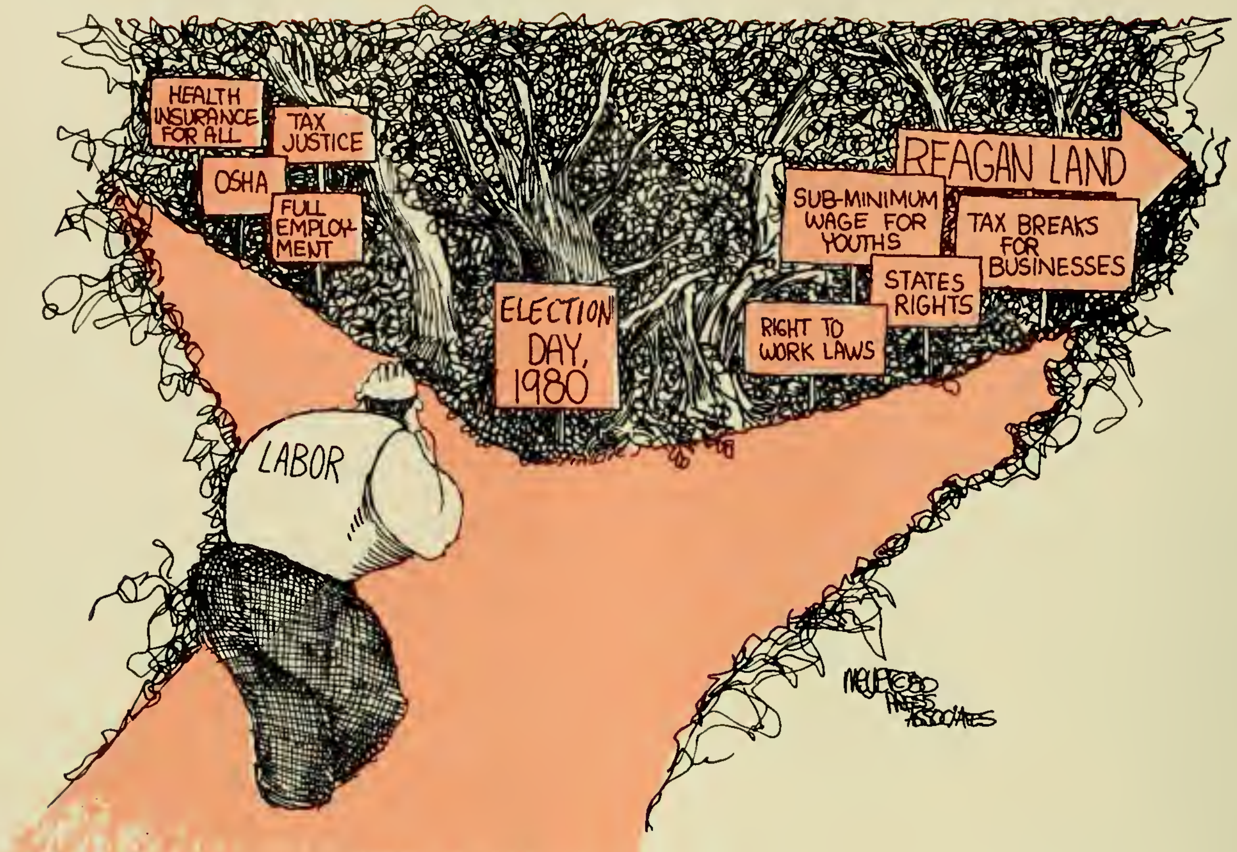
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881

For U.S. Workers,
A Clear Choice in November

Workers, Beware: Reapportionment, Supreme Court at Stake

1980 ELECTIONS SHAPING UP AS CRITICAL FOR AMERICA



By ROBERT B. COONEY
Staff Writer, Press Associates, Inc.

The 1980 US elections are shaping up as possibly the most important in half a century.

This is because of a confluence of factors unprecedented in recent years:

- Stagflation — persisting inflation and high unemployment — will make campaigning difficult for incumbents, especially the majority Democratic Party.
- Hardline conservatives led by Ronald Reagan have taken over the Republican Party and promise radical changes to cut back federal programs and shift power to the states, weaken unions, leave major economic decisions to the corporations and fashion a military-oriented foreign policy;
- Right wing extremist groups are pouring tens of millions of dollars into state and congressional campaigns to defeat liberals and moderates;
- Corporate and trade association political action committees also are spending millions of dollars to get "pro-business" candidates elected;
- Those elected to state legislatures in November will reapportion state districts and the U.S. House of Representatives, thereby fixing those political structures for the next decade;
- The aging of the Supreme Court probably means the next President will have several vacancies to fill, shaping that all-important institution for decades to come;
- With independent candidate John Anderson in the race, the failure of anyone to get an Electoral College majority means the House would choose a President, with each state delegation having one vote and all the millions of voters in the big industrial states outweighed by those in sparsely-populated states.

The issues are complicated, but the choices were never clearer, not even when Barry Goldwater was running against Lyndon Johnson in 1964 and lost by 16 million votes.

As organized labor testified before the party platform committees, the nation should continue to work towards full employment, modernizing basic industries through long-term planning, cushioning the impact of plant shutdowns on workers and communities, genuine tax reform, health insurance for all, adequate housing, and a sound Social Security system.

Republican candidate Ronald Reagan and the GOP platform offer a clear alternative in seeking to reduce the federal role in all areas while stressing states' rights. The GOP also favors "right-to-work" laws, a subminimum wage for youth and massive tax cuts which would reduce federal revenue, while at the same time urging billions more for defense.

This is what is at stake in the 1980 elections:

- In the U.S. Senate, 34 seats are up and 24 of those are held by Democrats. The Senate is now made up of 59 Democrats, including independent Harry Byrd (Va.), and 41 Republicans.
- In the House, the Democrats hold 275 seats, the Republicans 159 and one is vacant. The Republicans hope to pick up from 10 to 30 more seats.

In any event, Republican gains in the Congress could strengthen the old alliance of Republicans and southern Democrats which blocked progressive legislation in past years.

- In the states, Democrats hold 10 of the 13 governors' chairs at stake in November, so it is expected the GOP may make gains at this level.
- The filling of state legislative seats in 43 states will be among the most important elections in 1980; the remaining seven states are on other voting schedules.

REPUBLICANS REBUILDING

The Republicans were battered by Watergate in 1974, losing 692 state legislative seats. They have been rebuilding ever since, regaining 358 since 1976. The GOP gains in 1978 reversed their downtrend and restored the ratio of a decade earlier. As of 1978, Democrats held about two-thirds of the 7,482 seats filled that year.

The state legislatures are important because they will be redrawing U.S. House and state district lines on the basis of the 1980 census. The GOP believes it was shortchanged by a sizable number of House seats in 1970 and hopes to reverse that this year.

- The U.S. Supreme Court could be converted into a conservative bastion for decades if Ronald Reagan seeks appointees who he believes reflect the GOP's philosophy.

RESIGNATION RUMORS

Five of the nine justices are in their 70s and three in their 60s. Several have been ailing and one or two resignations for reasons of health have been rumored periodically.

President Carter may well become the first president serving a full term who has not had the opportunity of filling a Supreme Court seat.

In contrast President Nixon named four justices in his first term: Chief Justice Warren Burger, now 72; Justice Harry Blackmun, 71; Justice Lewis Powell, 72; and Justice William Rehnquist, 55.

Minority Presidents

For the past century, the president of the United States has been elected by only 11 to 19% of the voting-age population.

This record of low voter participation was revealed in a study by Charles Johnson, a demographics adviser in the Census Bureau.

Although many legal barriers are now down, 46% of the voting age population failed to vote in November 1976. In the most active election in history, in 1960, 37% old enough to vote did not do so.

Of non-voters in 1976, 82% failed to register, two-thirds of them saying they were not interested and the rest reporting they were unable to register.

Of non-voters who were registered, 42% said they were not interested in voting and the remainder said they failed to vote because of illness, being away from home or being unable to get off from work.

However, 89% of registered voters did cast a ballot in 1976.

Johnson noted that, in every election in U.S. history, the number of voters choosing the winner has been far smaller than the number of persons of voting age who did not vote—ranging from 11 to 19%. (PAI)

Because of their generally conservative record, although they do not vote in a solid bloc, they often are referred to as "Nixon's revenge."

The remaining justices are President Eisenhower's nominees — William Brennan, 74 and Potter Stewart, 65; President Kennedy's nominee, Byron White, 63; President Johnson's nominee, Thurgood Marshall, 72; and President Ford's nominee John Paul Stevens, 60.

The court has had a mixed record in recent years, but several important decisions turned on 5-4 votes.

In 1976, the Supreme Court struck down by a 5-4 vote a 1974 law that extended minimum wage and overtime provisions to 3.4 million public employees. And it overturned an earlier high court decision which upheld extension of the wage-hour law to an initial group of 2.9 million public employees.

In thus strengthening states' rights and limiting the power of the federal government, the four Nixon appointees were in the majority and the opinion was written by the court's foremost states' rights advocate, Justice Rehnquist.

ECONOMIC OVERTURN

According to observers, it was the first time the high court overturned a major piece of economic legislation since the "nine old men" struck down parts of FDR's New Deal legislation in the 1930s.

Also in 1976, the high court overturned a decision of the Warren Court which had upheld the right of unions to picket in shopping centers. Nixon's four appointees were in that majority as well.

In 1978, the Supreme Court voted 5-3 in its famous Barlow decision to bar federal health and safety inspectors from making spot inspections of workplaces. The majority, which included two Nixon appointees, said OSHA violated the employer's Fourth Amendment protection "against unreasonable searches."

Labor reacted angrily to the

Concluded on Page 38

CAMPAIGN SPOTLIGHT

American trade union leaders warned the Democratic Party platform committee in June that the difference between the two major U.S. parties is becoming less sharply defined.

"Preoccupation with political symbolism threatens to blur the differences" between the parties and "deprive the people of any real choice," AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Thomas R. Donahue told the committee.

Eventually, however, both major political parties . . . and Independent John Anderson . . . came up with political platforms . . . which pleased some of the delegates some of the time, but none of the delegates completely.

As a consequence, neither party is flaunting its platform to any great extent. They're being distributed in booklet form to many voters . . . And, yet, few voters will take the time to read them thoroughly and compare them.

Until the opportunity to do this comes, it would be a good idea to compare the candidates on major issues facing the US wage earners and their families in the months and years ahead.

Where They Stand On Key Issues

ISSUE	CARTER	REAGAN
Job safety—OSHA	Supports strong law, with extensive enforcement powers	Would weaken or kill OSHA; poor record on job safety as governor
Compulsory open shop (right-to-work-for-less)	Opposes; would sign bill to repeal state laws	"I tend to support state right-to-work laws." Would sign national open shop law if passed by Congress.
Anti-trust laws applied to unions (could weaken every union in the U.S.)	Would strongly resist any efforts to apply anti-trust laws to unions: Believes such laws never were intended to apply to unions.	"I've thought for some time unions should be bound, as business is, by the anti-trust laws."
Labor law reform	Proposed law, fought for congressional approval	Opposed. "I feel strongly (labor law reform) should be defeated."
Windfall profits tax on oil firms	Proposed tax, helped guide it to passage in Congress	Opposes any windfall tax, would repeal newly-enacted one
Davis-Bacon law	Opposes any efforts to repeal or weaken existing law	Supports weakening provisions leading to repeal
Public employe unions	Supports their collective bargaining rights	Opposes their collective bargaining rights
Energy	Proposes gas rationing, if needed, research for alternatives to oil funded by windfall profit tax	"We can have an energy abundance if we turn the energy industry loose and get government out of the way."
Full employment law	Supported compromise Humphrey-Hawkins plan	Opposes any federal full employment commitment
Food stamps for strikers	Supports program	Opposes program
Minimum wage	For regular, adequate increases	Proposes repeal
Taxes	Urges revision of tax structure to shift some of load off workers to corporations and wealthy individuals	Pushes plan which throws bone to workers, huge new tax breaks for corporations and the wealthy
Equal Rights Amendment	Strongly for	Strongly against

THE ANDERSON RECORD—20 years U.S. House. On 80 key union, jobs and social welfare votes on AFL-CIO scorecard: 18 "right," 62 "wrong"—77 percent "wrong."

Washington Report

LEAFLETING MALLS

A unanimous Supreme Court ruled recently that a state may require a privately-owned shopping center to allow leafleting and other reasonable forms of free expression even though the U.S. Constitution doesn't guarantee such access.

The decision was in accord with the position urged by the AFL-CIO, which filed a brief because of the potential impact on union activity at shopping centers. The actual case stemmed from the refusal of the Prune Yard shopping center in Campbell, Calif., to allow a group of high school students to circulate a petition opposing a United Nations resolution on Zionism.

Although the Prune Yard case rested on the validity of a provision of California's state constitution, it had attracted national interest because the right of access to shopping centers is a still-evolving area of law.

LABOR DEPT. SURVEYS INJURIES

The Labor Department is conducting a series of four nationwide surveys on maintenance and related job hazards and on overexertion, amputations and hand injuries.

The surveys will be used to help develop more effective safety standards. One survey will cover injuries resulting from moving machinery or equipment, electrical currents, and/or hazardous materials during maintenance, repair or other non-production activities.

Other surveys will cover injuries due to overexertion, back injuries due to lifting, injuries resulting in amputations, and use of personal protective equipment in accidents involving hand injuries.

9% JOBLESS PREDICTED

The Congressional Budget Office has predicted a sluggish economic recovery beginning early next year and an unemployment rate that will linger near 9% throughout 1981.

The gloomy forecast came in a statement by CBO Director Alice M. Rivlin before a Senate Budget Committee hearing on the mid-year review of the economy. Except for the jobless rate, which was higher, the CBO economic outlook differed little from one presented earlier by the Administration.

Rivlin said that the unemployment rate, which was 7.7% in June, is expected to continue rising this year, reaching 9% by the fourth quarter and continuing at that level throughout 1981.

The Administration's midyear economic forecast projected a peak unemployment rate of 8.5%, continuing at that level through 1981.

STANDBY GAS PLAN CLEARS

A standby gasoline rationing plan went into effect on July 31, when the deadline passed for Congress to disapprove it. The Senate voted 60-31 and the House voted 209-205 to let the plan take effect. But either the House or the Senate can later block implementation of rationing, even if all of the plan's criteria have been met.

Under a 1979 law, the President may institute rationing if the supply of gasoline, diesel fuel and heating oil is at least 20% below demand for a month or longer.

Even under those circumstances, the President does not have to invoke his rationing authority. And if he does, his decision can still be overturned if either the House or Senate adopts a resolution of disapproval within 15 days.

SUMMER JOBS WERE FEWER

The job situation for young people was considerably worse this past summer than it was the year before, the US Department of Labor has reported.

The number of 16-21 year-olds with jobs declined by 700,000 from July 1979 to July 1980, and the number of unemployed young people was 520,000 higher than last year. As a result, the youth unemployment rate was up over the year from 13.4 to 16.4% (not seasonally adjusted), the highest July rate since 1975. The rise in unemployment occurred in about the same proportion among black and white youth.

Single Issue Politics

BY US SENATOR PATRICK LEAHY
Democrat, Vermont

Some candidates play on fears and misunderstandings to get elected.

As I have sat in the Senate these past few years and watched the Washington interest groups and lobbyists start campaign after campaign based on one or another "single issue," I have become very concerned. I am concerned because these campaigns threaten the very underpinnings of our democratic system of government. I have to share that concern with you.

I believe that our democracy is in danger. It is in danger because there are candidates and political groups in this country who are trying to use fear and anger to divide the citizens of Vermont and the nation. These candidates and groups do not address any of the pressing economic and social problems of the day—energy, inflation, growing unemployment or the survival of our rural areas. Instead, they have urged and demanded that voters make their choice on a single—often simplified and distorted—issue.

These candidates and political groups have given birth to what is now called "single issue" politics. They have chosen issues that are of deep emotional and religious concern to many people. The issue of abortion—the "right to life" or the "right to choose"—is certainly a matter of moral conviction for most people. So is the issue of whether there should be prayer in the public schools. The Panama Canal Treaty proved to be another issue that provoked strong opinions. Reasonable men and women of good conscience can and do hold different beliefs and opinions on these matters.

America is made up of people from as many different backgrounds as one can imagine. We have a wide variety of religious beliefs. These different backgrounds have made the country strong in so many ways, as we each lend our special strengths to the society. But our differences sometimes make it more difficult to talk to one another on subjects of deep emotional or religious meaning. Sometimes our differences lead to misunderstanding, and those misunderstandings lead to fear and angry words.

THEY PLAY ON FEARS

Those candidates depending on "single issues" for their platform seek to widen the misunderstandings, to play on those fears and to fan the anger. But in using fear and anger to further their own political careers, they are doing a gross disservice to their fellow citizens and to this country. They are endangering the underlying principles of the two party system which has served us so well.

It is important to stop and reflect on the nature of our democracy. What does it mean to have a Senator in Washington, D.C. representing you and your family? What do you really expect of your Senator?

In our stable two party system, tested by time and crisis, each voter has chosen and voted for that candidate who most closely shared his or her concept of the goals of the nation. When you vote, you are choosing a person. That person you are electing as Senator must make thousands of large and small decisions in Washington on your behalf. Your Senator cannot consult you on each decision. But these decisions do not come in isolation. They fit into patterns of beliefs and concerns. By choosing a Senator who shares your goals and priorities, who has a proven record on employment, labor-management relations, job safety, consumer protection, education, foreign trade, antitrust and regulation, inflation and energy, you can be confident that most of his decisions would be those you yourself would make.

And yet, we could agree on all of these basic economic and social issues of our time and still have differences. Some of you will disagree with my position on abortion or the Panama Canal Treaty or school prayer or even the SALT treaty. If you do, I respect that disagreement, and the depth of the conviction out of which that disagreement comes. But before you support a candidate or cast your vote on the basis of that one area of disagreement, on that "single issue," I ask you to stop and consider. How will that candidate with whom you agree on one of these single issues represent you in the other 10,000 or more votes he or she will cast in the next six years? Will he or she protect your hard-won rights to health and safety on the job? Will he or she stand firm against cuts in Social Security? Will he or she fight the outrageous price gouging by the major oil companies? Would he or she vote for a decent minimum wage, fair and effective labor laws, or programs to achieve full employment? How many of that candidate's views really agree with your own?

LOOK AT ALL NEEDS

I am asking you to weigh the quality of your representation in its broadest sense. I am asking you to look at all of your needs and priorities and beliefs and values. If a candidate shares those priorities and beliefs and values, by all means give him your whole-hearted

Continued on Page 25

Konyha Succeeds Sidell On AFL-CIO Exec. Council

General President William Konyha was one of three international labor leaders elected to the AFL-CIO's Executive Council at its recent meetings in Chicago.

He succeeds General President Emeritus William Sidell, who retired as the Brotherhood's General President last December and who retired from the AFL-CIO council position at the recent August sessions.

Besides President Konyha, the AFL-CIO's top governing body also elected to its membership its first woman member, Joyce Miller, who heads the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and John Sweeney, recently-elected president of the Service Employees.

Miller said of her appointment: "I feel absolutely wonderful, not just for myself personally but for working women and union women." Describing her attitude toward the labor movement, she declared: "I came . . . with stars in my eyes. I saw it as a vehicle for social change, and I've never changed my mind."

In order to elect a woman for the first time in the federation's 25-year history, the Council decided to break its tradition of having only the chief officer of an affiliated union on the Council, which also meant only one official from any single union.

In February 1980, the Council said that for two seats it would waive the chief officer requirement to pave the way for representatives of women and minorities to sit on the Council.

Miller, who heads the Coalition of Labor Union Women, is also a vice president of the Clothing and Textile Workers Union. ACTWU President Murray Finley also is an AFL-CIO vice president and a member of the Executive Council.

Miller, 52, fills the vacancy created by the death last June of Seafarers President Paul Hall. A native of Chicago and graduate of the University of Chicago, Miller served ACTWU as education and social services director of joint boards in Pittsburgh and Chicago before becoming a vice president in 1976.

Sweeney, 46, was elected to head SEIU at its June convention. He replaces his predecessor, former SEIU President George Hardy, as a council member and vice president. Sweeney's union affiliation began in 1958 when he went to work as a research assistant with the Ladies' Garment Workers immediately following his college graduation. Three years later, he became contracts director for an SEIU local. He was chosen to head the union following 19 years with Local 32B-32J, a local with 55,000 members in New York.

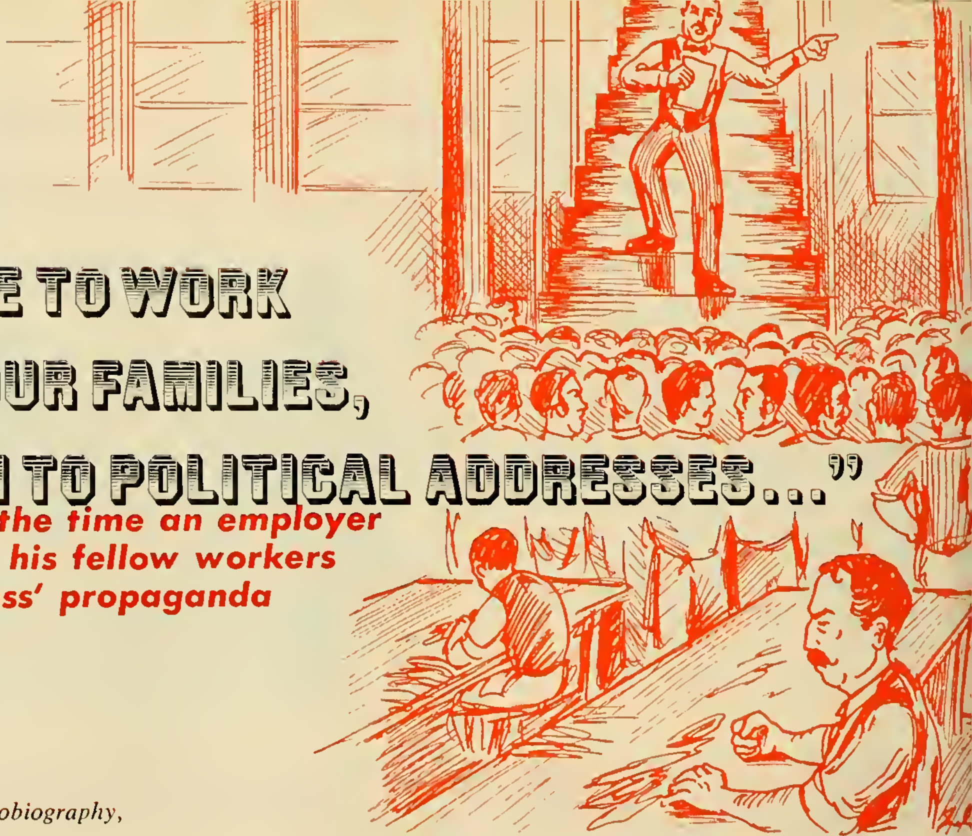
Locals and Councils Urged to Push CLIC Check Offs In Three Ways

General President William Konyha recently sent a memorandum to all local unions, district and state councils in the United States indicating the General Executive Board's recent approval of a check-off program whereby Brotherhood members may make voluntary political contributions to the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC).

In his letter, General President Konyha stressed that a successful legislative improvement program requires vigorous participation at the local union level through the inclusion of a check-off provision (1) in contracts with employers, or (2) through vacation funds, or (3) credit unions. Instructions on how to arrange check-offs are being sent to every local union.

"Unless we have sufficient political funding to help endorsed candidates remain competitive with union-hating candidates supported by union-hating political committees, our union, our members, our contracts and our standards are all in jeopardy," the General President emphasized. "Also imperiled would be OSHA, Davis-Bacon, our right to area-wide bargaining."

There are approximately 2500 of these anti-union political action committees, representing corporations, trade associations, and right-wing groups, against which the labor movement must compete. Among them, they are expected to spend upwards of $120 million, this year, most of it going to candidates opposed by worker organizations.



"WE CAME HERE TO WORK TO SUPPORT OUR FAMILIES, NOT TO LISTEN TO POLITICAL ADDRESSES..."

Sam Gompers tells of the time an employer tried to force him and his fellow workers to listen to 'big business' propaganda

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS

First President,
American Federation of Labor

This is an excerpt from Gompers' autobiography, Seventy Years of Life and Labor.

No one will for a moment deny that even to the present day employers, particularly in big business, exercise altogether too much power and influence over the votes of their employees, but that does not indicate to any degree the former power and coercion of employers to control the votes of their workmen. It was not an uncommon practice in establishments employing a large number of men that the workers, under the leadership of some overseer or foreman, were marched to their various voting precincts to cast their votes under immediate surveillance.

In New York City and Brooklyn and in many other cities of the country, the only way by which men could find employment on the street railways was through the endorsement of the alderman or the other ward politicians. These held their places at the will or the whim not only of the company but of the ward politicians who, of course, controlled the votes of workmen so employed. This practice was supplemented by the influence of the saloonkeeper over the workmen, particularly workmen who were employed in and around the streetcar service and the river fronts. It was due to these conditions that organized labor initiated a movement to bring about secret voting, then known as the "Australian Ballot."

I did not want to be under party dictation; neither was I willing to submit to coercion from any other source. When I was working for Stachelberg, such an effort against the independence of my shopmates and myself was attempted. One day while we were at work, Mr. Stachelberg asked for attention and told us he wished to address us on subjects involved in the campaign. A number of us determined we would not cease work to listen to Mr. Stachelberg. We were pieceworkers and would lose our own time and, in any event, we did not believe we should contribute to establishing a precedent of being compelled to listen to a political address by the employer in the factory.

BOSS'S GATHERING

About four-thirty in the afternoon Mr. Stachelberg appeared with a written manuscript, took a position midway on the stairs leading to an upper floor overlooking the factory and asked all employees to gather and listen to him. There were about two hundred and fifty of us, of whom over two hundred gathered around. The remainder of us continued at our work.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Stachelberg said if anyone desired to ask questions he would undertake to answer. He repeated the statement, and from his changed position, I could hear and almost feel that his challenge was directed at me. He again repeated his statement and I looked up and saw that he was addressing me. I said: "Mr. Stachelberg, I regard your proposition as entirely unfair. I may ask you a question occupying less than a minute which you could completely lose in the time of your reply. Some of the statements you have made in your address are entirely untenable, and with equal opportunity to discuss them with you I would be perfectly satisfied to take issue, but I must be excused from asking you a question."

He descended the stairs, came by my side, and we discussed the matter over half an hour. A number of the employees had already left. On reaching the street, there was much excitement among the men. In a few minutes one of the office help came into the street and stated that I was wanted in the office. I was fully under the belief that I would be told my services were no longer required.

Stachelberg's partner said to me, "Mr. Gompers, I wanted to ask you whether you believed my partner exceeded his rights when he addressed the men on the political issues of the campaign?"

WORKER'S RIGHTS

I answered, "Most decidedly." He asked me my reasons. I answered, "Mr. Stachelberg is an employer. We come here to work to support our families, not to listen to political addresses, no matter whether they have merit or not, and he has no right to take advantage of his position as an employer to impose his political opinions upon his workmen."

Stachelberg interposed and said, "You do that very thing yourself. You talk politics to the men."

I answered, "Yes, that may be so, but if any of the men do not care to listen to me, they can tell me to go to hell. They can not tell you that. If you want to talk politics, if you desire to deliver an address, you can do so anywhere you please outside of the factory, and invite any and all to go, and it will rest upon any one to choose for himself whether he cares to go; but in the factory the time should be devoted to work and to supervision, not taking advantage of your position as an employer, to impose your political opinions upon your employees."

CONFLICTING OPINIONS

Stachelberg said, "Well, that is only your opinion."

I said, "Yes, that is only my opinion."

He stated, "I venture to say others will not agree with you."

I answered, "Perhaps that may be true."

He called one of the workmen in and he asked the same question which he put to me. The workman answered, "Well yes, it is your own shop, you can do just as you please in it."

I said, "Yes, I have frequently found workmen who never have an opinion contrary to their employers."

He called a second and a third who agreed with the position I took, but scarcely with as much emphasis. There was much excitement and nervous strain during the entire incident, but it passed and a cordial good night was exchanged. In the morning I returned to work, being treated with respect, and I only left that job on the occasion of a trade dispute. But Mr. Stachelberg never repeated the attempt to address his workmen upon politics.

A monument to Samuel Gompers and to organized labor in the United States stands in a small triangular park at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and 11th Street, N.W. in the nation's capital.

Our Second TV Commercial Supports Organizing Effort

Alert, television-watching members of the Brotherhood have reported viewing our new and second network television commercial, which aired for the first time on September 8.

Scheduled to run six times each on the CBS and ABC Networks, this fall, the newest commercial in the Brotherhood's expanded public relations program shows many of the trades and occupations represented by our organization and encourages qualified listeners to join the Brotherhood. Based once again on our organizing slogan, "Workers Helping Workers to Better their Lives," the commercial highlights our 100-year history and points out the benefits of union membership. Arrangements have been made by several local unions and district councils to add a local commercial of their own to the international union's 30-second promotion by making arrangements for "ties ins" with local network affiliates.

Director of Organization James Parker has expressed the hope that members will call the attention of their co-workers and neighbors to the TV commercial's schedule, so that the major organizing purpose of the commercial is served.

The network showings are as follows:

ABC, "Good Morning, America" — The commercial will appear on almost all stations of the ABC Network. "Good Morning, America" begins at 7 a.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time on most East Coast ABC stations. The dates scheduled are September 8, 10, 16, and 18 and October 1 and 3.

CBS, "Walter Cronkite" — The Brotherhood commercial is also scheduled to appear "live" on 172 CBS network affiliate stations and "delayed" on 21 additional stations. Check your local time and listings. "CBS Evening News" begins at 7 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time. The dates are September 8, 11, 16, 19, 29 and October 1.

Wood Products Firms Near Energy Independence By Burning Waste

By burning wood wastes, 14 of the nation's largest lumber and wood products companies — most of which employ Brotherhood members — are supplying an average of 70% of their own energy, and cutting dependence on oil and gas, the National Forest Products Association reported recently.

Information from 14 lumber and wood products companies shows their total energy consumption in 1979 was 167.2 trillion Btu's. An average of 70.2% of their total energy was produced from bark, wood shavings, sawdust, inferior quality wood, re-cycled gas and other wastes. The companies account for about 27% of all U.S. lumber production and 50% of plywood and particleboard production.

The companies also improved overall energy efficiency 3.9% in 1979 compared with 1978. The biggest strides in energy conservation occurred before 1978, however, prompted by price increases and short supplies during the 1973-74 oil and gas shortage rather than by federal requirements.

Natural gas and other fuel oils accounted for an average of only 17.7% of these companies' energy consumption in 1979, down from 19.1% in 1978 — a significant decline for one year.

Consumption of purchased electricity remained at 10% for both years, but surplus electricity produced from burned waste and sold by the companies jumped from 2.5 million kilowatt-hours in 1978 to 29.4 million kilowatt-hours in 1979.

1980 is the first year large energy users in the wood products industry are required to report under the Industrial Energy Conservation Program administered by the Department of Energy. The 14 companies chose to submit their reports to the government through an NFPA-sponsored program.

The 14 wood products companies reporting to the Department of Energy through NFPA include: Boise Cascade Corp., Boise, Idaho; Champion International Corp., Atlanta, Ga.; Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco, Calif.; Georgia-Pacific Corp., Portland, Ore.; Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah, Wisc.; Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; MacMillan Bloedel, Inc., Pine Hill, Ala.; Masonite Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Potlatch Corp., San Francisco, Calif.; Southwest Forest Industries, Phoenix, Ariz.; Temple-Eastex, Inc., Diboll, Tex.; Union Camp Corp., Princeton, N.J.; Weyerhaeuser Company, Tacoma, Wash.; and Willamette Industries, Inc., Portland, Ore.

Ottawa Report

YOUNGER AND BRIGHTER

In a recent speech to the Canadian Health Labour Relations Assn., Labour Minister Gerald Regan offered these interesting statistics: In 1941, 66% of the Canadian labour force had only a Grade 8 education or less. Today, that figure is reduced to 10%, while over 30% of the labour force has education and training beyond the high school level.

The labour force is younger, he also reported. Ten years ago 40% of the labour force was between the ages of 15 and 35. Now, that figure is approximately 60%.

SURVEY OF BOSSES' SALARIES

It's happening in Canada just as in the U.S. Employers want to hold down workers' wages while they continue to raise their own to record highs. A survey of 624 companies across Canada showed that the bosses, this year, raised their own salaries an average of more than 11% in banking and insurance by 12.5%. And voted themselves bonuses more than 33% larger than last year!

THANKS FROM FARM WORKERS

In a letter received by Canadian Labour Congress President Dennis McDermott, Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers of America, expressed thanks for contributions totaling $9,098 from CLC affiliates for the struggle against California lettuce growers and the boycott of Red Coach lettuce, produced by Bruce Church, Inc.

HUMAN RIGHTS 'HALFWAY'

The Alberta Federation of Labour has charged that the recent changes to the Individual Rights Protection Act are "only cosmetic lip service."

"In so many areas the government has gone only half way. A number of very real concerns remain to be dealt with in a satisfactory manner," AFL President Harry Kostiuk said in Edmonton.

A change in wording concerning the application of board rulings on equal pay disputes limits their application. Now equal pay complaints are restricted to individual worksites and cannot be applied across the board either provincially or to other worksites with similar discrimination.

LABOUR PLANNING DISMAL

Governments that do not establish full employment as a social and economic policy cannot be expected to prevent the loss of jobs, says the Social Planning Council of Metro Toronto.

The Council, in a recently-released report on unemployment and layoffs, says that the loss of jobs in the Toronto area is beginning to outstrip job creation while layoffs are creating instability among families. In Toronto of the 91,000 registered unemployed, 46,000 are workers who lost their jobs through plant closings and other types of layoffs.

Ontario's legislation is inadequate and doesn't protect workers, the Council says, noting that the advance notice required by the legislation is too short to provide laid-off workers with enough time to find new jobs.

PRODUCTION, ECONOMY DOWN

During the opening three months of this year total Canadian production fell, putting the economy on a downhill slide which could turn out to be the worst period for Canadians since at least 1954.

While gross national product (GNP), or the current dollar value of all goods and services produced by Canadians, grew by 2.3% in the first quarter to over $279 billion, at an annual rate, real GNP, which measures the volume of total output by removing market price increases, actually fell 0.5%.

Real earnings have been falling for three years and the small increase (0.4%) in the total volume of personal spending during the first quarter of this year was entirely the result of more demand for services.

OSHA Grant Will Enable Industrial Department to Deal With Safety and Health Hazards Affecting Membership

Training materials and techniques to be developed.

The U.S. Department of Labor recently awarded the Brotherhood's new Industrial Department a major grant that will fund an occupational safety and health project for its industrial members. Awarded by OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Act), the $69,877 Federally-funded grant will assist the Brotherhood in devising a plan for preventing deaths, injuries, and illnesses among members in the workplace.

The lumber and wood products and ship and boat building and repairing industries are considered hazardous. Their lost workday incidence rate ranges from double to four times the national average. Approximately 201,000 Brotherhood members work as full-time employees in the lumber and wood products industry, and every day they are exposed to hazards on the job.

The Industrial Department plans to use its Federal grant to develop an effective outreach program for its industrial members, bringing safety and health training to workers who, in many cases, have been bypassed by OSHA benefits and new occupational safety and health developments. An industrial safety and hygiene specialist, a medical advisor, and a project manager will be employed to develop "hazard identification skills and safety and health advocacy competence" primarily among the Brotherhood's negotiated local union safety committees. This will be accomplished primarily through regional training sessions conducted at industrial council conventions.

The Industrial Department outlined three basic program objectives in its grant application:

1. to develop innovative, practical training techniques and materials to be used at the regional training sessions, to deal with the many known safety and health hazards in our industries;

2. to develop a network of local safety and health committees which will take an active role in raising the safety and health awareness and effectiveness of the Brotherhood's industrial members; and

3. to develop, through a Health Data Reporting System, an information base that will be used by the projects staff to further identify workplace hazards and practices to deal with them. The information will also support research on workplace hazards in the targeted industries.

Social Security, Social Insurance Numbers Now

General Secretary John S. Rogers issues the following reminder to all local secretaries: The General Office has established a new, permanent identification system for all Brotherhood members based on Social Security (US) or Social Insurance (Canada) numbers. This new identification method can only be successful with the cooperation of all local secretaries.

Since August, each monthly billing has indicated the names of members whose Social Security or Social Insurance numbers are not on file at the General Office. Local secretaries are asked to switch from the individual billing numbers previously used to Social Security numbers in cases where the letters "NS" appear in the Social Security column next to the members' names. Local secretaries can send the correct information to the computer center at the General Office by simply writing the Social Security/Social Insurance numbers directly above the billing numbers presently on the statement. There is no need to supply Social Security numbers for those members who do not have "NS" printed on the statement.

New Occupational Safety-Health Director For OSHA Project

General President William Konyha has named Joseph L. Durst, Jr., business representative of Local 2554, Lebanon, Ore., as director of the Brotherhood's recently-funded occupational safety and health project for industrial members.

DURST

Durst has been a member of Local 2554 since 1962, when he began working in the custom manufacturing plant of Champion Building Products in Lebanon, Ore. He eventually moved from the plywood and hardboard plant into the special products plant, where he worked with siding, paneling, and pre-coated materials.

In 1968, Durst was elected as plant committeeman. He then served as his local's treasurer, trustee, and recording secretary until 1974, when he was elected as business agent and financial secretary of Local 2554.

Durst comes to the General Office with broad knowledge of the lumber and plywood industries. He has a record of devoted service to the Brotherhood, and he has received training in occupational safety and health from the University of Oregon at Eugene.

As director of the new project, Durst will work with an industrial hygienist to set up regional training programs in hazard recognition and correction for local union officers, staff, and safety and health committee members.

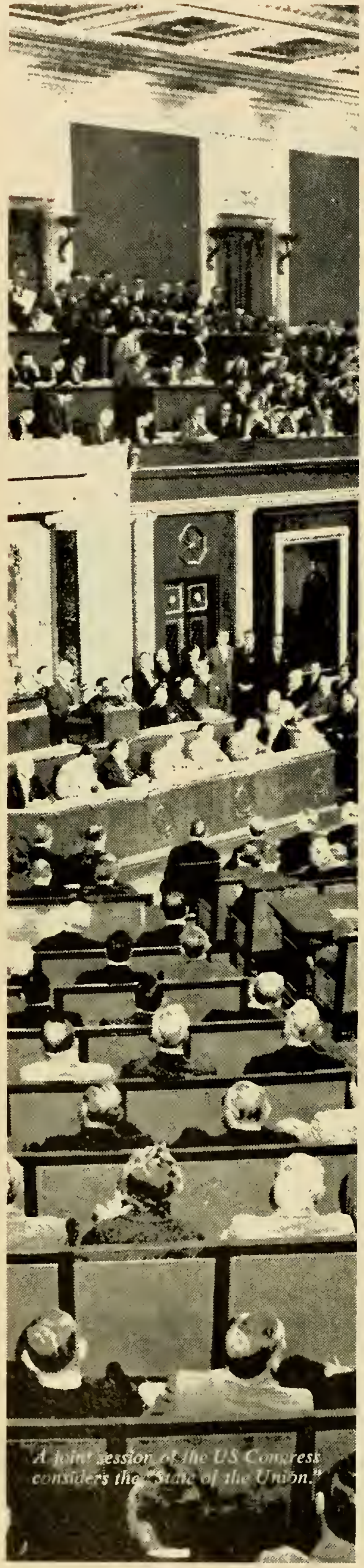
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Did You Know?

FOURTEENTH OF A SERIES

14 Years of Active, Responsible Stewardship Mark CLIC History

Brotherhood's legislative representatives have achieved major goals in Congress and legislatures



A joint session of the US Congress considers the "State of the Union."

It is extremely important today that the Brotherhood be represented on a day-to-day basis in Washington, D.C., in Ottawa, Ont., and in the state and provincial capitals across North America.

While the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education does an outstanding job of registering voters, educating them on public issues, letting them know the voting records of political candidates, and getting voters to the polls on election day, there is still much more work that has to be done specifically to protect the interests of Brotherhood members and the industries they represent.

For this reason, the Brotherhood, in 1966, established its own political and legislative organization, CLIC—the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee. CLIC is the Brotherhood's so-called PAC (political action committee). Most labor unions today have such voluntary political action groups, but few are as active and effective as ours.

The first director of CLIC was former General Treasurer Peter Terzick. When Terzick retired in 1971, new General Treasurer Charles E. Nichols succeeded him as CLIC director and chief legislative advocate for the Brotherhood. For many years, James Bailey was assistant legislative advocate; he was followed by Jay Powers; and today the assistant legislative advocate is Dave Casey.

The primary task of these men through the 14 years of CLIC's existence has been to represent the Brotherhood and its members before the Congress and the Federal agencies. In addition, they have given advice and assistance to CLIC workers advocating certain measures before state legislatures and Canadian governing bodies.

Membership in CLIC is completely voluntary. CLIC solicits voluntary contributions from Brotherhood members and makes contributions, in turn, to those candidates for the US Presidency, the US Senate, and the US House of Representatives whom it feels will best serve the needs and interests of Brotherhood members and working people generally. Because of international policies and regulations, CLIC is an all-US undertaking; it cannot involve itself in Canadian legislation. Canadian members must work for similar legislative goals through counterpart assemblies and representations in Canada itself.

Some members may ask: Why do we need CLIC? Why is it important that our Brotherhood have a political action program at all?

There are many reasons. The construction industry is one of the largest industries in the country. It employs a large percentage of the working population and it uses large amounts of manufactured products from industries which employ our industrial members. Hundreds of thousands of jobs for our members are directly tied to the passage of public works bills, housing bills, big projects like the Alaska Pipeline and the continental defense installations.

The pieces of legislation, or, for that matter, any legislation, good or bad, do not just happen. They are introduced, debated, amended, and passed by the individual men and women of the Congress whom you elected . . . or whom the opposition elected. The makeup of the individuals in the White House and the Congress is just as critical to our needs as is the legislation itself. Your Brotherhood has chosen to play an active role in the selection of the best qualified legislators possible.

Then there are many day-to-day activities of our legislative advocates which deal with Federal agencies. They recently made representations to HUD (the Department of Housing and Urban Development) which helped to push through an urban development project for Stockton, Calif. A few years ago, a hospital in a small town in Oregon was stymied because a government agency withheld its contribution of matching funds on the technicality that a hospital built of wood was not safe. Our legislative advocates proved that the hospital met all state and local codes and that the technicalities thrown up to prevent the start of construction were not valid. They got the job underway.

They must protect Davis-Bacon provisions in Federal contracts, and they must work with Brotherhood attorneys to prepare testimony before Congressional committees.

And there is still another, critical reason for CLIC's existence, and that is the rapid growth of PACs which are in opposition to all CLIC stands for.

Union-busting political committees have increased rapidly in just a few years, and their spending has soared.

As a result of election law changes in 1975, corporations for the first time were allowed to use their treasury

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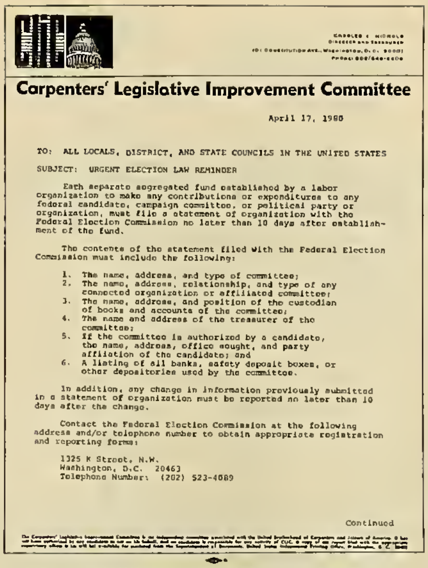


Carpenters' Legislative Improvement Committee

April 17, 1980

TO: ALL LOCALS, DISTRICT, AND STATE COUNCILS IN THE UNITED STATES

SUBJECT: URGENT ELECTION LAW REMINDER

Each separate segregated fund established by a labor organization to make any contributions or expenditures to any federal candidate, campaign committee, or political party or organization, must file a statement of organization with the Federal Election Commission no later than 10 days after establishment of the fund.

The contents of the statement filed with the Federal Election Commission must include the following:

1. The name, address, and type of committee;
2. The name, address, relationship, and type of any connected organization or affiliated committee;
3. The name, address, and position of the custodian of books and accounts of the committee;
4. The name and address of the treasurer of the committee;
5. If the committee is authorized by a candidate, the name, address, office sought, and party affiliation of the candidate; and
6. A listing of all banks, safety deposit boxes, or other depositories used by the committee.

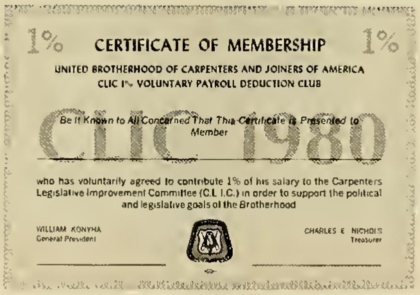
In addition, any change in information previously submitted in a statement of organization must be reported no later than 10 days after the change.

Contact the Federal Election Commission at the following address and/or telephone number to obtain appropriate registration and reporting forms:

1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463
Telephone Number: (202) 523-4089

Continued

CLIC, through memoranda to all locals and councils, keeps members posted on regulations, goals, and accomplishments.



1% CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP 1%

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
CLIC 1% VOLUNTARY PAYROLL DEDUCTION CLUB

CLIC 1980

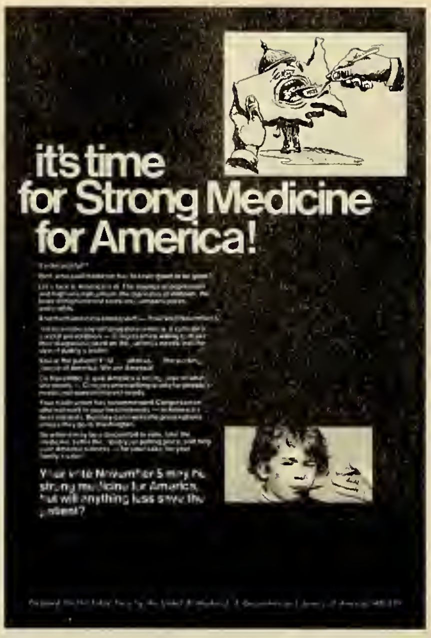
Be It Known to All Concerned That This Certificate is Presented to Member

who has voluntarily agreed to contribute 1% of his salary to the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (C.L.I.C.) in order to support the political and legislative goals of the Brotherhood

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

CHARLES E. NICHOLS
Treasurer

Many local leaders have joined General Officers and Representatives in voluntarily contributing 1% of their salaries to CLIC.



Four years ago, the Brotherhood made a strong effort to get voters registered and to the polls. The advertisement above was distributed to the labor press.

CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE
19 66

The original emblem of CLIC looked like the one above.

CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE
1980

The 1980 CLIC emblem.

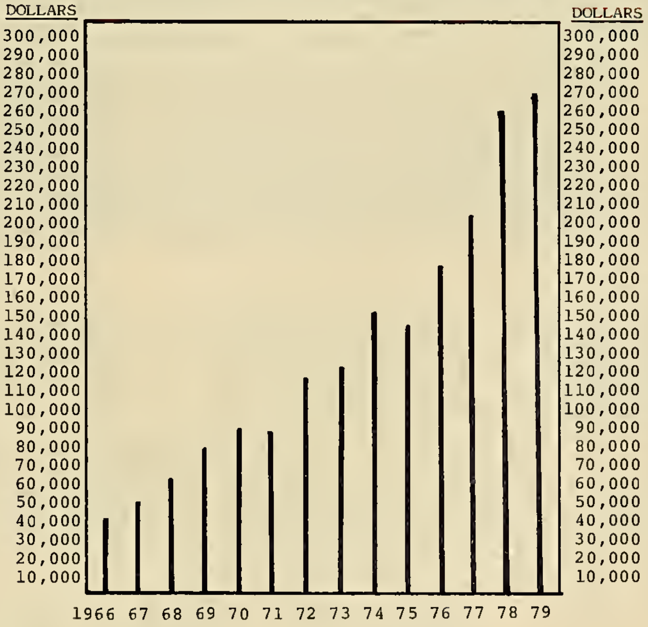
The Growth in Membership Contributions to CLIC

Since the establishment of CLIC, 14 years ago, the Brotherhood's political-action organization has raised a little less than $2 million. With a membership of approximately ¾ million, that averages out to a little more than $2 per member over CLIC's period of existence. This is certainly not evidence of "arm twisting by union bosses" to raise political funds, as some anti-union groups have charged. It *is* evidence, however, that union members must contribute much, much more if their voices are to be heard in legislative assemblies.

CLIC RECEIPTS, 1966-1979

(Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee)

1966	$ 45,930.16	1973	$126,568.25
1967	54,939.13	1974	157,924.45
1968	64,276.12	1975	145,174.95
1969	82,659.29	1976	178,370.63
1970	92,221.28	1977	206,850.06
1971	90,813.40	1978	261,397.51
1972	119,565.51	1979	269,091.56
		TOTAL	1,895,782.30



Participants in the Fourth 1980 Training Seminar lined up on the front steps of the General Office in Washington, D.C.

Fourth Training Seminar at George Meany Center

The fourth in a series of 1980 leadership training seminars was held by the Brotherhood, August 17-22 at the George Meany Labor Studies Center in Silver Spring, Md., just outside Washington, D.C.

Designed to acquaint fulltime local union and district council leaders with the duties and responsibilities of their offices, the 1980 seminars delve into labor law, labor history, and into methods of collective bargaining and negotiating grievances with management.

The August training sessions were the last in a regularly-scheduled series for 1980. One additional special seminar is to be held this month, exclusively for fulltime officers of industrial locals and councils. *(See the announcement on the Local Union News page.)*

A total of 32 local and district council officers attended the fourth seminar. Courses were taught by staff members of the General Office, as well as by General Secretary John Rogers and Director of Organizing Jim Parker.

A graduation was held on August 22, when each participant received a diploma for successfully completing the course of study.

FOURTH 1980 TRAINING SEMINAR — These are the names, titles, and home cities of participants in the Training Seminar at the George Meany Labor Studies Center, Aug. 17-22:

Charles M. Bain, Asst. BR, Local 2352, Corinth, Miss.
Lee A. Baumgartner, BR, Local 844, Canoga Park, Calif.
Marty E. Bearry, Asst. BR, Local 1000, Tampa, Fla.
Larry R. Burnside, BR, Portland District Council, Portland, Ore.
Carmen Cannella, BR, Local 696, Tampa, Fla.
James C. Christensen, BR, Five River District Council, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Ronald G. Cullins, BR, San Diego District Council, San Diego, Calif.
Floyd W. Earls, BR, Portland District Council, Portland, Ore.
James Jay Garnett, FS-Treas., Local 1, Chicago, Ill.
George W. Geiger, Jr., Asst. BR, Jacksonville District Council, Jacksonville, Fla.
C. Y. Godwin, BR, Local 198, Dallas, Tex.
Norman B. Harris, Jr., Asst. BR, Local 626, New Castle, Del.
Clenton V. Hughes, FS, Local 943, Tulsa, Okla.
Dennis A. Luster, BR, Local 213, Houston, Tex.
Vertis L. McDonald, Sr., BR, Ventura County District Council, Camarillo, Calif.
Levine H. Morris, BR, Southern Colorado District Council, Montrose, Colo.
Jerry L. Murphy, BR, Kansas City District Council, St. Joseph, Mo.
Thomas L. Pearl, Asst. BR, Local 1280, Mountain View, Calif.
Versell L. Shocklee, FS & BR, Local 144, Macon, Ga.
Delbert L. Snedigar, BR, Local 1849, Pasco, Wa.
Douglas A. Thomas, BR, Local 1789, So. Lake Tahoe, Calif.
Terry L. Weld, Asst. BR, Local 943, Tulsa, Okla.
Glenn D. White, Asst. BR, Local 610, Port Arthur, Tex.
Edward W. Tohanczyn, BR, Metropolitan District Council, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry J. Peiffer, BR, Keystone District Council, Harrisburg, Pa.
Clair Springman, BR, Keystone District Council, Harrisburg, Pa.
Thomas Sibila, BR, Baltimore District Council, Baltimore, Md.
Patrick N. Carey, Asst. BR, South Jersey District Council, Gloucester, N.J.
Robert Boyce, Asst. BR, South Jersey District Council, Atlantic City, N.J.
Gaylon M. Carmack, BR, Local 1382, Rochester, Minn.
John J. Parasida, Asst. BR, Local 2235, Munhall, Pa.
Marshall Kuhnly, BR, Local 314, Madison, Wisc.

Less weight.
More miles per gallon.
New lean look.
More payload.

Chevy Pickups take an important step ahead for 1981. With a new aerodynamic shape. Less weight, but more payload than last year. Plus a tough truck build. New interior comfort. Same roomy cab. Improved Six. Optional V8 with new Electronic Spark Control (not available in California). See your Chevy dealer for details. Ask about leasing.

4.1 Liter (250 Cu. In.) Six

19 EPA EST. MPG 25 EST. HWY.

Remember: *Compare* the "estimated MPG" to the "estimated MPG" of other vehicles. You may get different mileage, depending on how fast you drive, weather conditions and trip length. Actual highway mileage will probably be less than the estimated highway fuel economy. Lower in California. *(Mileage improvement does not apply in California.)*

Features that were too good to change.
☐ Massive Girder Beam front suspension on 2-wheel-drive models ☐ Double-wall construction ☐ Computer-matched brake systems ☐ Strong steel frame ☐ Two-stage, multi-leaf rear springs ☐ Counter-angled rear shocks ☐ High Energy Ignition system

Chevy trucks are equipped with GM-built engines produced by various divisions. See your dealer for details.

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Chevy C10 Pickup with optional Silverado trim.

NEW CHEVY TRUCKS
AN IMPORTANT
STEP AHEAD

WHEN ALCOHOL THREATENS JOB SECURITY, HEALTH, LIFE ITSELF: CONFIDENTIAL HELP FOR EMPLOYEES
A UNION/MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO
ALCOHOLISM and EMPLOYEE RELATIONS
The AFL-CIO ALCOHOL PROGRAM
The AFL-CIO ALCOHOL PROGRAM

Some of the pamphlets and brochures prepared and distributed by the Appalachian Council and AFL-CIO Community Services to support the work of field representatives. The large pamphlet is a training manual for stewards, supervisors, and labor-management committee members.

Labor Tackles Problem Of Alcoholism In Appalachian States

Joint effort with management offers diagnosis and treatment as alternative to job loss.

BY MARY DOWNEY
AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, Inc.

A planning session of the Appalachian Council's Occupational Alcohol Abuse Project. Brotherhood Member Griff Reynolds is at center. At right is Rich Mrocska, director of the Carbondale, Pa., Drug and Alcohol Treatment Center; at left is Betty Julia, secretary.

The growing problem of alcoholism among workers is now under attack in a major industrial region of the United States, and trade unions, organized into a 12-state council, are leading the fight.

Local unions of the Brotherhood are participating, and at least one Brotherhood member is playing a leading role in the program. He is Griff Reynolds of Local 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., a staff representative of the Occupational Alcohol Abuse Project.

Nearly 7% of the American work force is suffering from the disease of alcoholism. Alcoholism is a leading health problem; more and more people realize that it is a disease and not a moral weakness. The person suffering from alcoholism is not only a problem to himself, but is a problem to his family, his fellow workers, his friends, and society. Because the place of work is affected by alcoholism, the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council has become interested in providing avenues of assistance for people who are experiencing alcohol-related problems.

The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, created in 1964, is an organization composed of AFL-CIO state central bodies in 12 Appalachian states—Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, D.C., Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Full and rewarding employment for all workers on the 12-state area is the goal toward which the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council labors. Federally-funded and established with the full support of the national leadership of the AFL-CIO, the council is an ad hoc body unchartered by the parent labor federation. The board of directors is comprised of the 12 AFL-CIO state federation presidents of the 12 Appalachian states.

The Council's program of aid for alcoholic workers is the Occupational Alcohol Abuse Project, funded in 1977 by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Currently the project is identifying potential alcoholism and alcohol abuse among blue collar workers in Alabama and Pennsylvania and referring these workers to appropriate diagnostic and treatment centers.

The major thrust of the program is twofold—educational and organizational. The program provides factual, non-emotional information about alcoholism to unions, management, and communities. It also establishes working, ongoing identification and referral

Continued on Page 25

Procedure To Establish This Program

A Joint Committee shall be established with equal Union-Management representation. This Joint Committee, due to the importance of the role it plays in this program, shall be given ample time to perform its functions effectively.

The Joint Union-Management Committee members shall:

(1) Establish a process for employee referrals for proper diagnosis. At no time shall members of this committee diagnose employee problems.
(2) Approve the selection of any professional services that may be required to make the program effective.
(3) Develop confidential records to evaluate the program adequately.
(4) Approve any training programs for company supervisors and union representatives, where such training programs may be desirable. All training shall take place with company and union representatives at the same time.
(5) Constantly review the effectiveness of the program and make changes as appropriate.

Joint Union-Management Policy Procedures

(1) Employees are urged to use this program to find solutions to problems before they result in unsatisfactory job performance. Any employee who recognizes the possibility of an alcohol problem can request assistance with the problem. Under these conditions, the employee shall be encouraged to meet with one, or more, members of the Union-Management Committee, his/her union representative, supervisor, or the counselor to get information on where help is available.
(2) If a supervisor, union representative, or the employee recognizes a difficulty in maintaining satisfactory job performance, the problem shall be approached in the following sequence:
    (A) The situation shall be discussed privately between the supervisor, the employee and the union representative. If the employee, after discussion, is able to correct the situation on his/her own, the problem shall be considered resolved.
    (B) If the problem continues unresolved, then the union representative and the supervisor shall again meet and offer the employee referral to any member, or members of the Joint Union-Management Committee, or the counselor for consultation. If the employee refuses this joint offer for assistance, and the difficulties are corrected by the employee, the problem shall be considered resolved.
    (C) If the problem continues unresolved, then once again, the joint offer of assistance shall be discussed among the three parties involved. If the employee at this point refuses assistance, then such case shall fall in the normal company policy and union protection language of the negotiated contract.
    (D) It shall be the policy of the company and the union to inform any employee subject to discharge or discipline of his/her rights to referral under this program in order to determine if the source of his/her problem is alcohol related.

By 1980 the Appalachian Council had initiated employee alcoholism programs in more than 40 companies in its 12-state area. Its work is partially funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, a federal agency.

LEFT: Step-by-step procedures for establishing a labor-management program in a company or industrial plant are explained.

BELOW: A sample agreement between a union and plant management for establishing a program to assist employees with problems of alcoholism.

Agreement To Establish A Joint Union-Management Program To Assist Employees Suffering From The Illness Of Alcoholism

The Union and the Company agree to cooperate jointly in a program to assist employees with problems related to alcoholism. We believe that alcoholism is an illness and constructive procedures are available to deal fairly and effectively with this illness. This program is not concerned with social drinking but rather with the misuse of alcohol that interferes with job performance.

Nothing in this agreement shall infringe on the employee's normal right to privacy, or job rights and security, as set forth in the negotiated agreement. At no time shall any confidential information developed through this program be transmitted to the Union or the Company to defend or reprimand an employee.

Any employee who participates in the program will be entitled to all the rights and benefits provided to employees who are ill, or any benefit set forth in this memorandum of agreement.

Only upon agreement of the employee to take advantage of this program, involving diagnosis and treatment, can this procedure be initiated.

This agreement to establish a joint Union-Management Committee shall become effective this date. That Committee shall develop the program using the supplied materials and the assistance of the staff representative of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council.

DATE ______________________________

COMPANY ___________________________

SIGNED ____________________ TITLE ________

UNION _____________________________

SIGNED ____________________ TITLE ________

"In dealing with this problem, labor and management have identical interests and objectives. I would expect labor—that is, union leadership—to play an equal role with management. Both want to restore the affected employee to health and full productivity."—Dr. Stephen Habbe, American Psychological Assn.

—From Perspective on Aging

LABOR THROUGH THE CAMERA LENS

A Unique Exhibition in Cleveland

The carpenter's work bench.

"Strength Enough," is a unique labor photographic exhibit of 102 photographs of Cleveland, O., working men and women taken during the past year in factories, offices, printing plants, sewing plants, graveyards, recording studios, construction sites, and many other places where Americans work to keep a society together.

The photographs were taken by Robert E. Dorksen, a member of Cleveland Newspaper Guild Local 1. He was commissioned by the Cultural Arts Committee of the Union Labor Agency.

Dorksen's photographic exhibit was on display through September in a new public art gallery inaugurated by the committee in the Justice Center. It opened with a labor arts fund raiser on September 5. The exhibit will now tour other union centers across the nation and overseas, according to a committee spokesman.

The photographer's goal, which the committee believes has been accomplished was to capture the spirit and essence of the working lives of union members in the AFL-CIO, United Auto Workers, and Teamsters. All three organizations are members of the United Labor Agency, a social service and cultural arts organization.

Hy Dritz, treasurer of Carpenters District Council in Cleveland and a founding member of the Cleveland Arts Committee, expects the photographic exhibit to have a great impact on Brotherhood members, other union members, and the general public.

"Bob Dorksen has managed to capture the spirit of unionism and workers," he said. "Cleveland is proud of this exhibit and wants the rest of the nation to see and enjoy it."

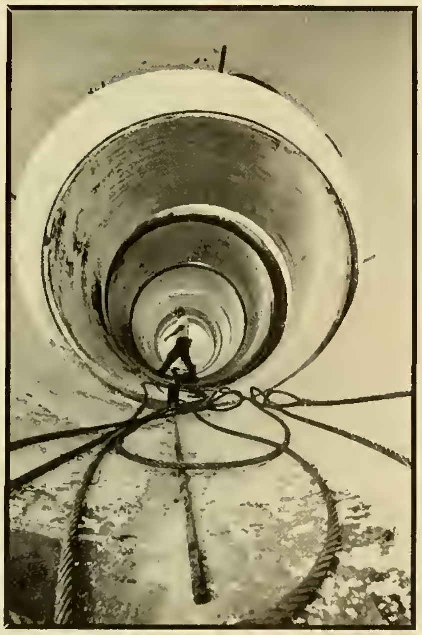
Dorksen spent hundreds of hours with workers before shooting pictures. He visited 48 work sites and shot more than 7,000 photographs before selecting the key 102 for the exhibit.

"I've been a union man for a long time," said the 39-year-old artist, "but I really learned about labor, its members, their diversity and their dedication to the job."

A book of photographs is being published by the labor arts committee and the Western Reserve Historical Society, which believes the exhibit and photographs are of major importance in understanding American workers.

A retired union member works in his home attic, creating cabinets and scale models of local buildings.

The stress and strain of removing forms from a concrete wall show in this construction worker's stance.



Concrete pipe at a construction site frames a Brotherhood member on the job.

A lone worker amid the architectural symmetry of the National City Bank Building.

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Pride of the Pros Since 1923

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Always wear Estwing Safety Goggles when using hand tools. Protect your eyes from flying fragments and dust. Bystanders shall also wear Estwing Safety Goggles.

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. . . Our quality tradition has made Estwing the first choice of craftsmen for over 50 years.

Estwing Solid Steel Hammers are unsurpassed in quality, balance and finish. Forged in one piece from fine tool steel—strongest construction known. Head and handle neck are fully polished. Available with either laminated leather grip or Estwing's exclusive nylon-vinyl deep cushion grip.

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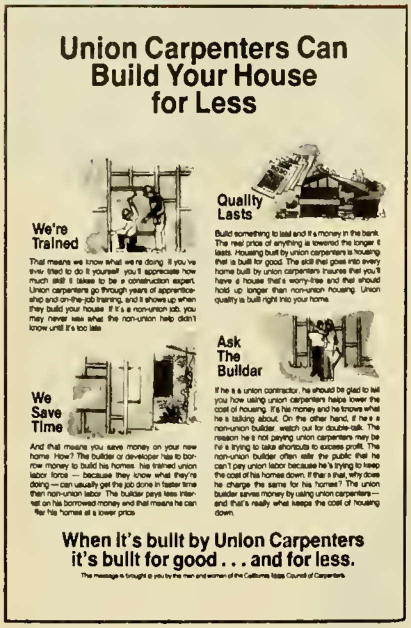
LOCAL UNION NEWS



Union Carpenters Can Build Your House for Less

We're Trained

That means we know what we're doing. If you've ever tried to do it yourself you'll appreciate how much skill it takes to be a construction expert. Union carpenters go through years of apprenticeship and on-the-job training, and it shows up when they build your house. If it's a non-union job, you may never know what the non-union help didn't know until it's too late.

Quality Lasts

Build something to last and it's money in the bank. The real price of anything is lowered the longer it lasts. Housing built by union carpenters is housing that is built for good. The skill that goes into every home built by union carpenters insures that you'll have a house that's worry-free and that should hold up longer than non-union housing. Union quality is built right into your home.

We Save Time

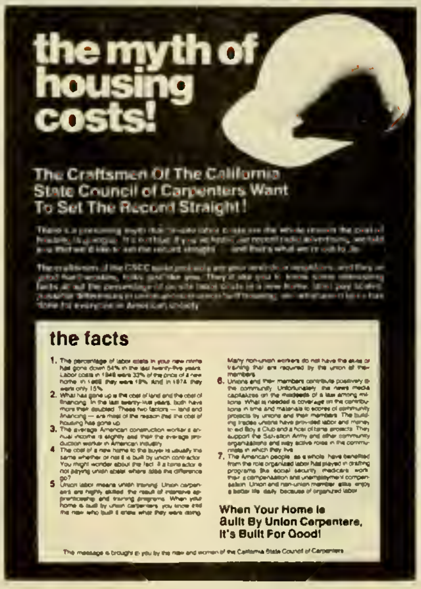
And that means you save money on your new home. How? The builder or developer has to borrow money to build his homes. His trained union labor force — because they know what they're doing — can usually get the job done in faster time than non-union labor. The builder pays less interest on his borrowed money and that means he can offer his homes at a lower price.

Ask The Builder

If he's a union contractor, he should be glad to tell you how using union carpenters helps lower the cost of housing. It's his money and he knows what he's talking about. On the other hand, if he's a non-union builder, watch out for double-talk. The reason he's not paying union carpenters may be he's trying to take shortcuts to excess profit. The non-union builder often tells the public that he can't pay union labor because he's trying to keep the cost of his homes down. If that's that, why does he charge the same for his homes? The union builder saves money by using union carpenters — and that's really what keeps the cost of housing down.

When It's built by Union Carpenters it's built for good . . . and for less.

This message is brought to you by the men and women of the California State Council of Carpenters.



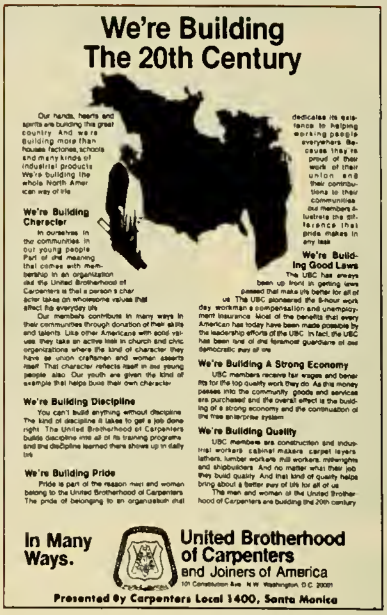
the myth of housing costs!

The Craftsmen Of The California State Council of Carpenters Want To Set The Record Straight!

the facts

When Your Home Is Built By Union Carpenters, It's Built For Good!

This message is brought to you by the men and women of the California State Council of Carpenters.



We're Building The 20th Century

Our hands, hearts and spirits are building this great country. And we're building more than houses, factories, schools and many kinds of industrial products. We're building the whole North American way of life.

We're Building Character

In ourselves. In the communities. In our young people. Part of the meaning that comes with membership in an organization like the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is that a person's character takes on wholesome values that affect his everyday life.

Our members contribute in many ways in their communities through donation of their skills and talents. Like other Americans with solid values, they take an active role in church and civic organizations where the kind of character they have as union craftsmen and women asserts itself. That character reflects itself in our young people, also. Our youth are given the kind of example that helps build their own character.

We're Building Discipline

You can't build anything without discipline. The kind of discipline it takes to get a job done right. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters builds discipline into all of its training programs and the discipline learned there shows up in daily life.

We're Building Pride

Pride is part of the reason men and women belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. The pride of belonging to an organization that dedicates its existence to helping working people everywhere. Because they're proud of their work, of their union and their contributions to their communities, our members illustrate the difference that pride makes in any task.

We're Building Good Laws

The UBC has always been up front in getting laws passed that make life better for all of us. The UBC pioneered the 8-hour work day, workman's compensation and unemployment insurance. Most of the benefits that every American has today have been made possible by the leadership efforts of the UBC. In fact, the UBC has been one of the foremost guardians of our democratic way of life.

We're Building A Strong Economy

UBC members receive fair wages and benefits for the top quality work they do. As this money passes into the community, goods and services are purchased and the overall effect is the building of a strong economy and the continuation of the free enterprise system.

We're Building Quality

UBC members are construction and industrial workers, cabinet makers, carpet layers, lathers, lumber workers, mill workers, millwrights and shipbuilders. And no matter what their job they build quality. And that kind of quality helps bring about a better way of life for all of us.

The men and women of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters are building the 20th century.

In Many Ways.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001

Presented By Carpenters Local 1400, Santa Monica

Locals and Councils Promote with Ads

Many local unions and councils across the country have placed advertisements recently, promoting the Brotherhood in their local daily and weekly newspapers. Some have used the one prepared for the General Office for general distribution, shown at right above. (This one was inserted by Local 1400, Santa Monica, Calif.) In other cases, like the ones at left and center, above, the ads were prepared locally and inserted locally. (These two were sponsored by the California State Council.)

Houston Council Issues Newsletter

A four-page newsletter, packed with valuable information on construction activity, apprenticeship training, and safety news, was issued in August by the Houston, Tex., and Vicinity District Council.

It was Volume 1, Number 1 of a publication which will be issued every two months, according to Paul M. Dobson, secretary-treasurer and business manager of the council.

The publication reports a major drive to organize non-union contractors and strong participation on the International Union's public relations program. This includes the promotion of the Brotherhood's union label on all products produced by UBC members.

Local 2554 Names VOC Committee

A Volunteer Organizing Committee (VOC) has been announced by Local 2554, Plywood and Veneer Workers, Lebanon, Ore.

It's a three-man committee which has already begun its work. Committee members include Business Agent Joseph L. Durst, Jr., Harry K. Wood, and Herman F. Farmer.

2 St. Louis Members Awarded Back Pay

On Monday, July 7, Shirley Selby and Donna Thien, of the Carpenters District Council of Greater St. Louis, received their first paychecks in over a year from Anderson Cabinet Company.

Selby's check for $13,357 and Thien's for $10,645 were only partial payments of back wages that the company owed the women after improperly discharging them in March, 1979 for alleged insubordination while the District Council was negotiating a first contract with the recently organized firm.

The St. Louis District Council, under the direction of Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie W. Langhorst, legally pursued the company first through the National Labor Relations Board appeal procedure and eventually through the federal court system, seeking justice for the two women.

After much resistance and after repeated trial appearances, the company was ordered by the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals to abide by the arbitor's original decision, supported by the Federal District Court Judge, in favor of Thien and Selby. In total, the company owed $16,357 to Selby and $14,645 to Thien.

The women were paid in full by August 1. They are both working now for other companies.

Seminar Scheduled For Industrial Locals

The General Office has scheduled a special seminar for newly-elected or appointed, **fulltime** officers and business representatives of **industrial** locals and councils.

Sessions will begin on October 6, following a preliminary get-together on Sunday, October 5. Training will continue through Saturday morning, October 11.

The program has been especially designed for industrial leaders. Along with the normal training for new fulltime officers and business representatives, there will be training in how to conduct the Brotherhood's new industrial steward training program, organizing through the VOC (Volunteer Organizing Committees) program, and a preview of the Brotherhood's Occupational Safety and Health program for industrial members.

The seminar will be held at the George Meany Labor Studies Center in Silver Spring, Md.

Logging in Thailand

Though tractors are being introduced in Thailand to skid logs from forest to mill, about 2,700 elephant loggers are still at work, many spending up to 50 years on the job, National Geographic World magazine says.

A SOUND VEHICLE

Dear Brotherhood Member:

Here, more than in any country in the world, the trade union member takes an essential role in the shaping of his government. As trade unionists, we can make our opinions known and exert a very real influence on the policies and actions of our local, state, and national governments. We can even help make America stronger while strengthening our own personal finances by buying United States Energy Savings Bonds, Series EE.

The Bond buyer becomes a partner with the Government to strengthen the economy, and Government becomes a partner with the Bond buyer in the effort to build personal financial security.

Savings Bonds are a sound tax deferral vehicle which provides working men and women with the opportunity and means of accumulating safe and convenient financial reserves. In my opinion, the Savings Bonds Program is one of the constructive ways in which labor and management can work cooperatively together with Government to help achieve greater economic stability in the national interest.

Your purchases of Bonds help America. Savings Bonds are the least inflationary means of debt management available to the United States Department of the Treasury. These Bonds pay an attractive rate of interest, are fully guaranteed until maturity, and are replaced if lost, stolen, or destroyed. Most importantly, organized labor recognizes the fact that the chief beneficiaries of this plan are the wage earners and its union members.

As of January 2, 1980, the new U.S. Energy Savings Bond, Series EE was placed on the market to replace the Series E. Like the E, it is an accrual-type Bond, paying 6½ percent compounded semiannually when held 5 years or longer, and the bonus rate of 7 percent if held to an 11-year maturity. Interest is exempt from state or local income tax, and Federal tax may be deferred until redemption or maturity.

If you haven't thought about Savings Bonds for awhile, this is the kind of news that should increase your interest.

If you are now buying Savings Bonds, I urge you to continue and increase your allotment. If you are not enrolled in a Payroll Savings Plan, I urge you to carefully look at what the Savings Bonds Program can do for your personal finances and enroll.

Fraternally,

William Konyha

William Konyha
General President

1980 Bell Awards

Francis Allen, chief steward of Local 2323, Monon, Ind., left, and Linda Fletcher, financial secretary of Local 2323, right, were presented with the 1980 Bell Award at the Indiana Industrial Council's 8th Annual Convention. Making the presentation was Elmer Howerton, council business agent, center.

The trophies have been presented since 1973 by Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Charles Bell in recognition of exceptional union work during the previous year. The 1980 winners are employees of Monon Trailer Co., a division of Evans Products.

Western Council, Union Register Relocate

As of August 15, 1980, the Western Council of Lumber, Production and Industrial Workers, as well as its official newspaper, *The Union Register*, changed locations. The new office, located at 721 S.W. Oak Street, Portland, Ore. 97205, has provided the Western Council with considerably more space, thereby alleviating the crowded condition of the previous office. The Western Council and *The Union Register* occupy the entire ground floor of the building.

Meanwhile, *The Union Register*, one of the oldest labor newspapers in the West, has been hit by rising postage rates and production costs.

As a consequence, *The Register* was forced to shift from weekly publication to twice-a-month publication, beginning last July. The action followed a study and report by the Western Council's finance committee to the council's recent convention.

Merle A. Reinikka is managing editor of the newspaper, and Elizabeth Schiller serves as his assistant.

●

Attend your local union meetings. Be an active member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Your vote and your support are needed in the crucial days ahead.

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FROM AMERICA'S OLDEST NAIL MANUFACTURER

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A unique collection of Tremont Old Fashioned nails containing 20 varieties and a history of Cut Nail Making in America. Cut nails are ideal for most nailing projects. Nail head patterns for decorative effects are shown in our Sample Set and catalog.

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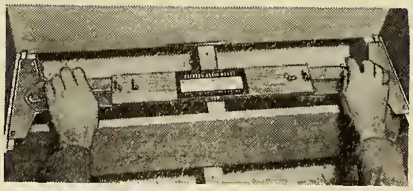

ELIASON STAIR GAUGE COMPANY
4141 Colorado Ave. N.
Minneapolis, MN 55422
Tel: (612) 537-7746

Planes and More Planes

Ivan Bixler of 6943 Cozaddale Rd., Goshen, O. 45122 a member of Local 2, Cincinnati, for 33 years, has one of the nation's major collections of antique carpentry tools. The picture above shows only a small portion of his collection of wood and metal planes and his overall collection of woodworking tools.

Many of the planes in his collection are Stanley planes, some of which are more than a century old. He began his collection many years ago, but he's still searching for the following Stanley planes: Nos. 11½, 54, 85, 87, 94, 141, 143, 144, 164, 212, 340, and Aluminum No. 45.

Prize Winner in Two Parades

CARPENTE
WESTERN PA

Members of Local 1014, Warren, Pa., built and decorated a float for their city's 1980 Fourth of July Parade. The float took third prize in the judging of entries. The local union then entered the float in the July 26 Tournament of Drums Parade in nearby Sheffield, Pa. The float took first prize, that time.

Local officers walked behind the float in each parade and tossed candy to the thousands of spectators.

Four proud Local 1014 leaders are shown at right with the float. From left, they include Edwin Atwood and David Van Ord of the float committee, Local President Ron Cameron, and Secretary Wes Augenstein.

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Check your size and how many dozen. We will ship assorted grits unless otherwise specified.

☐ 1"x30" — $10.75
☐ 1"x42" — 10.80
☐ 1"x44" — 10.85
☐ 3"x18" — 11.75
☐ 3"x21" — 12.25
☐ 3"x23¾" — 12.70
☐ 3"x24" — 12.75
☐ 3"x27" — 13.25
☐ 4"x21¾" — 14.75
☐ 4"x24" — 15.25
☐ 4"x36" — 18.95
☐ 6"x48" — 20.90/½ doz (3 Free)

Other size belts on request.

9" x 11" Paper Sheets
(100 sheets per package)

☐ 40-D — $25/pkg.
☐ 50-D — 22/pkg.
☐ 60-D — 20/pkg.
☐ 80-D — 17/pkg.
☐ 100-C — 15/pkg.
☐ 120-C — 15/pkg.
☐ 150-C — 15/pkg.

A/O Finishing Paper
☐ 180-A — $12/pkg.
☐ 220-A — 12/pkg.
☐ 280-A — 12/pkg.

Wet or Dry S/C Paper
☐ 220-A — $19/pkg.
☐ 320-A — 19/pkg.
☐ 400-A — 19/pkg.
☐ 600-A — 19/pkg.

Prompt delivery from stock.
MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.

Add $2.00 per doz. ordered for shipping and handling — PA residents add 6% sales tax.

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Name ____________________

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INDUSTRIAL ABRASIVES CO.
652 North Eighth Street
Reading, PA 19603

More Construction Arbitration Cases

The number of construction industry arbitration claims filed with the American Arbitration Association for the first six months of 1980 was the highest ever recorded for any comparable period in the 54-year history of the Association.

At a subcommittee meeting of the National Construction Industry Arbitration Committee, Michael F. Hoellering, AAA's Vice President of Case Administration, reported that 1,441 cases were filed from January 1, 1980 to June 30, 1980. This represented an increase of 212 cases over the same period for 1979.

Of the 24 AAA regional offices, the West Coast offices handled the largest number of claims, with 179 recorded in the Los Angeles office and 104 in San Francisco. On the East Coast, the AAA's Washington, D.C. office registered 96 claims, closely followed by Boston with 91. The number of claims filed in the AAA's Midwest offices rose sharply, but there was a decrease in cases filed in the AAA's Pennsylvania and Florida offices.

The total value of the claims and counterclaims was also the highest on record for any comparable period. The total of $108,399,042 was a 52.3% increase over $71,185,240 for the previous year. The breakdown of the claims remained constant with by far the greatest majority (897 cases) representing less than $50,000. Only 14 claims were for $1,000,000 or more. In 855 disputes, the parties involved were the owner and either the contractor or subcontractor.

Delegates to the Second Canadian Building Trades Convention

A full delegation of Brotherhood leaders, headed by General President William Konyha, participated in the Second General Convention of the Canadian Building and Construction Trades, held in Calgary, Alta., in July. The group included Building Trades President Robert Georgine, second from left, front row, who is a former leader of the Lathers' Union and who became a member of the Brotherhood after the affiliation of his union with ours, a year ago. Shown in the picture are the following delegates:

Front Row, seated, left to right: 9th District Board Member John Carruthers, Georgine, Roy Gautier, General President William Konyha, Tom Fenwick, Robert Reid, and Frank Thomas.

Back Row, standing, left to right: Ross Carr, Jim Tobin, Allan Rodgers, Bill Zander, Bert Michels, Reg Kelsie, Albert Potter, Leo Annett, Guy Dumoulin, Jack Klein, John Schibli, John Woods, and Florian Ferland.

A report on the convention appeared on Page 16 of the September, 1980, Carpenter.

Parkinson's Disease '80 Campaign Donors

The General Office of the United Brotherhood in Washington, D.C., continues to receive contributions from individual members, local unions, and district councils in its campaign to raise funds for the American Parkinson's Disease Association.

These are recent contributors:

Local 1—James Holland, Jacob Stefan.
Local 7—Nels Loberg.
Local 18—Andrew Kuyntjes.
Local 40—Edward Marrama.
Local 65—John Lesko.
Local 66—Elton Carlson.
Local 83—Hubert Atkins.
Local 87—Norman Kozberg.
Local 94—Roland G. Stanislaus.
Local 190—Lyle Vassallo.
Local 201—A. J. Richardson.
Local 207—Arthur Cardamone.
Local 226—Bernhard Saltverb.
Local 257—Axel Larson, Louis Sallay.
Local 337—Ivan Vicknair.
Local 342—Robert Stewart.
Local 355—Jacog Lipka.
Local 359—August Feehs.
Local 448—Eino Juola.
Local 635—V. E. Stephenson.
Local 642—John Hall.
Local 644—Woodrow Martin.
Local 668—John Brandt.
Local 696—Frank Herchenrider.
Local 743—Elbert Tolle.
Local 745—Shigeru Matsunaga, Paul Murayama, Akira Norimoto, Richard Tanaka.
Local 787—George Johnson.
Local 848—John Gustafson.
Local 902—Henry Hadenfeldt.
Local 964—Peter Nagy.
Local 1089—Don D. Davis.
Local 1092—Fred L. Weiss.
Local 1162—Julian Gale, August Kadak.
Local 1164—Max Spitznagel.
Local 1275—Otto Bergan.
Local 1280—Fred Reams.
Local 1289—Michael Starrett.
Local 1296—Raymond Carlin.
Local 1338—Louis McNevin.
Local 1388—Alice Tees.
Local 1452—William Nabozny.
Local 1512—F. G. Fulton.
Local 1598—H. Gibson.
Local 1837—Sven Law.
Local 1967—Antero Escalevo.
Local 2103—Walter Raven.
Local 2288—Tony Briones.
Local 2411—A. J. Spaulding.

New Jersey State Council.
Southern Colorado District Council.
Southern Mississippi District Council.
Ladies Aux. Council of Indiana.
Connecticut State Council.

Local #'s—8-L, 12, 28, 87, 98, 107, 187, 372, 377, 405, 414, 483, 658, 764, 899, 993, 1097, 1146, 1172, 1185, 1289, 1353, 1493, 1529, 1582, 1590, 1725, 2049, 2308, 2411, 3016.

No Local #'s—Patrick Brophy, A. J. Cortez, Byron Devonish, J. Dunbar, Donald Galy, Ralph A. Hager, Frank Heinrich, William E. List, F. W. Shisler, Jr., B. Sparkes, Mrs. Hubert Sparkes, James Thomson.

LET 'EM KNOW!

***HARD HAT EMBLEM**—Add the Brotherhood's official emblem to your hard hat. Your local union can now order Hard Hat Emblem Decals (with adhesive on the back) at $3.35 per hundred for distribution to your local membership. Individual members can order a single emblem, free of charge, by writing direct to the UBC Organizing Department at the General Office. Send all orders to: General Sec. John Rogers, UBC, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001*

MEMBERS in the news

COUNTRY MUSIC MAKER

Breaking into the music field is no easy business. It requires patience, dedication, and the ability to bear up against tough competition. Robert N. Bowden, of Local 2250, Red Bank, N.J., would probably attest to this.

Bowden has been a guitar player and country music singer for 30 years. Over the years, he has worked hard to write 250 songs, one of which, called "Hurtin'," has been listed in the top 10. A member of the Songwriters Hall of Fame, Bowden has appeared on television and has performed over the radio. Many Nashville country music fans would recognize his name.

A few years ago, Bowden met another singer and guitarist, Jane Schweitzer. Together, the two musicians formed their own recording label, Nucleus Records. They have just cut their first new record, featuring songs entitled, "Vibrating Love" and "Pressure Cooker." As the record is starting to get air play, the performers are getting a taste of success.

Bowden

Schweitzer

MEMBER TURNS TO ALCOHOL

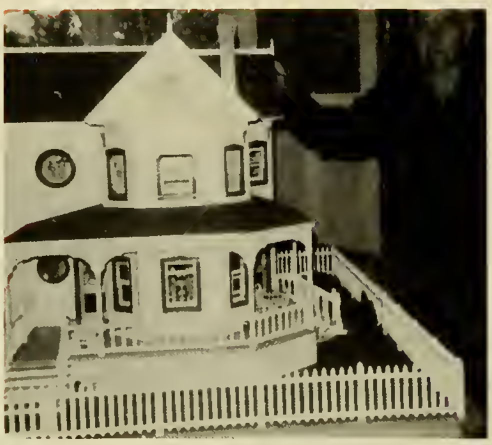
For many years, Steve Vardell, of Local 618, Sikeston, Mo., has investigated the potentiality of alcohol fuels—and, in this day of increasing fuel-consciousness, his ardent interest is one form of well-directed energy.

Vardell started using alcohol fuel at least 10 years ago, when he ran a race car on it. Today, he operates his lawn mower on it, and he has learned to adjust automobiles to run on alcohol fuel as opposed to gasoline.

Vardell obtains the alcohol from his small still that produces approximately one gallon of alcohol per hour. He is seeking adequate funds to build a larger plant that will produce 25 or 30 gallons an hour. He is currently doing an alcohol fuel feasibility study, and he has been interviewed on Channel 12, in Missouri. In addition, he has had several articles published in the *Daily Standard* newspaper.

(Editor's Note: There are, incidentally, Federal regulations on the production of alcohol, enforced by the U.S. Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Readers are warned not to go into such activities without knowing and abiding by Federal laws.)

If members are interested in contacting Vardell with regard to using alcohol fuels, they may address their letters to P.O. Box 175, Morehouse, Mo.



DOLL HOUSE CREATOR

James S. Howell, a retired moulding knife grinder at the Cal-Ida Lumber Company and a member of Local 2687, Auburn, Calif., since 1947, takes great pride in displaying a doll house he hand-crafted for his daughter Donna. In fact, the house was shown at the Discovery Doll Club Show as well as in the lobby of the Heart Federal Savings in Auburn.

The details in construction make the house especially charming. The bricks in the foundation and chimneys are laid in block mortar. The windows of the house are double hung, and they actually work—the panes are made of plexiglass. The inside casings are moulded with rosettes at the upper corners, and the outside casings are carved.

Howell designed the railings on the porch, and the balusters were turned on a Dremel lathe. The porch posts were turned on a larger lathe, and Howell designed the gingerbread mouldings as well. The doors in front of the house have curly redwood raised panels, and the glass in each door has its own carved design. The siding of the house is patterned after old-type channel rustic siding, popular between 1890 and 1920.

The interior of the house is also skillfully designed. Gift-wrap paper of suitable design is used imaginatively as wallpaper, and simulated oak plank floors are also of paper. Cornice moulding at the ceiling trims all of the rooms, and the fireplace has tile around the opening as well as at the hearth. The mantle is made of wood. The basic frame of the house, as well as the floors and ceilings are made of pine plywood. The picket fence and brick walls are modeled after the old designs from years ago.

NUCLEAR ROBIN HOOD

Chuck Heisinger, a millwright of Local 1393, with Catalytic Construction Co. at Port Clinton, O., literally hit the bulls-eye recently at the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, where he was working. By using a 75-pound-pull bow and hunting arrows, he raised an electrical cable 300 feet off the floor and attached it to a fixture on the ceiling of the containment building.

His method was ingenious. Standing 200 feet up on a permanent crane in the building, Heisinger shot an arrow with a line attached to it at a four-inch hole in the ceiling fixture. The target was 80 feet away, but the avid archer "got it on the first try." The electrical cable was then pulled up.

Fellow workers were impressed by Heisinger's remarkable feat, and they awarded him with an engraved arrow which read, "The first arrow shot in a reactor containment building, Davis-Besse refueling, 1980."

Alcoholism, Appalachia

Continued from Page 16

mechanisms whereby unions and management act cooperatively to identify employees with potential alcohol problems and in turn refer them to community-based diagnostic and treatment centers.

Alcoholism is a disease that unions can do something about. Over 95% of alcoholics have homes, families, and they usually are working. With early identification on the job, the success rate in treatment is much higher, resulting in gains for the employer, the union, the alcoholic and, his or her family.

The Occupational Alcohol Abuse Project uses a labor-management approach. Upon identification of a worker with symptoms of alcoholism, the confrontation and referral process begins. A series of discussion sessions with the employee takes place, with a union and management representative present in each case. The alcoholic is offered, if necessary, the opportunity of professional diagnosis and/or treatment. If such a referral is not accepted, the normal management procedure for unsatisfactory job performance may take place. The threat of job loss implied in ignoring the offer of assistance to improve his/her performance can be a strong motivating force for the employee's acceptance of treatment. In any case, the union must always protect the affected worker's interests.

UNIONS WIN 70%

The Occupational Alcohol Abuse Project includes benefits to the union. In 70% of alcohol cases brought to arbitration in the Appalachia area, the union has won, saving the alcoholics' jobs. Unfortunately, many workers whose jobs are temporarily saved, lose them later because of continued addiction.

The Appalachia program provides an avenue whereby the suffering alcoholic can get help while saving the job. A person suffering from heart disease is not brought to arbitration but sent to treatment. Likewise, a person suffering from the disease of alcoholism should not be brought to arbitration. He/she should be sent to treatment, approaching alcoholism like any other disease.

There are benefits to management in the program. When firing a person suffering from alcoholism, in most cases management has lost a trained employee. Most alcoholics are working in a trained or semi-trained job. They are 40-50 years of age and have been with the company 10-15 years. Alcoholism when untreated costs money. Money is lost through absenteeism, tardiness, accidents, health benefits and productivity. Retraining after firing an employee costs a tremendous amount of money. After initiating an occupational alcoholism program, similar benefits such as those resulting from General Motors Corporation may occur. General Motors found a 40% reduction in lost time, sickness and accident benefits were reduced by 60%, grievances were cut by 50%, disciplinary action was cut by half, and on-the-job accidents were reduced by 50%.

THE STAFF PEOPLE

The Project employs two state coordinators and four staff representatives, two of whom are in Alabama and four in Pennsylvania, whose main job is to encourage the development of programs in the work place for employees with alcohol problems. In Alabama the state coordinator is W. O. Mozingo whose office is located in Mobile. The staff representative is Thomas Mitchell whose office is located in Birmingham. In Pennsylvania the state coordinator is Jim Craun, located in Lancaster. The staff representatives are Dolores DeSanti in Erie, Frank Fantauzzo in Johnstown, and Griff Reynolds in Scranton. The project director is Danny O'Rourke and the operations analyst is Mary Downey, both located in Charleston, WV. All staff come from the rank-and-file of labor.

A new phase of the Appalachia Project was recently created to accomodate the unique work situations of Building Trades people. Although a joint labor-management approach is

Continued on Page 37

Single Issue Politics

Continued from Page 7

support. But I am asking you to beware of a candidate who tries to woo you on a "single issue." If you support such a candidate, you are weakening the democratic process. If you support such a candidate, you are robbing yourself of effective representation in Washington—on these very issues which may be most important to your job, your income or the health and welfare of your family.

I am confident that you would not make such a mistake. The course of the nation depends on your willingness and the willingness of your friends and neighbors to reject the "politics of fear."

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CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

National Consumer Education Week

President Carter has proclaimed the week of October 5 as National Consumer Education Week (NCEW) to bring national attention to current programs and to provide an opportunity for consumers, educators, and representatives from consumer and community organizations, labor unions, government and business to work together to promote and strengthen consumer education programs.

In his proclamation of April 9, President Carter called for a more comprehensive approach to consumer education and pointed to the importance of "well-informed consumers who can participate effectively in the marketplace partnership among consumers, government and business."

Plans are under way for NCEW to include: special community classes to share ideas on inflation fighting and how to participate in government and economic processes; opportunities for consumers to work actively with their local, state and Federal governments to support consumer education; radio and television shows on consumer issues of local or national concern; consumer fairs and exhibits set up at educational institutions and community centers; teacher training workshops; and discussions among business, consumers and educators on how to work together to develop or expand business consumer education programs.

•

Are you interested in starting your own group inflation-fighting project? A new publication of the US Office of Consumer Affairs entitled, "People Power," can be your guide. The book provides organizing tips and explores project origins, funding sources, and Federal assistance programs. For a free copy, write: People Power, Consumer Information Center, Dept. 682-H, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.

Hunting For Beef Bargains? Beware The Unclear Ads

Oh, those woeful beef prices! Hovering at an average $2.35 a pound for about a year, they've made bargain hunters of us all. And beef budgeting promises to get much tougher.

In the coming months, according to the experts who keep tabs on this market, we'll see a short-lived dip in prices because the dry summer sent cattle from the range to the feedlots earlier than usual. The shift in schedule could shorten supplies and skyrocket prices in the winter and spring.

In your search for a beef bargain, take the time to look a gift horse in the mouth and be certain to understand everything an advertisement proclaims.

A case in point is a recent ad by Cook's Supermarket, a small Washington area chain, for "USDA Choice, Packer Trim, Sirloin Steak Loin, $1.59 a pound. Custom cut for you. Average weight 25.35 pounds."

It attracted a New Carrollton, Maryland, consumer, who purchased a 21.97 pound sirloin for $34.93. She wrote, "I found that the meat weighed 15 pounds. It seems as if one-third of the package in waste is a considerable amount. The steaks I received seem to be very good quality but the net cost to me was $2.33 a pound, much more than I anticipated. These, of course, were sirloin with the bone in."

Distressed at the misunderstanding, Bob Cook of Cook's Supermarket, said, "Consumers need to know that packer trim means as it comes from the packer. Therefore, yes, one-third is waste."

This sort of bulk purchasing, despite the high proportion of fat and bone, can provide substantial savings. The trick is to determine the net cost per pound by multiplying the total weight by the advertised price; then dividing the amount you get by ⅔ of the total weight.

Sears' "Steak and Seafood Spectacular," an ad that recently appeared in the Washington area, also features chicken, and is run by Food Services Marketing of St. Petersburg, Florida, whose sole business consists of supplying the food and operating the sale, a week at a time, in selected Sears stores in city after city.

Since all the items are frozen and Sears does not normally sell food, Food Services Marketing uses some of the freezers Sears stocks for sale to customers.

"Boneless Strip Steaks (New York Style) or Rib Eye Steaks" got top billing in the ad. In large type, the price was given as $1.50 each. Small type explained that the steaks came in 5 lb. boxes at $17.90 a box ($4.48 a pound). Although not a bad price for boneless steaks, smaller, quite tiny type said the steaks "have been sprayed with a solution of water, salt, sugar, hydrolyzed vegetable protein, dextrose, monosodium glutamate, beef extract, spice extracts, ficia, bromelain."

CHOOSE YOUR
USDA CHOICE
BEEF HERE!
54¢

Jim Hicks of Food Services Marketing said the additives "were flavorings because the meat is commercial grade." The ad did not disclose the grade of those particular steaks.

Less prominent in the Sears ad was "USDA Choice Sirloin Filet of Beef." Priced at $1.85 each in large type, the filets were also described as coming in 3.5 lb. boxes costing $18.50 which equalled $4.93 a pound—50 cents less than the Strip Steaks and a higher grade.

Hicks said the promotion has been so successful he's been doing it for Sears for six years. The big attractions, he believes, are the seafood and chicken items since steaks account for 12-20% of his volume, depending on the locality.

While the chicken and seafood do offer better values, they don't seem worth a special trip to get them. Two examples: Chicken drumsticks—USDA Grade A, 24 cents each, $5.90 for five pounds. Red Snapper Filets—$1.39 per 8 ounce serving, $13.90 for a 5 lb. box (equal to $2.78 a pound).

Safe, Cheap, Hot Water

In a recent survey involving door-to-door interviews, it was discovered that the hot water taps in most homes deliver water at temperatures greater than 130°F (54°C). This temperature is sufficient to cause scald burns of the skin within 30 seconds. Hot water injuries are common in children, and 10% of these burns require hospitalization. Such incidents may be prevented by keeping household water temperatures at less than 125°F (52°C).

Remember, the hot water heater is the second largest consumer of energy in our homes.

— *D. L. Werner, M.D.*

Contest, Conference Set for Third Week

The annual International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest is scheduled to get underway during the third week of this month, with approximately 80 contestants in this year's competition.

The 1980 competition will be held in Cleveland, O., in the Cleveland Convention Center, October 15 and 16. Headquarters for the contest is the Bond Court Hotel. All contestants must be in the contest city no later than 12 noon, Monday, October 13.

As in the past, the contest will be preceded by a Carpentry Training Conference, which is to be held October 13 and 14 in the convention center. The conference will begin at 9 a.m., Monday, October 13.

First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell, apprenticeship and training director for the Brotherhood, sent out a complete memorandum on the conference and contest in July, asking that topics for discussion at the conference be submitted to his office in Washington prior to the opening of the conference.

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee meeting and the contest awards banquet are scheduled for October 17.

Speed Bob, Anyone?

Over the past year, a number of readers have written to us requesting information on a specialty plumb bob manufacturer. Among these letterwriters is Gary Helmin of St. Cloud, Minn.

Helmin recalled that several years ago, *The Carpenter* advertised a "Speed Bob" manufactured by Glasco Concrete Accessories of Los Angeles, Calif. (formerly of Culver City, Calif.). He wrote to the company only to have his letter returned with no forwarding address.

If any of our readers know either the whereabouts of the Glasco Concrete Accessories company or the name and address of another manufacturer who produces a plumb bob with its own wind-up line, please write to: Editor, The Carpenter, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Participants in the Wyoming contest included, left to right: Tim Wells, Ernest Wood, Robert Issacs, Pat Cordova, Jerry Grandpre, William Holmes, Steve Stutzman, Daryl Frank, Ron Kaiser, Tom Kaiser, John Darnall and Gregg Randall.

Tennessee Winners

The 1980 Tennessee State Apprenticeship Contest was held in Chattanooga. Steve Wesley Watkins of Local 345, Memphis, above, was judged first place carpenter. Larry D. Godfrey of Local 654, Chattanooga, below, was top millwright.

Wyoming Carpenters Win Top Honors

Top places in the Wyoming Carpenters' 1980 Apprenticeship Contest went to members of Cheyenne Local 469, with Daryl Frank winning first place in carpentry and John Darnall in second. Third place went to Jerry Grandpre of Local 1620, Rock Springs.

The contest was held at Casper College, June 27 and 28, 1980.

First prize is wages and expenses to the International Apprentice Contest in Cleveland, O. Second and third were $100 and $50 cash. Each contestant received a Certificate of Participation and an Apprenticeship Completion Certificate, in addition to the redwood picnic table built in the manipulative project. Other contestants were: Pat Cordova, Tom Kaiser and Ernest Wood from Casper; Robert Issacs and Tim Wells from Rock Springs; Gregg Randall from Powell; Steve Stutzman, Wheatland; William Holmes, Jr. and Ronald Kaiser from Cheyenne.

Contest judges were: Ed Kammerer, architect; Bryce Cool, coordinating judge; Mike McDonough, test monitor; John Haass, contractor; and carpenters Robert Phelps and Roger Reed.

KC Apprentices' Doll-House Float

Apprentices from the Greater Kansas City Carpenters District Council built a huge doll house float last month and entered it in the annual Labor Day Parade held on September 1.

The uniquely designed doll house, described as a children's playhouse, was six feet wide, eight feet long, and nine feet high. It will eventually be sold to help pay for the cost of the parade.

AN EDITORIAL

READING TIME:
2 mins. 35 secs.

Back to Square One for Workers and Unions?

The Danger in Reagan-GOP Control

Our union is neither Republican nor Democrat. We support candidates from both parties who back legislation that helps working people and their families, our union and the nation at-large—candidates who put the broad concerns of people above the narrow demands of the board-room barons.

But there are too few such candidates put forward by the Republican Party: Jacob Javits (N.Y.), Charles Mathias (Md.) and a handful of others like them in the Senate, Margaret Heckler (Mass.) and a few like her in the House—candidates who have earned the support of working people.

Theirs are lonely voices in GOP circles. Their influence on party policy and voting habits of their GOP colleagues in Congress is slight. We wish there were more of them.

Unfortunately, control of the party in and out of Congress rests firmly in the hands of union-hating right-wingers. On most issues, the shots are called by the Strom Thurmond-Jesse Helms-Orrin Hatch branch of the GOP. They have long supported Ronald Reagan and have been supported by him in their election campaigns and their approach to issues.

This is what makes the November elections so important to the well-being and security of our union and our members. Our contracts, our right to bargain collectively with real strength to back us up, our union itself are at stake November 4.

A brief look at GOP-Reagan positions on key issues of recent years makes this clear. From 1965-79, if *only* Republicans were voting in Congress, not one major piece of worker-helping legislation would have been enacted. Much anti-worker, anti-union legislation would have become law.

On the basis of GOP Congressional voting performance:

- **There would be no OSHA, the job safety law, under Reagan-GOP control.**
- **There would be no job-creating or job-training programs under Reagan-GOP control.**
- **There would be no food stamps for strikers—we'd face strike-breaking by starvation—under Reagan-GOP control.**
- **There would be no Davis-Bacon law under Reagan-GOP control.**
- **There would be a national "right to work (for less)" law under Reagan-GOP control.**
- **Unions would be placed under anti-trust laws—weakening every single union in the country—under Reagan-GOP control.**
- **The minimum wage would be much lower—or there would be *no* minimum wage—under Reagan-GOP control.**
- **There would be no Medicare, no CETA, no Voting Rights Act under Reagan-GOP control.**
- **There would be no windfall profits tax on oil firms under Reagan-GOP control. There would be no national energy program, no protection for the public against the power and profits of big oil or other major corporations under Reagan-GOP control.**

This is not a salvo of mere propaganda claims. On these issues and others of great importance to working people and their families, the 1965-79 record of GOP members of the U.S. House was, on average, 83 percent *wrong*, according to our union's official voting record; in the U.S. Senate 68 percent *wrong*.

On all of these issues, Ronald Reagan has been, and remains, in step with the worst right-wing GOP elements in Congress.

The conclusion that springs from these facts is alarming:

If Republicans gain control of the White House and the Congress as a result of November 4 voting, we will face a nightmare era of anti-worker, anti-people, anti-union legislation that will send us reeling back to Square One.

We can not afford this. *We can not afford* it as citizens. *We can not afford* it as workers. *We can not afford* it as union members. *We can not afford* it as a nation.

We can not afford Reagan-GOP control. It's that simple.

Vote CARTER For President November 4.

Vote For COPE-Endorsed Candidates For U.S. House And Senate.

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

OPERATION MOST

Columbus, O., building trade workers, including several United Brotherhood members, have committed themselves to the construction of a Ronald McDonald House.

Volunteers from Operation MOST (Management and Organized Labor Striving Together) have donated their time and labor to construct a "home away from home" for parents and families of children being treated for cancer, leukemia and other serious illnesses at Children's Hospital, Columbus.

"We can get the workers. We can get the materials. And we've got the know-how to make this Ronald McDonald House the best in the country," said John Wenger, chairman of the Central Ohio Council of Organized Construction (COCOC), MOST's parent organization.

Other Ronald McDonald Houses have been renovated using the help of any group willing to volunteer time or materials. This is the first time an organized construction group has contributed.

When completed, the Ronald McDonald House will include comfortable private bedrooms, a lounge, playroom, a laundry, a common kitchen where families can prepare their own meals, and a manager's apartment.

Operation MOST, a cooperative effort of 30 Building Trades and management organizations, joined other Ronald McDonald House sponsors because they realize how physically and emotionally exhausting medical treatment for a seriously ill child can be for the whole family.

Ronald McDonald and Dr. Newton of Children's Hospital thank Operation MOST representatives Bob Farrington, Columbus Building Trades Council, and John Wenger, president of the Central Ohio Council of Organized Construction.

"Every COCOC member has a family. Most have children or grandchildren. There is a one out of six chance that any member's family may need the services provided by the Ronald McDonald House," explained Wenger.

Remodeling and construction of the former apartment building structure is scheduled to be completed near the end of fall.

Other Ronald McDonald House sponsors include Accent on Kids (AOK) Services, Children's Hospital, McDonald's Restaurants of Columbus and Central Ohio, Columbus Alumni of Delta Delta Delta Sorority.

CIVIC SERVICE AWARD

Jonathan Boutelle, president of Carpenters Local 829, Santa Cruz, Calif., has been named one of the "Outstanding Young Men of America" for his civic activities in his community.

The award is an outgrowth of similar annual recognition awards endorsed by the US Junior Chambers of Commerce. Recipients are honored "for their outstanding civic and professional contributions to their community, their state, and their nation."

Boutelle was nominated by local county supervisors for his work with educational groups in Santa Cruz County, plus work with a county energy commission, a community credit union, as well as his labor activities with the 46 Northern California Counties Conference Board and the State Council of Carpenters.

ON HOSPITAL BOARD

Matthew J. Weaver, former president of Local 1351, Leadville, Colo., now retired, is serving on the board of directors of St. Vincent's General Hospital in Leadville, a post he has held since 1972. This is one of several community activities in which he participates.

●

Reminder to Those Who Call Us Long Distance: The telephone area code for the Brotherhood's General Office in Washington, D.C., is 202—not 301 (which covers Maryland) and not *703 (which covers Northern Virginia). Telephone patrons in these two neighboring states sometimes get our calls by mistake. Our correct General Office number: Area Code 202 546-6206.*

LOCAL SCHOLARSHIPS

CAPONE

BOARMAN

MLODZIENSKI

SALAK

Local unions in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and New York report scholarship awards this year to sons and daughters of their members who are going on to college.

Local 1772, Hicksville, N.Y., awarded a $500 scholarship to Patrice Capone, daughter of Anthony Capone. Miss Capone also won a $2,000 scholarship from the local Building Contractors Assn., through its Industry Advancement Program.

The scholarship committee of Local 413, South Bend, Ind., selected Denise L. Boarman, daughter of William L. Boarman, for a $500 scholarship. Miss Boarman finished in first place academically during each of her four years in high school with a perfect grade score of 4.0. She is now attending the School of Chemical Engineering at Purdue University.

Scholarships jointly administered by Local 261, Scranton, Pa., and the Northeastern Pennsylvania Contractors Assn. were recently awarded to two young men —Alan Mlodzienski, son of Stanley Mlodzienski of Moosic, and William Salak, son of William J. Salak of Waymart. Mlodzienski goes to the University of Scranton and Salak to Penn State. Local 261 has been participating in the joint labor-management scholarship program for 10 years.

●

Editor's Note: In response to several letters and telephone calls, we should note that the International Union does not sponsor a college scholarship program itself, although it does encourage local unions to participate in scholarship programs for worthy sons and daughters of their members.

PLANE GOSSIP

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AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

KEEPING A SECRET

Stella: "Molly told me you told her the secret I told you not to tell her."

Bella: "It's awful of her to have told you that. Why, I told her not to!"

Stella: "Well, I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me. So don't tell her I did."

ARE YOU STILL CLICING?

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT

The first evening after the newlyweds came back home from their honeymoon the husband came home from work and found his bride studiously going over his bankbooks.

"Why, darling," said he, "this leads me to fear you married me for my money."

"Don't be silly," said she, "I worship the very ground you walk on—and any other property you may acquire in the meantime."

SIMPLE JUSTICE

An Illinois justice of the peace, newly elected but not yet formally commissioned, issued a marriage license which read as follows:
"State of Illinois:
Peoria County:

Know all men by this presents that John Smith and Polly Myers is entitled to go together and do as all folks does anywhere in Coppers precinct and when my commission comes I am to marry em good and date em back to kiver accidents.

O—— M—— R——
Justis of Pease."

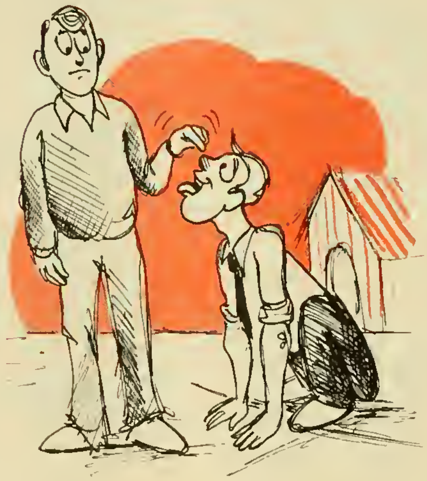
LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

NO SHIFT WORK

"Young man," boomed the father of the bride-to-be, "are you prepared to support a family?"

"No, sir," replied the lad. "I figured on supporting your daughter. The rest of you will just have to shift for yourselves."

BE IN GOOD STANDING



THE NOSE KNOWS

A fellow who thought he was a dog went to a psychiatrist and took a series of treatments. When it was all over a friend asked him how he felt, and he said, "Fine; feel my nose."

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

The office crew said, "Obese Bess,
Your figure sure is a mess."
On a diet she went,
It was effort well spent,
For she married the boss's son, Les!

—Mrs. Muriel Beaulieu
Nashua, N.H.

MILES OR KILOMETERS?

BILL: Fishermen are the biggest liars.

PHIL: Yeah, well did you ever ask a jogger how far he runs every morning?

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE

OUT OF ORDER, JUDGE

The judge brought the court to order and inquired as to the nature of the case before the bench. The shapely defendant wanted a divorce.

"On what grounds?" asked the judge.

"Infidelity," she replied.

"Infidelity!" replied the disbelieving judge as he gazed appreciatively at the lovely young woman before him. "What makes you think your husband was unfaithful?"

"Well, your honor, for one thing, I'm sure he isn't the father of our child."

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

STICK OUT YOUR TONGUE

SID: How did you get the black eye?

AL: From a cough.

SID: No cough could make you look like that.

AL: Yes it could. I coughed in a closet.

—UTU News

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

CAN'T AFFORD IT

They were at the movies, and during an intense love scene she nudged her husband and said: "Why is it that you never make love to me like that?"

"Listen," he snapped, "do you know how much they have to pay that fellow for doing it in the movies?"

Port Huron, Mich.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

PORT HURON, MICH.

Local 1067 recently held a pin presentation ceremony for its members with 20 or more years of service to the labor movement. Honored members are pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Front row, from left to right: George Stevenson, 25-years; Roy Moore, 30-years; Jim O'Connor, 20-years; Donald Warr, 35-years; Kelly Solomon, 45-years; Robert C. Lowes, Detroit District Council secretary-treasurer; Carl Tenniswood, 30-years; William Rosso, 20-years; Jess Wingard, 35-years; and Mac May, 30-years.

Back row, from left to right: Robert Smith, 30-years; Eugene McKenzie, 30-years; Jack French, 25-years; Delmont Solomon, 25-years; George Schaffer, 25-years; Edward Burock, 20-years; Donald Houchloe, 20-years; Charles Coggins, 20-years; Russell Westrick, 30-years; John Martin, 25-years; Wallace Childs, 30-years; Ervin Lawson, 25-years; Harold Keeler, 25-years; and James Muldoon, 25-years.

Members who received pins but were not present for the photograph were: 40-year member Edmund Brune; 35-year members Lawrence Arnold, James Furness, Victor Weiland, Jack Wright, William Cannon, Earl Cameron, Fred Roehring, Frank Lambert, James Muldoon, Sr., Gordon McKenzie, Tom Wood, and Melvin Kettler; 25-year members Marian Cherry, Duane Lenk, Edward Beebe, and Donald Clements; 20-year members Martin Kallio, Alcola Frantz, Morley Weiss, Charles Weir, Russell Solomon, and Douglas Bellow.

LYNN, MASS.

Local 595 held a service awards banquet on April 11, 1980, and the following 25 and 30-year members were honored: Front row, from left to right, 25-year members Charles Blinn, Antonio Depres, Earl Bowens; 30-year members Eujean Jenkins and Anthony Romano. Back row, from left to right, President Russell Sullivan; 25-year members Dorrell Gamche, Wilfred Leach, Ted Lipczynski; 30-year member Walter McKenna; and Business Representative Frank Masteangelo.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

In June, 1980, Local 1804 held a special ceremony for its 25 and 35-year members, and Ronald J. Dancer, 10th District Executive Board Member, presented pins to seven deserving members. Pictured from left to right are: 10th District Board Member Ronald J. Dancer, 25-year member Paul Nichvalodoff, and 35-year members Carl Gessell, Harvey Hanson, Frank Wells, Harold Shaw, and Alvin Hewitt. 35-year member Jack Deydey was not present for the photograph.

Lynn, Mass.

Hamilton, O.—Picture No. 1

Hamilton, O.—Pictures 2, left, and 5, right.

HAMILTON, O.

On May 31, 1980, Local 637 celebrated its 90th anniversary and held a pin presentation ceremony to honor its long-standing members. Honored members are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1—20-year members, from left to right: Otto Morris, Robert Sauber, Ed Sebastion, Merl Depew, and Billy Young.

Picture No. 2—25-year members, from left to right: Business Agent Charles Hubbard, Ohio Valley District Council Secretary Joe Rayburn, Dave Verver, and Dominic Scimmizzi.

Picture No. 3—30-year members, from left to right: Taylor Hensley, Alvie Gray, Paul Cayse, Clarence Halcomb, Harold Hiler, Peter Strapak, and Donald Metcalf.

Picture No. 4—35-year members, from left to right: Herbert Bowling, Kenneth Demonge, Clarence Danials, Fred Pierson, Charles Meehan, Richard Sauber, Clifford Ketman, Gordon Metcalf, and Albert Lauer.

Picture No. 5—40-year member Wilber Conrad.

Picture No. 6—45-year members, from left to right: William Cayse, and Randall Coning.

Picture No. 7—55-year members, from left to right: Rheinhold Swartz, and Oswald Peters.

The following members received pins but were absent for the photograph: 20-year members Kieth Davidson, Hobart Henderson, Clyde Hoffman, James Tiller, Achie Walling, and Glen Samples. 25-year members Marshal Rose, Malkes Teegarden, and Claude Hacker. 30-year members Edward Antrim, George Heitfield, Upton Inloes, Clay Dean, William Newton, Donald Nohrer, Rene Osterberger, and Danial Stiegers, Jr. 35-year members G. S. Depew, Paul Becker, Herbert Von Hagen, Arthur Walker, Forrest Yordy, Joseph Postlewait, Irwin Grigsby, Louis Inloes, Fred Jones, Erwin Lauer, Clarence Cayse, and Arther Lingler. 40-year members Garnet Bowling, John Cheek, Leander Feltner, Edward Jones, A. L. Kemmer, and Elijah Richardson. 45-year members Howard Ramey, Louis Von Hagen, Elva Blankenship, William Gephart, James J. Johnson, and Owen King. 55-year member Edwin Shuler.

90th ANNIVERSARY
Hamiltan, O.—Picture No. 3

Hamilton, O.—Picture No. 4

Hamilton, O.—Picture No. 6

Hamilton, O.—Picture No. 7

BALTIMORE, MD.

Local 544 recently presented 20, 30, and 35-year pins to the following deserving members of the Brotherhood: Front row, from left to right, Edward Glenn, Jr., John B. Byrd, Thomas Byrd, Allen Ellision, Woodrow Edwards, and James Green, Sr. Back row, from left to right, Herman Hinton, Norris Francis, Elijah Harris, Jr., Willie Cobb, Thomas Hooks, and John McCargo.

Baltimore, Md.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

On June 20, 1980, Local 7 had a "Pin Party" to honor members with 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70 years of membership with the labor movement. Peder P. Nora, 77-year member, was not able to attend the ceremony as he is in a nursing home.

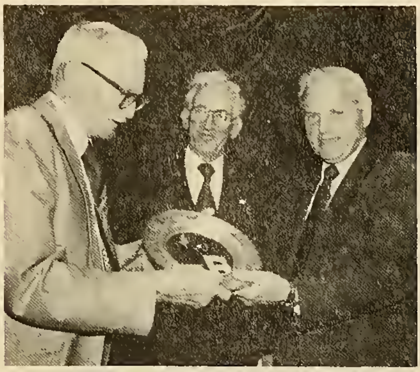
Picture No. 1 shows David Roe, president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO, presenting a Hubert Humphrey plate to 64-year member Richard Otte. At center is Local 7 President Wayne Stein.

Picture No. 2 shows 50-year members from left to right: Ted Hagford, Wallace Morin, Oscar Ramberg and Fritz Johnson.

Picture No. 3 shows 40-year members Kenneth Anderson, Nels Carlson, William Findell, Ambrose Gustafson, Oliver Huovie, John Nelson, De Loss Robbs, Clarence Steine, Wayne Stein, Christ Vare, F. O. Wallander, Milton Swanson, Oscar Swanson, Harold Wessman, Paul Winje and Roland Wohlford.

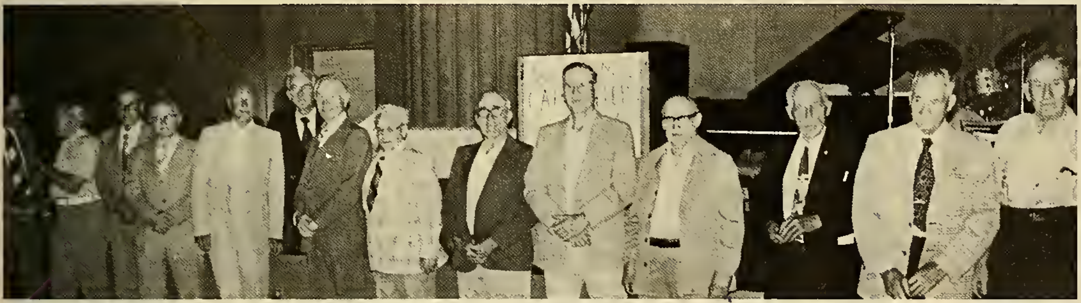
Picture No. 4 shows 30-year members Carl A. Anderson, Chester Anderson, Cortland Baker, Earl G. Bakken, David E. Benson, Donald Berthon, Gordon Blem, Harry Blue, Hugh Cameron, Howard Carlson, Kenneth M. Carlson, La Moure Dagen, Kenneth Engdahl, Ralph Engquist, Albert Fosnow, Willis Grinde, Talvin Gunderson, Arden W. Gustafson, A. F. Gustafson, Manford Hage, Archie S. Hanson, Jack Hanson, Donald Hovey, Erling Jaeger, Benhart Johnson, Marvin Johnson, Melvin Joyer, Louis Kassler, Lowell Kirkwold, Elmer Koch, Frederick Krueger, William Leek, Clyde Leyden, Leo Lloyd, Marvin Newcomer, Henry Ockwig, Clarence Olson, Jay V. Payne, Gust Pederson, Ralph H. Peterson, Frank Rekucki, Glenn M. Rogney, Alfred Rothe, Eugene Rudolph, Dale Runquist, Evert Sandford, Gordon Scramstad, Otis Spencer, Roy Spensley, Sylvester Suek, Laurence Thaemert, John Uranek, Joseph Weaver, Julius Webster, Leon Wichterman, Lawrence Winqust, Alex Deppa, Earl Palm, Carl Ryberg, H. O. Bohn, Axel Buranen, Harold Walters, Gordon Blohm, William Brichacek, Jasper Eggen, Lyle Erickson, Mandel Jacobson, J. D. Johnson, Wilber Kimball, Harold Peterson, Phillip Pogorley, Warren Pramann, Sr., John S. Rydeski, Leo K. Shobe, Robert J. Strunk, Herbert C. Westmark and Carl R. Hallquist.

Picture No. 5 shows 25-year members Leonard Brandt, D. V. Carpenters, William C. Darling, Howard Dale, Richard Evans, Walter Grubstad, Richard Gustafson, Nels Hanson, Allen Haslet, Arnold F. Johnson, Roger Johnson, Marvin Koehler, John D. Marxhausen, Ted Matushak, Walter J. Miller, Peter Nohner, Royal Nystrom, Sterling Polyak, Oliver Prihoda, Roger Raaum, Leon Ridout, Howard Royce, Robert Schanink, Rueben Scott, George Torgrimson, Peter Tuczapec, Ludwig Weiss, Richard Woida, Usher A. Bates, Robert Dahlman, Arthur Hitman, Michael Karkoc, Arvid Krogsveen, Orin Lundgaard, Donald Snetsinger, Norman Mathison, Joseph Walvatne and Clarence Williams.



Minneapolis, Minn.—Picture No. 1

Minneapolis, Minn.—Picture No. 2



Minneapolis, Minn.—
Picture No. 3

Minneapolis, Minn.—
Picture No. 5, left,
and Picture No. 4,
below.

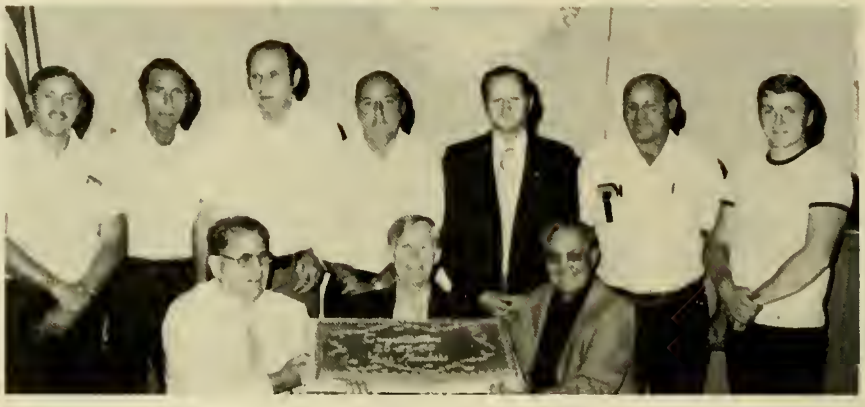
PHOENIX, ARIZ.

On April 22, 1980, Local 1327 honored its 20, 25, and 30-year members at a meeting followed by a buffet dinner. John F. Greene, secretary of the Arizona District Council, presented the awards. The recipients' wives were special guests at the ceremony.

Pictured are, front row, from left to right: Delmar Thomason, 25-years; Norman Shank, 30-years; and Ralph Yeats, 25-years.

Back row, from left to right: Frank Desoto, 25-years; Clarence Ewing, 20-years; James Church, 25-years; John Nilsen, 20-years; Arizona District Council Secretary John F. Greene; Business Agent Bob Moyer, 25-years; and President Michael Weeks.

Honored members who did not attend the ceremony were: Richard Grosstick, 20-years; Irvine Palmer, 20-years; and James Ritchie, 20-years.



Phoenix, Ariz.

GREELEY, COLO.

This spring, Local 418 held a banquet in honor of members with 20 to 40 years of service to the Brotherhood. Members who received awards are, front row, from left to right: Carl Kaberline, 20-years; Earl Garner, 25-years; Bill Kobobel, 30-years; and Merle Richter, 30-years.

Back row, from left to right: Reinhold Specht, 30-years; Doyle Bolenbaugh, 25-years; Oren Bryan, 25-years; Clarence Boyd, 40-years; Floyd Downing, 20-years; Charles McDonald, 20-years; Robert Kerr, 20-years; Floyd Stansbury, 30-years; and Glenn White, 20-years.

Members who received pins but were not available for the photograph were 20-year members William Casteel, Harold Anderson, Earl Garretson, Omer Martin, Rolland Nance, and Pete Rice; 25-year members Paul Bassett, and Jona Hamburger; 30-year members Alyn Haynes, Robert Koehler, and John Schell; 35-year members Harry Hanks, Herbert Marr, and Pete Sundberg; and 40-year members Rudolph Minkel and Ben Siebert.

Greeley, Colo.

DES MOINES, IA.

On January 15, 1980, Local 106 presented 25-year membership pins to four deserving members who have served the Brotherhood for two and one-half centuries. From left to right are: Morton Machir, Charles Young, Jack Frost, and Roland Smith. Other members who received 25-year pins but were not present for the ceremony were: John Byrd, Bill Hegwood, and Elmer VanGorkom.

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IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 652 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $836,203.16 in death claims paid for the month.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, Ill.—John W. Knowles, John G. Meyer.
5, St. Louis, Mo.—Peter J. Bortscheller.
7, Minneapolis, Mn.—Mrs. Harold Hytjan, Walter E. Lindholm, Mrs. Milton Swanson, Pershing C. Swenson.
8, Philadelphia, Pa.—Richard S. Perks, Mrs. George Smith.
10, Chicago, Ill.—Joseph J. Rogal.
12, Syracuse, N.Y.—Earl J. Bogan.
13, Chicago, Ill.—Michael Hennessy, Eric G. Nyman.
14, San Antonio, Tx.—Kenneth L. Strey.
15, Hackensack, N.J.—Mrs. Diedrich Brunjes, Hubert DeGraff, Mrs. Joseph Maglio.
16, Springfield, Ill.—Michael J. Bartolomucci.
19, Detroit, Mich.—Ernest C. Martin, Mrs. Walter C. Taylor.
22, San Francisco, Ca.—Benigno M. Amaya, George P. Fessler, Ralph Goldenberg, Ryland J. McKeever, Oscar Mauden, Walter "Russell" Smale.
24, Central Conn.—Leroy H. Curry, Andrew Docar, Mrs. Edward J. Dwyer, Ernest A. Johnson.
27, Toronto, Ont. Can.—Frederick C. Brown, Peter Rautio.
33, Boston, Ma.—Carl A. Henrikson.
34, Oakland, Ca.—Lester C. Ames, Charles R. Hansen.
36, Oakland, Ca.—Marvin R. Heffley, Merle I. Schiager.
40, Boston, Ma.—Carl H. Ericson, Wilfrid "Gordon" Molyneaux.
47, St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Robert Q. Willhite.
50, Knoxville, Tn.—Ralph Grindstaff, Vos W. Russell, Maley D. Woody.
54, Chicago, Ill.—Stanley T. Franckowiak, Robert E. Throm.
55, Denver, Co.—Henry Funkner, Frank Milavec.
58, Chicago, Ill.—Edward A. Kirsling, Sigurd A. Larson.
60, Indianapolis, Ind.—Chelsea E. Abbett, Orvil E. Craig.
61, Kansas City, Mo.—John E. Bleistein, Homer Lee Gill, Virgil H. Lubben, Samuel R. Martino, Delbert H. Merwin, Norman J. Robinson.
62, Chicago, Ill.—Fred Ekholm.
64, Louisville, Ky.—Arthur M. Johnson, John Q. Mitchell.
65, Perth Amboy, N.J.—Paul Kazlau, Frank Schmitz, Jr., Viggo Woldsen.
66, Olean, N.Y.—Willard F. Smith, George Trendley.
69, Canton, Oh.—Mrs. Byron L. Westhaver.
73, St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. James H. Gonnella.
80, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Charles L. Cook, Mrs. James M. Krach, Andrew Miller, George R. Wick.
81, Erie, Pa.—David R. Allison.
83, Halifax, N.S. Can.—Elmer O. Brown.
85, Rochester, N.Y.—James Sementelli.
87, St. Paul, Mn.—Arnold R. Teich.
89, Mobile, Ala.—Lloyd J. Savell, Otis M. Stevens.
90, Evansville, Ind.—Jerry Lee Dielkes, Sr., Mrs. Lester E. Kiefer, Joseph C. Mattingly, Ralph E. Merideth, Chris Roeder.
94, Providence, R.I.—Anthony Grimaldi, Theodore A. Jubinville, Carleton L. Palmer.

Local Union, City

98, Spokane, Wa.—Clifford M. J. Bestrom, Marvin N. Mellick.
99, Bridgeport, Ct.—Olof Pearson, Stanley J. Pozucek.
100, Muskegon, Mi.—Joseph Lavasseur.
102, Oakland, Ca.—Mrs. John Ackerman.
103, Birmingham, Al.—John G. Beckman.
104, Dayton, Oh.—Leroy M. Jones.
105, Cleveland, Oh.—Dan McKay, Harry H. Sweeney, Mrs. Jacob Yelcho.
106, Des Moines, Iowa—Eric "Ivar" Erickson, Mrs. Emil S. Magnuson.
109, Sheffield, Ala.—Charles O. Goode.
110, St. Joseph, Mo.—Mrs. Lavell McKeel.
111, Lawrence, Ma.—Reinhardt W. Nitschke.
112, Butte, Mont.—Alfred H. Jacobsen, John F. Markovich, Mrs. Edward Sheron.
116, Bay City, Mi.—Vern C. Thomas.
121, Vineland, N.J.—Mrs. Everett W. Pierson.
131, Seattle, Wa.—Mrs. Fred E. Atkinson, Roy C. Bagley, Peter O. Johanson, Mrs. Benjamin E. Light, Mrs. Carl E. Smith.
132, Washington, D.C.—Roy F. Bartlett, Jr.
135, New York, N.Y.—Isaac Altschul, Mrs. Isidor Rohenblum.
141, Chicago, Ill.—Carl O. Dahl.
146, Schenectady, N.Y.—Walter C. Thomas.
160, Philadelphia, Pa.—John E. Malloy.
161, Kenosha, Wi.—Patrick J. Leaveck.
162, San Mateo, Ca.—Sherwood Frye.
168, Kansas City, Ks.—John J. Brose, John J. Delich, Jamie B. Widener.
169, E. St. Louis, Ill.—Clarence Glueck.
174, Joliet, Ill.—Mrs. LaVerne Levsen, Joseph P. Ward.
180, Vallejo, Ca.—Matthew W. Pendergrass.
181, Chicago, Ill.—John Gerczynski.
183, Peoria, Ill.—Eldon L. Gurnsey, William J. Melzer, Richard S. Murphy.
184, Salt Lake City, Ut.—Mrs. Douglas Mac Calmon, Lawrence A. Nielsen.
185, St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Theodore Cartwright, Oliver "Gene" Regans.
186, Steubenville, Oh.—James R. Hannan.
198, Dallas, Tx.—Albert C. Beeson, Johnny R. Hazelip, Mrs. Charles W. Hooper, Ronald E. Smith.
199, Chicago, Ill.—John I. Eck, Loreman T. Williams.
207, Chester, Pa.—James Boyd, Sr., Donald G. Wray.
210, Stamford, Conn.—Luis Anduaga, Edward Hucaluk, Hans Roos, Mrs. Erbele M. Vitti, Sr., Mrs. Peter Bienkowski.
211, Pittsburgh, Pa.—George Homer, Jr., John K. Kientz, Edward C. Klingler.
213, Houston, Tx.—Haston R. Glenn, Edwin Walk.
218, Boston, Ma.—Frank Limongelli.
225, Atlanta, Ga.—Edward D. Findley, Wilber Phillips, Keelin P. Walden.
226, Portland, Ore.—Gordon R. Eaton, Theodore W. Gowing, Urbain J. VanLaecken.
229, Glens Falls, N.Y.—Adelbert S. Daniels.
230, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mrs. Tillman R. Pifer, John S. Waigand.
239, Easton, Pa.—Russell A. Schaeffer, Philip J. Wismer.
246, New York, N.Y.—Tonino Barberini, Louis Cohen, Joseph Kurz.
248, Toledo, Oh.—Thomas J. Lewis.
256, Savannah, Ga.—Horace E. Goethe.
257, New York, N.Y.—Gustav H. Carlson, Oscar Lappi.

Local Union, City

259, Jackson, Tn.—Forrest E. Linder.
262, San Jose, Ca.—Cornelius M. Moroney.
264, Milwaukee, Wi.—German Benett, Wilhelm O. Puls.
265, Saugerties, N.Y.—Daniel J. McGrane, Sr.
272, Chicago Hgts., Ill.—William M. Harry, Mrs. Richard Kowallick, George E. Parks.
275, Newton, Ma.—Ambrose F. Buckley, Edward G. Foran.
280, Niagara & Genesse, N.Y.—James H. Coates, Benjamin Watson.
283, Augusta, Ga.—Henry D. Utley.
284, New York, N.Y.—Fritz A. Johnson, Alexander S. Windsor.
287, Harrisburg, Pa.—Jacob Books, Jr., John H. Hoffman, Mrs. Robert W. Klick, William M. Longenberger, John A. Rydberg.
297, Kalamazoo, Mi.—Charles E. Davis.
308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Mrs. Arlo Kirkpatrick.
311, Joplin, Mo.—Hugh E. Spencer.
314, Madison, Wi.—Joseph E. Mathison, John Sanderson.
316, San Jose, Ca.—Emil T. Geske, Joseph S. Green.
325, Paterson, N.J.—John D. Vanderwiel.
337, Detroit, Mi.—Samuel Lewis.
342, Pawtucket, R.I.—Edmond J. Zacharie.
345, Memphis, Tn.—Hubert T. Baker, Marvin Collier, Newman "Doyle" Lewis.
347, Mattoon, Ill.—Clyde C. Dowell.
355, Buffalo, N.Y.—Thaddeus Budny.
359, Philadelphia, Pa.—Anthony Basht.
360, Galesburg, Ill.—Harry N. Stickle.
361, Duluth, Mn.—Christ P. Christensen.
366, New York, N.Y.—Irving Oberlander.
367, Centralia, Ill.—Mrs. Noah Tackett.
369, Tonawanda, N.Y.—Thomas Anetzberger.
377, Alton, Ill.—James C. Aldridge, Charles A. Edwards, John Hansen.
385, New York, N.Y.—Frank Campenni, Frank Castelli, John Petrinich, Angelo Serrone, Domenico A. Serrone, Mrs. Agostino Vizzini.
386, Angels Camp, Ca.—Robert W. Noteman.
387, Columbus, Ms.—Mrs. A. G. Godwin.
396, Newport News, Va.—Julian J. Clark.
400, Omaha, Neb.—Abner J. Martin, Willard W. Olson.
405, Miami, Fla.—Michael Floyd.
417, St. Louis, Mo.—John L. Flynn, Benjamin H. Franklin.
418, Greeley, Co.—Mrs. Peter K. Sundberg.
424, Hingham, Ma.—George A. Oster.
433, Belleville, Ill.—Mrs. William M. Schauerte.
434, Chicago, Ill.—Anthony E. Stepuncik.
437, Portsmouth, Oh.—Mrs. Melvin Horsley, Jr., Freddy J. Wolfe.
450, Ogden, Ut.—Fred Torsak.
452, Vancouver, B.C. Can.—Hans B. Hansen, John Neufeld, Mrs. Fred Richmond, Mrs. Hugh J. Lambert.
454, Philadelphia, Pa.—George O. Forsha, Albert E. Holmstrom.
455, Somerville, N.J.—Brian A. Heinrich, John B. Wilday.
458, Clarksville, Ind.—Cyrus G. Gream.
460, Wausau, Wisc.—Bernard C. Weinke.

465, Ardmore, Pa.—Hugh Campbell, Robert C. Johnson.
472, Ashland, Ky.—James Darby, Mrs. Lee Hamm, Cecil W. Howard.
475, Ashland, Ma.—Nelson M. Paquette, Edward C. Parker.
493, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.—Mrs. Horace R. Eaton.
494, Windsor, Ont. Can.—Egido Barei.
504, Chicago, Ill.—Michael Chez.
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1953, Warrensburg, Mo.—Thomas G. Hensley.
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2581, Libby, Mont.—Donald L. Welever.
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2637, Sedro Woolley, Wa.—Bruce M. Shellhamer.
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2693, Thunder Bay, Ont., Can.—Henry F. Goulet.
2714, Dallas, Ore.—Frank S. Klauss.
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2756, Goshen, Ore.—James Huston.
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2834, Denver, Co.—Mrs. Carl E. Neighbors.
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2881, Portland, Ore.—Claude A. McCulley.

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Alcoholism, Appalachia

Continued from Page 25

available, in most cases the programs which are initiated with the Building Trades are union operated.

It is a concern of each of the staff that the project have workable programs in the construction industry. The local union officers and business agents are depended upon for support. Staff Representative Griff Reynolds, feels that his past experience as a construction carpenter is a benefit.

The Project has initiated 82 programs covering approximately 55,000 workers. Because cooperation is the element which makes each program a success, each has the dual support of labor and management. Both labor and management must be involved. Leo Perlis, former director of Community Services, AFL-CIO, stated this concept by saying, "When dealing with alcoholism it's not a question of being either pro-union or pro-management. It's just a matter of being pro-patient. Alcoholics in the work place are not only employees of the company, they are members of a union. They present a problem to both."

Did You Know?

Continued from Page 13

funds to form and finance PACs. Fewer than 200 got going in time for the 1978 elections. Among them, these corporate PACs, trade association and right wing PACs contributed some $6 million to candidates. The entire labor movement contributed $7.8 million.

By 1978, there were 800 corporate PACs, some 500 trade association and right wing PACs. Among them they contributed approximately $24 million to candidates. All labor sources contributed $10.3 million.

This year, the number of opposition PACs again will increase greatly, to more than 2,500. They are expected to collect in excess of $100 million, most of it for direct contributions to anti-worker, union-busting candidates.

Have you contributed to CLIC? Your support is needed now.

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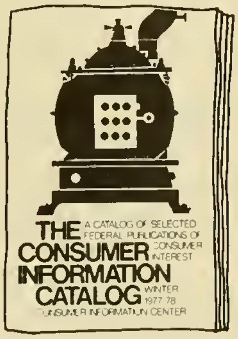
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1980 Elections

Continued from Page 3

decision. United Auto Workers President Douglas Fraser called it a "bad" decision, "placing property rights above human rights" at a time when industrial accidents kill 12,000 workers a year.

So labor and its allies have their work cut out in this crucial election year. While labor will be easily outspent, its greatest strength always has been in its volunteers, its register-and-vote campaigns and the issues.

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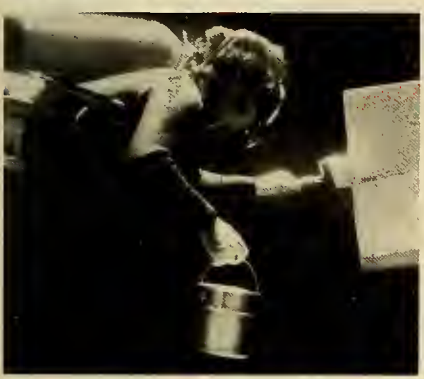
UNDERWATER PAINT



Our diver members may be interested in American Chemical Corporation's new Aquata Poxy line of underwater paints and patching gels that has been accepted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for coating surfaces in contact with potable water.

Bill Warner, president of American Chemical, said that the EPA found Aquata Poxy "is expected to produce no undue health hazard to the population consuming water in contact with this product." He explained further that "Aquata Poxy now permits municipal and private drinking water authorities to safely coat or patch tanks, pipes and reservoirs without dewatering them."

More information on these products and copies of the EPA acceptance may be obtained by writing or calling Anna Welke; American Chemical Corporation; 81 Encina Ave.; Palo Alto, CA 94301.

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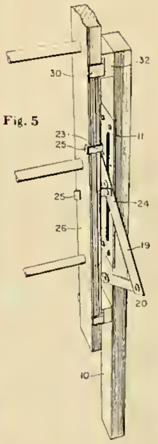
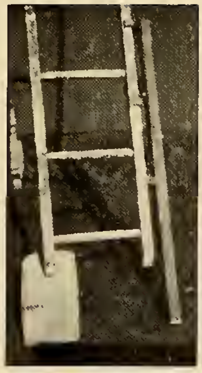
LADDER LEVELER





At right: A patent drawing of the Williams leveler. Above: A leveler in use.

Here are two illustrations of an invention developed by Charles T. Williams of Hillsboro, O., from plans and a patent left to him by his late stepfather in his will.

Williams calls the device the Waldren Ladder Leveler, after his late stepfather. The diagram above is from the patent; the photograph shows the leveler in use.

Williams tells us that there are four other ladder devices patented which are "similar but inferior" to the Waldren leveler. As far as he has determined, none of the four devices have been marketed, "the main reason being the inconvenience of mounting them on a ladder." Williams's device doesn't require tools for mounting. It has an automatic locking device and it has been tested for up to 600 pounds of pressure.

Williams is interested in the opinions of our readers as to the marketable value of the ladder leveler, as well as the names of persons or companies who might want to help market the item. Write: Charles T. Williams, 1883-SR-73, Hillsboro, Ohio 45133.

WOMEN'S WORK GLOVES

Women members who have a hard time finding work gloves and work aprons to fit may be interested in a new brochure put out by a New York firm called American Working Women's Supply Co.

The firm is a retail mail order business specializing in work-oriented products designed for women. It will send you a copy of the brochure free, if you'll enclose with your request a self-addressed and 15¢ stamped envelope. Mail your request and envelope to: American Working Women's Supply Co., P.O. Box 100, Deer Park, N.Y. 11729.

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IN CONCLUSION

POLISH WORKERS AND THEIR PROBLEMS WITH 'RIGHT TO WORK'

It's ironic but true; many of those who would deny union rights to Americans and Canadians are loud in support of free unions for Poles

I do not profess to be skilled at making predictions about happenings in the years ahead . . . or in the centuries ahead, for that matter . . . but I am firmly convinced that the brand of communism practiced today by the totalitarian rulers in the Kremlin and the Soviet satellite countries of Eastern Europe will not be around in the 21st century.

Those old Red slogans—"Workers of the world, arise" and "Down with the bourgeoisie"—just don't convince the enlightened workers of a growing number of developing nations that the communist cause is just or that the Soviet way is the right way. The ancient images of the "toilers" and the "wage slaves" of yesteryear have largely been supplanted by better educated and alert workers who listen to Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America and make up their own minds on public issues. These people don't buy the old slogans of a century ago or today's Soviet version of "right to work" which Kremlin leaders call "the principles of socialist coexistence." And they wouldn't buy, for long, many of the laws in this country which restrict collective bargaining and cry out for reform.

These thoughts come to mind as I review what our free and dedicated North American trade unionists have done during the past month to support the efforts of Polish workers to obtain relief from Soviet domination.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Chicago, in August, extended strong support to Polish workers in their just and brave struggle.

"We urge the American government to make known to Polish authorities its concern for developments in that country and its strong disapproval of any repressive measures against the workers," the Council stated.

"The Polish government must be reminded that certain rights demanded by the striking workers in Gdansk—freedom of expression in word and print, abolition of censorship, and access by all religious groups to the mass media—are guaranteed by the Helsinki accords signed by Poland, whose compliance with the accords is a proper subject for review at the Madrid conference (a 35-nation review session on the 1975 Helsinki accords, which began last month).

"We also call on free trade unionists around the world to declare their solidarity with their Polish brothers and sisters. It is the support of those who have already achieved democracy that sustains and nourishes those who now take up the struggle for freedom."

The AFL-CIO has backed up its stand with action. Last month, it launched a drive for financial support for the Polish trade unionists, to which the United Brotherhood will contribute. It has also offered its assistance in establishing a truly democratic union movement in Poland. It continues to support efforts by the Voice of America to get the true story of what has happened in Poland to the oppressed workers in the USSR and the satellite countries.

These efforts by organized labor and US and Canadian governments have the strong support, strangely enough, of many individuals and organizations in North America who would **never** offer such support to similar strike efforts to completely unshackle US and Canadian trade unionists. **It is ironic but true that some of the very same people who oppose labor law reform and push the so-called "right to work" laws in every state have been loud in their praise of the Polish strikers.**

Some have even advocated intervention of one sort or another. They support the aspirations of Hungarian workers, of Czech workers, of Russian workers . . . but the aspirations of North American workers . . . Ha! They have too many rights already, they would tell you.

I had occasion to visit Hungary, the native land of my parents, last year. I met and talked with the people there, and I know the underlying courage which keeps them going. I pray that some day Hungarian workers, too, will gain more freedom.

I have a document before me which was distributed by another Soviet satellite, the government of Czechoslovakia, called "The Chechoslovak Labour Code." I'd like to offer you some excerpts from these so-called "principles of socialist coexistence."

ARTICLE I states: *"All citizens are guaranteed the right to work. In a workers' society, the individual can develop his abilities and apply his legitimate interests only through active participation in activities conducive to the development of society as a whole, first and foremost through his respective participation in social labour. Hence, work for the benefit of society and in accordance with the society's interests is the primary duty, the primary right and a matter of honour for all citizens alike."*

Have you ever read such double talk about one's right to work?

ARTICLE III states: *"Legal labour relations involving the participation of workers in social labour as defined in the Labour Code can only arise with the previous consent of the citizen and the socialist organization. The implementation of the rights and duties ensuing from labour relations must be compatible with the principles of socialist coexistence."*

"The worker exists for the state and not the state for the worker" is how it might be rephrased.

ARTICLE V states: *"Workers have the right and duty vis-a-vis society to participate in the development of the socialist organization's activity, to participate in the management and control of socialist organizations, to supervise enterprise-based activities and to contribute towards the promotion and consolidation of comradely cooperation and mutual aid and assistance. Socialist organizations are dutybound to provide and steadily improve conditions ensuring further expansion of participation of this type."*

In other words, when marchers are needed on May Day, you'd better be in that number.

I won't go through all 10 articles of the code, but you get the picture:

If you're a Czech worker . . . or a Hungarian worker . . . or a Polish worker, you have the right to work . . . for less—less consumer goods, less wages, less rights and privileges.

As I said at the beginning, it can't last.

William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

THE GENESIS OF A POSTAGE STAMP

Labor Day, 1980, was "the first day of issue" for a special United States postage stamp commemorating organized labor. President Jimmy Carter presented first copies of the stamp, shown at right to leaders of American trade unions assembled on the White House lawn for a celebration on September 1.

The plan to issue such a stamp was first announced last January 15—the day on which the late George Meany was buried—by Postmaster General William F. Bolger. A special request from President Carter brought the plan into being.

Originally, it was thought that a portrait of George Meany would appear on the special stamp, but it seems that a directive was issued in 1972 by the US Postal Service which restricts the honoring of a personage on a US stamp until 10 years after his or her death. Purpose of this regulation is, of course, to allow time and history to give proper perspective to a celebrity's life.

The Postal Service then proposed using the insignia of the Labor Department as the dominant design on the stamp, but Labor Department officials objected, pointing out that the Department, by law, represents all labor—organized and unorganized.

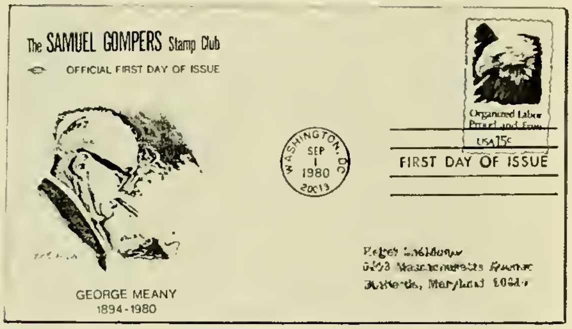
The Bald Eagle design, by Peter Cocci of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was then brought forward, and it was proposed that, beneath this picture, the stamp would show the legend, "**Organized** labor . . . proud and free." Then, someone switched the legend to "**American** labor . . . proud and free."

This time, union leaders objected. "**Organized** labor . . . proud and free" was the only honorable way to truly recognize the legacy of George Meany and the American labor movement.

Finally, during the summer, the Postal Service agreed to this final proposal.

But by that time the originally scheduled date of issue for the stamp—August 16, the birthday of George Meany—was too close, and the date of issuance was changed to September 1, Labor Day.

*


The SAMUEL GOMPERS Stamp Club
OFFICIAL FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SEP 1 1980
20013
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
Organized Labor Proud and Free
USA 15c
GEORGE MEANY
1894-1980

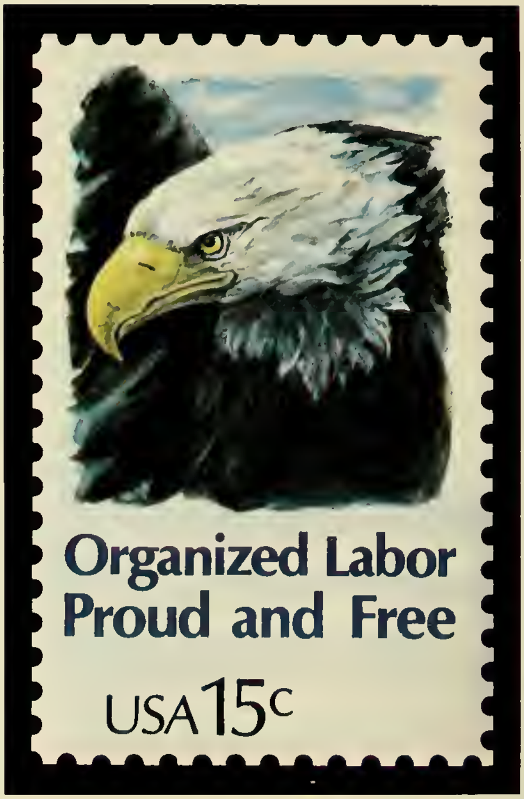
*

The Samuel Gompers Stamp Club was recently organized in Washington, D.C., among active and retired members of AFL-CIO affiliated unions. It is named after the founder of the American Federation of Labor, who was once, incidentally, the subject of a 1950 United States commemorative stamp (Scotts #988).

The club is offering to stamp collectors of the labor movement an official first-day cover for the "Organized Labor" stamp, which is shown above. The envelope features George Meany's favorite portrait, as done by William Schroeder, vice president of the Graphic Arts Union.

Previous covers issued by the club include a first-day cover for the Frances Perkins stamp and a cacheted cover and special cancel marking the recent World Congress of the International Transport Workers Federation.

Covers can be ordered from Edwin M. Schmidt, 7720 Bellington Court, Springfield, Va. 22151, for 50¢ each or three for $1.25. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is requested.



On January 15, 1980, the day of George Meany's requiem mass and funeral, the United States Postal Service announced plans to issue a commemorative stamp. The Postmaster General said: "There is every reason for recognizing the influence on all levels of American life of this highly respected labor leader by honoring all of organized labor in his name. I think it only fitting that we issue this special stamp—recognizing the role of organized labor in bringing dignity to the working man—on the birthday anniversary of George Meany, who did so much to establish that dignity."

George Meany, born August 16, 1894, was a plumber by trade, held office in his local union, became president of the New York Federation of Labor, secretary-treasurer and later president of the AFL. He was the guilding force behind the merger of the AFL and CIO, was elected first president of the AFL-CIO, and was re-elected at every convention until his retirement in 1979. In his lifetime and under his guidance the American Labor Movement became a viable force, fighting for liberty and justice for all across the globe. His advice was asked by rank-and-file union members and U.S. presidents alike; and he was equally at ease with all.

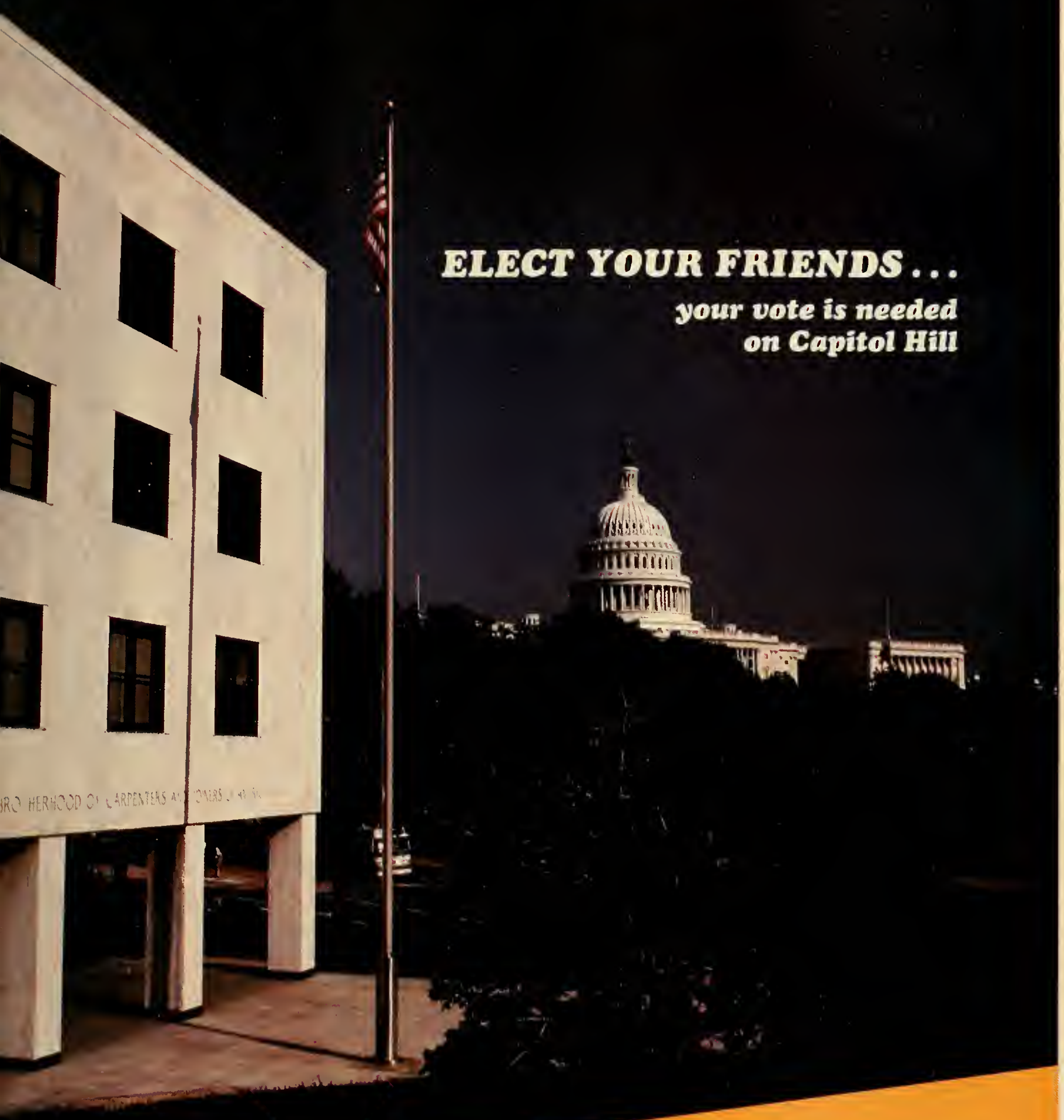
Organized labor is proud and free because of George Meany.

November 1980

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881



ELECT YOUR FRIENDS . . .

your vote is needed on Capitol Hill

Mark your calendar now:

NOVEMBER 4 IS ELECTION DAY IN THE UNITED STATES

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John S. Rogers, *Secretary*

Correspondence for the General Executive Board should be sent to the General Secretary.

Secretaries, Please Note

In processing complaints about magazine delivery, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. When a member clears out of one local union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mailing list of the local union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary so that this member can again be added to the mailing list.

Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must also notify your local union . . . by some other method.

This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

NAME ________________________________ Local No. ________

Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

NEW ADDRESS ____

____
City State or Province ZIP Code

CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008-6843)

VOLUME 100 No. 11 NOVEMBER, 1980

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $7.50 per year, single copies 75¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

Since it moved from Indianapolis, Ind., in 1961, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has maintained its headquarters at 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., almost "in the shadow of the Capitol dome."

Situated as it is at one of the nerve centers of North American governmental activity, the Brotherhood works diligently, day after day, to protect and expand the interests of its members.

This month, it is vitally concerned with the men and women whom the voters throughout the United States will elect to the new Congress in January. In recent years, the working population of the USA and its representative unions have not fared well in the Halls of the Congress. Efforts to achieve reform of the nation's outmoded labor laws failed by a narrow margin. Attempts to gain legislation which would give construction workers equality with industrial workers on a picket line—what we call "situs picketing"—failed on a Presidential veto.

As we note on Page 11 of this issue, it is vitally important to every union member that the chairs of key Senate committees be held by Congressmen and women who understand the goals and purposes of organized labor . . . and that they are supported by a President who will hear the pleas of the worker.

Get out and Vote, November 4!

Photo © by Kay Chernush

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

CARPENTER
ELECT YOUR FRIENDS . . .
Mark your calendar now!
NOVEMBER 4 IS ELECTION DAY
IN THE UNITED STATES

LEFT: More than 5,000 mourners joined the funeral procession for Miguel Ordonez, a leader of CAVISA glass factory, whom police killed on October 5, 1978 for protesting government repression.

ABOVE: On October 4, 1978, police prepared to blow open the door of the Guatemala City post office. The postal workers' union had supported a transport strike, and over 400 workers were arrested.

ABOVE: Ukrainian coal miner Vladimer Klebanov was arrested in 1977 for trying to establish an "Association of Free Trade Unions of Workers in the Soviet Union." Klebanov, 48, is currently being held in the Dnepropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital.

ABOVE: Mourners carry the coffin of Arnulfo Cisuentes Diaz, former secretary general of the Association of Telegraphists and Radio-Telegraphists in Guatemala. Diaz, a leader of the September-October, 1978 transport strike was shot and killed on October 7, 1978 while parking his car outside his home.

LEFT: On July 2, 1980, 80 armed men in uniform beat striking workers at the ESGA bottling plant in Guatemala city. This was only days after 25 plain-clothed police had rushed into the building and abducted 30 trade unionists, holding them hostage for over a week. The Guatemalen troops forced the strikers to return to work. They abducted two workers and went on a look-out for two other continuing members of the independent union's executive committee. Eight members of this committee had already been killed during the previous year-and-a-half for engaging in union activities.

Human Rights, Workers' Rights Are The Special Business of Amnesty International

The rights that North American workers have spent more than a century achieving and often take for granted—to unionize for protection and better working conditions—do not exist for workers everywhere.

Imagine being arrested, tortured, and thrown into prison indefinitely because you supported or initiated public works projects in your community. Imagine being dragged off and mercilessly tormented without even being told the reason for your arrest. It's almost inconceivable.

But such was the fate of community leader Juan Gonzalez, a 39-year-old carpenter of Argentina who was arrested in November, 1974, for supporting low-income housing, street-paving, and recreational facility projects. Although his arrest was declared unconstitutional by the Argentine Supreme Court in 1976, and a three-year sentence has already expired, he is still being held in preventive detention at the disposal of the Argentinian president. He has not been given a trial.

And such is the fate of thousands of workers who simply stand up for what they believe.

FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

In 1961, a worldwide movement was established to fight blatant denial of human rights. Called Amnesty International, the organization, "independent of any government, political grouping, ideology, economic interest or religious creed," focuses primarily on the rights of prisoners. Its international headquarters is in London, England.

Labor News, an Amnesty International USA quarterly publication, defines the organization's purposes: "It seeks the *release* of men and women detained anywhere for their beliefs, color, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion, provided they have neither used nor advocated violence. These are termed *'prisoners of conscience.'*

"It advocates *fair and early trials* for *all political prisoners* and works on behalf of such persons detained without charge or without trial.

"It opposes the *death penalty* and *torture* or other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of *all prisoners* without reserve."

NOW IN 38 COUNTRIES

Amnesty International has established national sections in 38 countries, including the United States. In addition, there are over 2000 local adoption groups consisting of from 3 to 15 members. The task of these groups is to adopt three prisoners of conscience, assigned by the International Secretary in London, who represent three contrasting religious, political, or racial backgrounds. The local adoption groups then apply pressure to the authorities and the public for the release of these prisoners.

There now exists an exchange program between the Amnesty International USA section and labor unions, whereby unions "adopt" prisoners of conscience and then work closely with Amnesty International local groups to secure the release of the prisoners and the end of their tortures.

In protecting prisoner rights, Amnesty International uses the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as other international creeds as its code of ethics and as the basis for its decisions.

Thousands of the tortured, imprisoned, and executed men and women in the world have suffered because of their trade union activities and beliefs in worker rights. The rights that North American workers have spent more than a century achieving and often take for granted—to unionize for protection and better working conditions—do not exist for workers everywhere.

In some countries, trade unionists are considered unfaithful or "insane." In others, only government-controlled "unions" are allowed to exist.

New cases similar to the Gonzalez case are being discovered every day in which trade unionists' civil and political rights are violated. Many of these cases involve fellow building tradesmen.

ARREST IN URUGUAY

Juan Solarich Skriler, a lathe operator of Uruguay, was arrested in the fall of 1975 with his wife Amalia Chizmich. The charge—"subversive activities"—is a common one for political opponents. He reportedly was supporting the then legal Uruguayan Communist Party which rejected political violence and whose members ran the Uruguayan Party before all political parties were banned.

He was probably tortured during the first part of his dentention. As *Labor News* reports, in Uruguay it is common practice for trade unionists "to be taken to military barracks at the moment of their arrest" where they "undergo torture as a matter of routine." Skriler is in his fifties. He has two sons, aged 20 and 24. Amnesty International does not believe that Skriler advocated or engaged in violence. But he is still in prison.

Sergei Alexeyevich Babich, a carpenter of the Soviet Union, was arrested in the Ukraine on June 11, 1976 on charges of "theft of firearms." He was sentenced to 5 years in prison and 10 years of special regimen and had previously served 15 years in Soviet prisons as a dissident. Amnesty International feels that the charge is false. But Babich is still in prison.

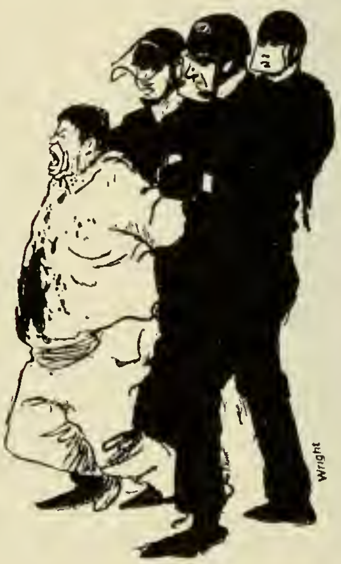
'DEFAMING A NATION'

Pavel Skala, a mason of Czechoslovakia, was first arrested in 1978 for attempting to leave the country without official permission. He was released on January 20, 1979. Two days later new proceedings were launched against him for statements he had made in prison about harsh treatment, torture, and bad food. He was sentenced to 10 months in prison for "defaming a nation, race and conviction." When he is released in January, 1981, he will face yet another "trial" on charges of assaulting a public official. Amnesty International feels that these charges are untrue. But Skala is still in prison.

Anastosios Velikis, a 21-year-old carpenter of Greece, was arrested in April, 1979 for refusing to serve in the military because of religious beliefs. He is a Jehovah's Witness. This type of arrest is common in Greece. Amnesty International feels that conscientious objection to military service is a legal, individual right. But Velikis is still in prison.

And the list goes on and on.

The situation sounds hopeless, but the facts show that it's not. Since its origin in 1961, Amnesty International has adopted over 13,000 prisoners. To date, over half of them have been released through the influence of Amnesty International and other human rights groups.



UBC Organizing Director Jim Parker seated, center, with representatives of other IUD affiliates at the recent departmental convention in Atlantic City.

Brotherhood Affiliates with IUD

On September 1, 1980, in line with the growth of its Industrial Department and on behalf of its 100,000 industrial members, the United Brotherhood affiliated with the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO. There are now a total of 57 unions affiliated with the IUD.

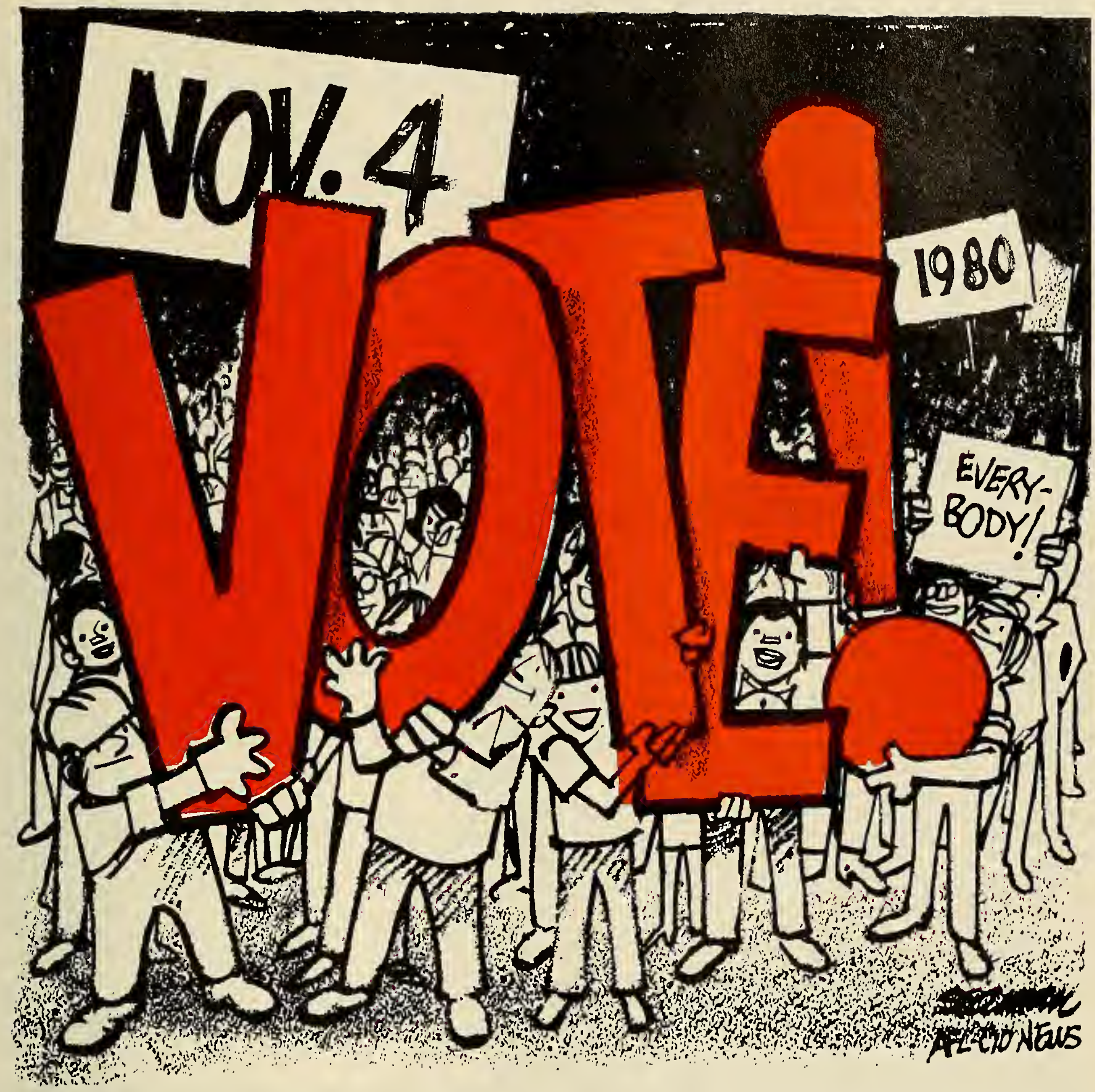
Director of Organizing Jim Parker represented the Brotherhood at the 25th anniversary convention of the IUD, held Sept. 23-25 in Atlantic City. IUD President Howard Samuel, who presided at the convention, introduced Parker to the delegates.

Several topics were stressed at the convention. AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Tom Donahue addressed the crowd on plant closings and on the IUD's role in supporting free labor movements in Poland and in other countries around the world.

Eula Bingham, assistant secretary of the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), directed a special session on safety and health. Convention delegates watched a 30-minute slide show on the history of occupational disease and public health, prepared by Paul Addis, a project director for the Workers' Institute for Safety and Health.

There were also sessions on organizing techniques and the importance of IUD political action this election year. Several union officials spoke about minority workers.

Finally, IUD President Howard Samuel and Secretary-Treasurer Elmer Chatek were reelected to their offices for another two-year term.



A Special Information Section for U.S. Voters

What! You *may not* vote on Election Day!

Would it be the same situation, if we were voting on a new contract instead of a new President and new Congressmen and Senators?

We believe you'd be with us on any contract vote. Why not be prepared to join us at the polls on Election Day, too?

Here's a special section designed to acquaint U.S. voters with the reasons for voting November 4.

The candidates you choose on the November ballot will determine . . .
√ what laws you will obey,
√ what interest rates you will pay,
√ what kind of police and fire protection you will have,
√ the laws regulating collective bargaining and your rights as a union member,
√ the amount of unemployment benefits you will receive when you're out of work,
√ the rates you pay for gas, electricity, and water,
√ the zoning laws in your community,
√ the kind of education your children will receive,
√ the taxes you will pay,
√ and much, much more.
Why let somebody else do your voting for you?

Politics and government have a lot to do with how you live in the years ahead. That's why . . .

IT'S IMPORTANT TO VOTE

Let us put it to you straight . . . Let us lay our question on the line:

Are you one of those hard hats who calls draft dodgers expletives-deleted because they evade their responsibilities to their country, **BUT** who evades **his own civic responsibilities** by not voting on Election Day?

Voting is such a simple matter. (We assume you're already registered to vote. That's about as elementary as having a birth certificate.)

The hardest part is getting to your polling place. But, in most cases, even this is easy.

If your name is Joe Blow, you go to a table which has a sign "A to C" or D, or E, or whatever, and you tell them your name. They check the poll books and, if you're on the list, you get a ballot (if they're using paper ballots) or a card (if they're using voting machines), and you're ready to cast your good, old American franchise. (Believe us, Brother, there are millions of people around this tired World who wish they could do what you're doing that day.)

If your county (or parish) is using a paper ballot, you go into a booth and mark your ballot, take it out and stuff it into a ballot box, and go on your way.

If there are voting machines, you hand the card given to you at the desk to a machine attendant, and when your turn comes, you go into the booth, pull the curtains by moving the metal lever to the right and you record your vote. You push down the pointers on a machine which has fewer moving parts than the computer which prepares your paycheck, and you record your vote by moving back the lever to its original position, which opens the curtains. You've recorded your vote, and you can go on your way . . . feeling much better about it all.

By now . . . if you've read this far . . . you probably figure that we consider our readers a bunch of idiots.

That is absolutely untrue.

We do believe, however, that many of our readers, unfortunately, are either lazy or uninformed, because a lot of Americans are not showing up at the polls on Election Day. **Only 55% of those persons eligible to vote during the last Presidential election in 1972 actually voted!** And that 55%, by the way, was the lowest turnout in a Presidential year since 1948.

The general elections, two years ago, were about as bad.

And, just figuring the odds, it stands to reason that **many of those people who stayed away from the polls were union members . . . union Carpenters.**

Sam Gompers, the Cigarmarker who, with Peter McGuire and others, founded the American Federation of Labor, a century ago, once called upon union members to **elect their friends and defeat their enemies** as the best way to attain their legislative goals.

That simple slogan is just as important to us today as it was in the 19th Century.

During recent months, major corporation executives have been sitting down to $100-a-plate dinners to raise funds for their big business, reactionary candidates for public office. (With inflation, the price of such plate dinners has gone as high as $1,000.)

The laboring population can't hope

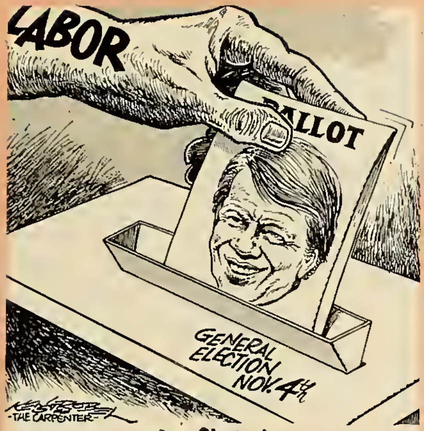
Do voting machines scare you? Or a member of your family? Pictures show

LEAVE
VOTING
POINTERS
DOWN

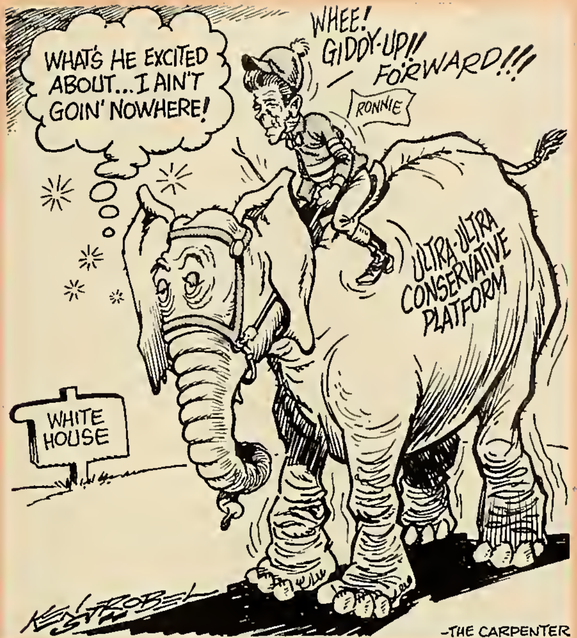
● *Reminders to leave voting pointers down when you open the curtains are posted in booths.*

● *Election judges will be happy to show you how to record your votes on demonstration panels.*

● *If you're not around to vote on election day, you can still cast an absentee ballot in privacy.*


LABOR
BALLOT
GENERAL ELECTION NOV. 4th
KEN STROBEL
-THE CARPENTER-

Our Choice!

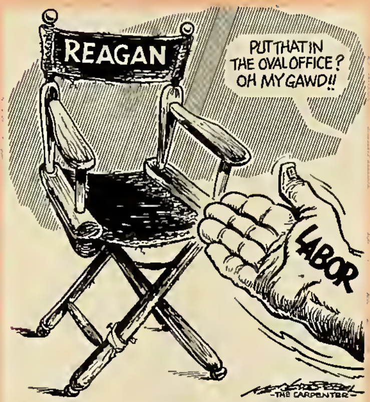

WHAT'S HE EXCITED ABOUT...I AIN'T GOIN' NOWHERE!
WHEE! GIDDY-UP!! FORWARD!!!
RONNIE
ULTRA-ULTRA CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM
WHITE HOUSE
KEN STROBEL
-THE CARPENTER

to match such fund-raising efforts. (The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee solicits and receives, for example, $1 and $10 contributions from members . . . and it takes a lot of these to add up to "the take" on one $100-a-plate dinner.)

But Labor can match this effort at the ballot box and the voting machine. We don't have the money, but we do have the votes.

It was Abraham Lincoln who once pointed out that the Lord must have loved poor people, because he made so many of them. Each worker of legal age and meeting residency requirements is entitled to a vote, and there are millions of workers all over America who should vote but do not.

We urge you to be a voter on Election Day, November 4!


REAGAN
PUT THAT IN THE OVAL OFFICE? OH MY GAWD!!
LABOR
-THE CARPENTER-

A ULTRA CONSERVATIVE PIECE!

Early this year, the United Brotherhood's General Executive Board endorsed the candidacy of Jimmy Carter for the Presidency in 1980, just as it did in 1976. The Carpenter's Editorial Cartoonist Ken Strobel produced these cartoons to support this endorsement.

the simplicity of the machines.

Polling places display sample ballots with complete instructions, which you may read beforehand.

Volunteer workers are the lifeblood of political campaigns. People are needed to telephone registered voters and remind them that they should vote. Other volunteers are needed to transport voters to the polls. The big array of volunteers shown above was a "phone bank" at the Wisconsin State Fair Park in Milwaukee, Wis. These volunteers worked for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education during the primary elections. Ladies auxiliaries are needed in most get-out-the-vote drives.

GENERAL ELECTION INFO

Dates subject to change by action of state legislature

General Election: November 4, 1980

	U.S. Congress		Governor		State Legislature					Deadline for Registration				
					Upper House		Lower House							
	Elect a Senator	No of Repre-sentatives	Elect	Term (yrs)	Elect	Term	Elect	Term	Final Filing	Primary	General Election	Primary Date	Runoff Primary Date	Presidential Primary Date
ALABAMA	Yes	7	No	4	None	4	None	4	July 3	Aug 22	Oct 24	Sept 2	Sept 23	Mar 11
ALASKA	Yes	1	No	4	10	4	40	2	June 2	July 27	Oct 5	Aug 26		
ARIZONA	Yes	4	No	4	30	2	60	2	July 11*	July 21	Sept 15	Sept 9		
ARKANSAS	Yes	4	Yes	2	17	4	100	2	April 1	May 6	Oct 13	May 27	June 10	May 27 (Dem only)
CALIFORNIA	Yes	43	No	4	20	4	80	2	Mar 7	May 5	Oct 6	June 3		June 3
COLORADO	Yes	5	No	4	18	4	65	2	July 25	Aug 8	Oct 3	Sept 9		
CONNECTICUT	Yes	6	No	4	36	2	151	2		Aug 26	Oct 14	Sept 9		Mar 25
DELAWARE	No	1	Yes	4	11	4	41	2	July 25	Aug 16	Oct 18	Sept 6		
DIST OF COLUMBIA		Will elect 1 Delegate							Feb 27	April 7	Oct 6	May 6		May 6
FLORIDA	Yes	15	No	4	20	4	120	2	July 22	Aug 9	Oct 4	Sept 9	Oct 7	Mar 11
GEORGIA	Yes	10	No	4	56	2	180	2	June 11	July 14	Oct 6	Aug 12	Sept 2	Mar 11
HAWAII	Yes	2	No	4	13	4	51	2	July 22	Aug 21	Oct 6	Sept 20		
IDAHO	Yes	2	No	4	35	2	70	2	April 7	May 21	Oct 29	May 27		May 27
ILLINOIS	Yes	24	No	2	19	4 & 2 yrs	177	2	Dec 17, 79	Feb 19	Oct 7	Mar 18		Mar 18
INDIANA	Yes	11	Yes	4	25	4	100	2	Mar 7	April 7	Oct 6	May 6		May 6
IOWA	Yes	6	No	4	25	4	100	2	Mar 28	May 24	Oct 25	June 3		
KANSAS	Yes	5	No	4	40	4	125	2	June 20	July 15	Oct 14	Aug 5		April 1
KENTUCKY	Yes	7	No	4	None	4	None	2	April 2	April 28*	Oct 7	May 27		May 27
LOUISIANA	Yes	8	No	4	None	4	None	4	July 18	Aug 20	Oct 4	Sept 20 (Open Primary)		April 5
MAINE	No	2	No	4	33	2	151	2	April 1	Election Day Registration		June 10		
MARYLAND	Yes	8	No	4	None	4	None	4	Mar 3	April 14	Oct 6	May 13		May 13
MASSACHUSETTS	No	12	No	4	40	2	160	2	June 3 Congress & Statewide May 27 All Others	Aug 19	Oct 7	Sept 16		Mar 4
MICHIGAN	No	19	No	4	None	4	110	2	June 3	July 7	Oct 6	Aug 5		May 20
MINNESOTA	No	8	No	4	67	4	134	2	July 15	Sept 9	Nov 4	Sept 9		
MISSISSIPPI	No	5	Yes	4	None	4	None	4	April 4	May 3	Oct 4	June 3	June 24	
MISSOURI	Yes	10	Yes	4	17	4	163	2	April 29	July 9	Oct 8	Aug 5		
MONTANA	No	2	Yes	4	25	4	100	2	April 14	May 4	Oct 5	June 3		June 3
NEBRASKA	No	3	No	4	25	4	(Unicameral)		Mar 14	May 2	Oct 24	May 13		May 13
NEVADA	Yes	1	No	4	10	4	40	2	July 16	Aug 9	Oct 4	Sept 9		May 27
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Yes	2	Yes	2	24	2	400	2	June 25	Aug 30	Oct 25	Sept 9		Feb 28
NEW JERSEY	No	15	No	4	None	4	None	2	April 24	May 5	Oct 6	June 3		June 3
NEW MEXICO	No	2	No	4	35	4	70	2	Mar 4	April 22	Sept 23	June 3		June 3
NEW YORK	Yes	39	No	4	60	2	150	2	July 24	Varies by Location	Oct 4	Sept 9		Mar 25
NORTH CAROLINA	Yes	11	Yes	4	50	2	120	2	Feb 4	April 7	Oct 6	May 6	June 3	May 6
NORTH DAKOTA	Yes	1	Yes	4	26	4	100	2	July 18	Not Required		Sept 2		
OHIO	Yes	23	No	4	16	4	99	2	Mar 20	May 4	Oct 5	June 3		June 3
OKLAHOMA	Yes	6	No	4	24	4	101	2	July 9	Aug 15	Oct 24	Aug 26	Sept 16	
OREGON	Yes	4	No	4	15	4	60	2	Mar 11	May 20	Nov 4	May 20		May 20
PENNSYLVANIA	Yes	25	No	4	25	4	203	2	Feb 13	Mar 24	Oct 6	April 22		April 22
RHODE ISLAND	No	2	Yes	2	50	2	100	2	June 10	Aug 9	Oct 6	Sept 9		June 3
SOUTH CAROLINA	Yes	6	No	4	46	4	124	2	April 26	May 11	Oct 5	June 10	June 24	Mar 8 (Rep only)
SOUTH DAKOTA	Yes	2	No	4	35	2	70	2	April 1	May 19	Oct 20	June 3		June 3
TENNESSEE	No	8	No	4	16	4	99	2	June 5	July 8	Oct 4	Aug 7		May 6
TEXAS	No	24	No	4	16	4	150	2	Feb 4	April 3	Oct 5	May 3	June 7	May 3 (Rep only)
UTAH	Yes	2	Yes	4	14	4	75	2	May 10	Aug 30	Oct 24	Sept 9		
VERMONT	Yes	1	Yes	2	30	2	150	2	July 21	Aug 23	Oct 18	Sept 9		Mar 4
VIRGINIA	No	10	No	4	None	4	None	2	April 11	May 10	Oct 4	June 10		
WASHINGTON	Yes	7	Yes	4	25	4	98	2	Aug 1	Aug 16	Oct 4	Sept 16		
WEST VIRGINIA	No	4	Yes	4	17	4	100	2	Mar 29	May 5	Oct 4	June 3		June 3
WISCONSIN	Yes	9	No	4	16	4	99	2	July 8	Aug 27	Oct 22**	Sept 9		April 1
WYOMING	No	1	No	4	15	4	62	2	July 11	Sept 9	Oct 4	Sept 9		

*Subject to Change   **Allow Registration on Election Day

DEMOCRATS versus REPUBLICANS

The Platforms Compared

The political pundits are fond of saying that party platforms are made to run on, not stand on. But, judging by the way some planks were fought over, the platforms do carry meaning for many people.

The platforms tend to reflect the prevailing sentiment in the party, the values it espouses and the direction in which it would like to lead the nation. The platform is the "ought to be" of politics and it provides a rough yardstick by which to measure presidential and other candidates.

In 1980, the Democratic and Republican platforms offer one of the greatest contrasts in decades. Both platforms were extremely detailed, but here in brief is where the parties stand on major issues:

THE ECONOMY

DEMOCRATS: Pledge a $12 billion anti-recession program to create at least 800,000 jobs immediately; countercyclical aid to hard-hit cities; expanded jobs and training programs for youth and women. Also a $1 billion railroad renewal program and expansion of low and moderate-income housing.

The Democrats promise an economic policy which assures fairness for workers, the elderly, women, the poor, minorities and middle-income families.

The Democrats reaffirmed the party's commitment to the goals of the Humphrey-Hawkins Act to achieve full employment and reduce inflation. The National Accord with labor should be strengthened. Any tax cuts must be targeted, rather than general, and must be weighted towards low and middle-income groups. Tax reform should close $9 billion in loopholes.

REPUBLICANS: Would cut individual income taxes across-the-board by 10% a year for the next three years. Would reduce business taxes by speeding up the rate of depreciation for plant, equipment and vehicles, and cut corporate tax rates.

THE WORKER

DEMOCRATS: Favor reform of federal labor law to permit better administration and prevent outright defiance by some employers. Would defend OSHA, the federal job safety and health law, against weakening efforts. Would reform Hatch Act to give federal workers First Amendment rights. Support legal right of public employees and farmworkers to organize. Support common situs picketing rights for construction workers. Would strengthen minimum wage and defend Davis-Bacon law.

Democrats would repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to enact "right-to-work" laws. Favor aid to workers in distressed industries such as auto, steel, shipbuilding. Would improve trade adjustment program and also aid workers affected by plant shutdowns. Favor federal minimum benefit standards for the unemployed.

Democrats oppose a subminimum wage for youth; instead, favor increases for all workers.

REPUBLICANS: Favor legal right of unions to organize and represent workers in bargaining, consistent with state laws. Recognize need for governmental oversight of workplace health and safety, without interfering in economic wellbeing of employers or job security of workers.

Republicans reaffirm longstanding support of "right-to-work" laws. Favor protection against unions using dues and fees for partisan political purposes. Favor youth differential in the minimum wage and other incentives to create jobs for youth.

ON HEALTH

DEMOCRATS: Pledge to seek a comprehensive, universal national health insurance plan, with quality and cost controls. Would encourage Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs). Support legislation to expand Medicaid to make 5 million more low-income children eligible for benefits and an additional 200,000 low-income pregnant women eligible for pre-natal and post-natal care.

Democrats support legislation to help the mentally ill. Seek new policy on long-term care for the elderly and disabled, preferably in the home and community rather than in institutions.

REPUBLICANS: Reject creation of a national health insurance plan. The aged and poor should be provided for through Medicare and Medicaid. Preventive medicine, combined with good personal health habits and health education, can make a major impact on the cost of health care.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

DEMOCRATS: Support ratification of ERA; boycott states which have not ratified the amendment; and withhold party assistance from candidates who do not support ERA.

REPUBLICANS: Reversing 40 years of support for ERA, reaffirm party's commitment to equal rights for women but would leave issue of ratification to the states.

ELECTION REFORM

DEMOCRATS: Favor public financing of congressional campaigns; lower contributions limits for political action committees; closing loophole which allows private spending in presidential campaigns; easier voter participation via mail or election day registration.

REPUBLICANS: Oppose public financing of congressional campaigns. Seek repeal of limits on campaign spending. Strongly oppose national postcard voter registration.

FOREIGN POLICY

DEMOCRATS: Soviet aggression in Afghanistan has delayed ratification of the SALT II Treaty, but the goal of arms control must be pursued as an important way of restraining Soviet behavior. Would strengthen ties with NATO and other west European nations and Japan, expand cooperation with China and improve relations with Third World nations. Would continue to seek peace in the Middle East via the Camp David Accords and also safeguard Israel's security.

REPUBLICANS: Reject what they view as the fundamentally flawed SALT II Treaty negotiated by the Carter Administration; would build up and deploy U.S. military forces before starting arms control talks. Also support NATO and would include Spain. Would encourage peace process between Egypt and Israel. Urge strong U.S. role in Asia and Pacific, with Japan as key. Favor improved relations with mainland China, but also expanded trade and defense ties with Taiwan.

With the Democratic and Republican platforms differing so sharply on so many key issues; these positions can be used to evaluate candidates at all levels. For the most part, these are the issues confronting those who would represent the American people in the White House, the Congress and the state legislatures.

That righteous feeling

You hear it everywhere you go.

"I don't know why I ought to vote. One politician's just as bad as the next."

"What's the use of voting? It won't change a thing."

"It's so bad you can't tell one party from another anymore. I don't see any reason to vote."

Is that really true? Or is "not voting" just a bad habit you've slipped into over the years?

The fact is that the differences between Presidential candidates this year are very real—you'll discover just how real soon enough if the wrong man gets elected. The Congressional races are marked by sharp distinctions, too.

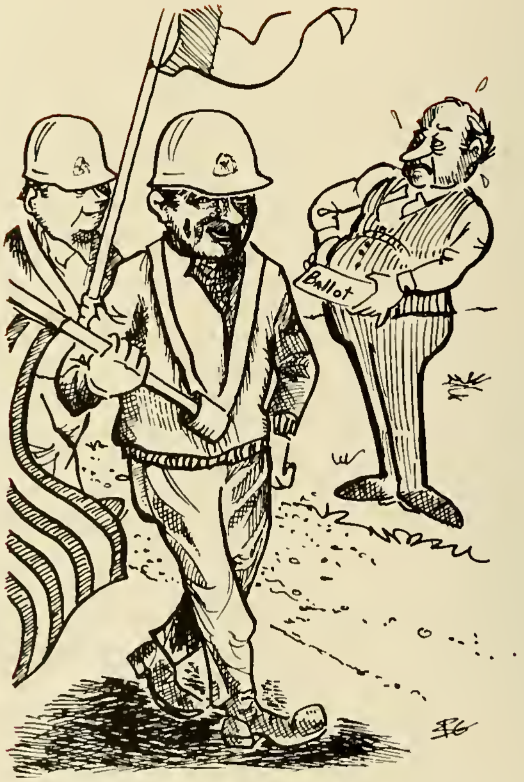
And while state and local races might seem like small potatoes compared with the federal ones, it's important to remember that the people who slip into the state assembly are the ones who can make or break your union with their attitude towards "right to work (for less)" laws. They determine the degree of enthusiasm toward workers' compensation laws, and how socially responsible the companies you work for have to be.

Not voting doesn't make sense. It's a bad habit, and it's catching. If you don't vote, that's one less bit of pressure on your family and friends.

But it works the other way, too. If you vote, you're likely to shame other people into action.

And won't that feel good?

—Allied Industrial Worker



When workers vote, the fat cats sweat!

If the Republicans won control of the U.S. Senate...

. . . anti-labor, ultra conservative foes of social progress would take over Senate committees that control federal funds and legislation.

1. **Jesse Helms of North Carolina,** an ardent follower of Ronald Reagan and opponent of welfare programs, would chair the Agriculture Committee, which handles school lunches and food stamps.

2. **Orrin Hatch of Utah,** who led the successful filibuster against labor reform and is a rabid right-wing activist, would become chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, which handles labor legislation.

3. **Peter Domenici of New Mexico,** who wants to balance the federal budget at the expense of critical welfare programs, would head the Budget Committee.

4. **Strom Thurmond of South Carolina** would be chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which has jurisdiction over civil rights legislation.

5. **Jake Garn of Utah,** a foe of housing and urban redevelopment programs, would head the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee.

6. **Robert Dole of Kansas,** President Ford's anti-labor hatchetman in the 1976 campaign, would head the Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over social security, taxes, trade, unemployment compensation.

One-Third of the Senate at Stake

(The terms of the following 34 Senators expire at the end of 1980.)

Senators	Year elected to Senate	Per cent of votes, 1974	Interest group ratings*			
			ADA	BCTD	ACA	Chamber
Birch Bayh, D-Ind.	1962	52.2%	89	87	5	22
Henry Bellmon, R-Okla.	1968	50.2	26	24	52	89
Dale Bumpers, D-Ark.	1974	84.9	53	52	35	44
Frank Church, D-Idaho	1956	57.1	70	78	26	12
Alan Cranston, D-Calif.	1968	62.6	85	79	8	28
John C. Culver, D-Iowa	1974	52.4	89	80	13	11
Robert Dole, R-Kan.	1968	50.9	21	23	58	83
John A. Durkin, D-N.H.	1975	53.6**	68	82	21	33
Thomas F. Eagleton, D-Mo.	1968	60.5	53	88	9	35
Wendell H. Ford, D-Ky.	1974	54.8	45	78	42	44
Jake Garn, R-Utah	1974	49.9	5	16	95	94
John Glenn, D-Ohio	1974	67.8	65	86	35	28
Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz.	1968	58.3	11	16	95	100
Mike Gravel, D-Alaska	1968	58.3	70	86	12	36
Gary Hart, D-Colo.	1974	59.2	68	71	17	22
Ernest F. Hollings, D-S.C.	1966	70.8	38	51	52	59
Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii	1962	82.9	67	80	19	41
Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y.	1956	45.6	79	93	5	29
Paul Laxalt, R-Nev.	1974	47.0	5	10	81	88
Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt.	1974	51.6	68	73	24	24
Russell B. Long, D-La.	1948	100.0	25	56	47	72
George McGovern, D-S.D.	1962	53.0	79	83	19	33
Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash.	1944	62.7	45	94	13	38
Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R-Md.	1968	57.3	67	92	22	25
Robert Morgan, D-N.C.	1974	62.7	28	40	27	53
Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis.	1962	63.3	70	78	13	39
Bob Packwood, R-Ore.	1968	55.4	45	70	41	44
Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn.	1962	67.6	61	82	14	39
Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa.	1968	53.6	20	75	59	59
Adlai E. Stevenson, D-Ill.	1970	62.5	68	75	13	19
Donald Stewart, D-Ala.	1978	55.1**	—	83	—	—
Richard (Dick) Stone, D-Fla.	1974	43.4	28	57	38	72
Herman E. Talmadge, D-Ga.	1956	71.8	40	41	39	53
Milton R. Young, R-N.D.	1946	50.0	6	22	73	81

Bold face denotes Senators who may face difficult reelection battles.

*Americans for Democratic Action (ADA). Building & Construction Trades Dept. (BCTD). Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA), Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Based on voting records including 1979.

**Durkin in 1975. Stewart in 1978.

Washington Report

TELEPHONE 'LIE DETECTION'

Organized labor is dead set against them. U.S. Federal courts have repeatedly ruled against them, but the lie-detector-test racket is flourishing. Latest innovation for anti-labor employers who want to find out how prospective employees feel about unions is the long-distance lie-detector test. The worker isn't hooked up to any blood-pressure or respiration-gauging machine. He doesn't have to go anywhere.

A large display ad in The Washington Post recently told employers how it works, not only on prospective but present employees. The boss simply phones the lie-detector outfit and puts the worker to be interviewed on the line. The worker's answers to questions are given "voice-stress analyses" and sent to the boss. Cheap, too, for the boss who wants to keep unions out of his shop—only $20 per test.

SINGLE-PARENT POVERTY

The Census Bureau reported that poverty in 1978, as in earlier years, was much greater among single-parent families than among husband-wife families.

About 31% of female householder families, with no husband present, were below the poverty line in 1978, compared with only 5% of families with male householders.

Between 1969 and 1978, the national survey showed, the poverty rate for families with male householders declined slightly while the families with female householders remained essentially unchanged.

LABOR STUDIES SEASONALITY

The Labor Department has issued an analysis showing that activity in most construction trades reaches its peak in October or November rather than the summer months.

The "Report on Construction Industry Seasonality in the Greater Chicago Area, 1973-1978" results from a study of 19 construction trades by the department's Chicago Construction Coordinating Committee.

The panel is one of five tripartite groups composed of representatives of government, management and labor. Their goals include reducing seasonal unemployment and relating job training to industry needs.

The study shows that seasonal impact on employment intensifies during periods of low construction activity. It also reveals greater seasonal fluctuations in employment during the later years of the study as compared to an earlier study of the 1973-74 period.

The report shows that seasonality's most severe impact falls on roofers, cement masons, laborers, operating engineers, bricklayers and marble fitters. Trades least affected are sprinkler fitters, sheet metal workers, plumbers, pipe fitters and glaziers.

To obtain a copy of the study, write Edward Hogan, director, Chicago Construction Committee, U.S. Dept. of Labor, 230 S. Dearborn St., 10th Floor, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

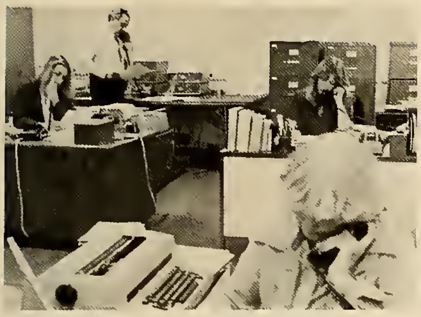
JOBS FOR SENIOR POOR FUNDED

The Labor Department has awarded grants totaling $258.3 million to support 52,250 part-time community service jobs for poor persons age 55 and over.

The grants under the Senior Community Service Employment Program were awarded to eight national organizations—including the National Council of Senior Citizens and the National Urban League—and all state governments. The funds cover the 12-month period July 1980 through June 1981.

Participants work in part-time jobs at senior citizen centers, schools, hospitals, fire prevention programs and conservation projects. They must be paid no less than the federal or state minimum wage or local prevailing rate, whichever is higher. They receive annual physical exams, personal and job-related counseling and job training, if needed.

Bells Were Ringing For the 800 Number



Director of Organization Jim Parker, standing at rear, and three assistants answer calls to the "800 number." Meanwhile, automatic answering machines and tape recorders (on the table beside Parker) take additional calls until the other phone lines are free. Shown with Parker are Laura Tarantino, Bonnie McCullough, and Pat Duthler.

The Brotherhood launched a second series of 30-second television commercials on the ABC and CBS Networks in September and October. This time, it added an "800" telephone number to the video picture, so that viewers of "Good Morning, America" and "The Walter Cronkite Evening News" could call in from all over the United States toll free and receive information about our organization and its purposes.

The innovation worked well, according to Director of Organization James Parker, who responded to the calls with the assistance of two staff secretaries and some outside help. He reported that inquiries averaged 90 to 100 calls per broadcast.

A letter and brochure was sent out to each caller, and there were "call backs" for those who needed special assistance, wanted to join the organization, or needed assistance in obtaining union representation, etc.

Since the "Walter Cronkite Evening News" was not shown on the West Coast until later in the night, the phones were "manned" until 10 p.m. each night that the Brotherhood commercial appeared.

CLIC's Political Action Handbook

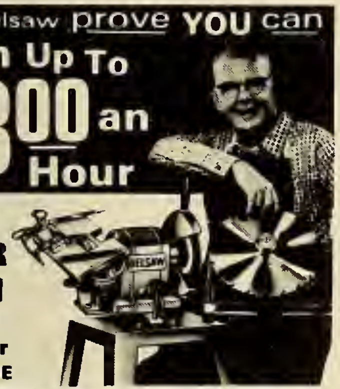
Fresh off the presses in the Brotherhood's headquarters print shop, the new CLIC Political Action Handbook is displayed by CLIC staffer Peggy Rash.

The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee—the political education arm of the Brotherhood—distributed to all local unions and councils in the United States, last month, its first Political Action Handbook.

The 32-page booklet contains explanations of the laws governing union political activity; it describes methods of raising money for candidates; it tells how to obtain payroll check-offs for political-action funds; and it contains samples of items which are useful to local CLIC groups.

In a preface to the booklet, General President William Konyha points out that labor unions have the manpower and the womanpower to serve as spokesmen for the wage earners of America, but they sometimes lack the political organization and the necessary funds to adequately support our friends and defeat our political enemies. He points out that big business interests are spending millions through their political action committees, and we must fight back.

This handbook is designed "to achieve political clout."



Let Belsaw prove YOU can

Earn Up To $8.00 an Hour

In YOUR OWN SPARE TIME or FULLTIME

SHARPENING BUSINESS!

On our 30-DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER

You risk nothing by accepting this offer to see how easily you can turn your spare time into big Cash Profits with your own Complete Sharpening Shop. No selling . . . no previous experience needed. Our famous Sharp-All and show-how instruction set you up to make $200, $500, $700 a month CASH sharpening Saws, Knives, Scissors, Lawnmowers, Shop and Garden Tools . . . all cutting edges.

FREE BOOK! Gives Full Details

Send for all the facts!

Our Free Book tells how to start a profitable, lifetime home sharpening business, how we help you grow, how we'll finance you.

Send for FREE details -mail coupon below or postcard TODAY!

BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO., 7312 Field Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 64111

No Obligation...No Salesman Will Call

YES, ☐ BELSAW 7312 Field Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 64111 please send me the ***FREE BOOK*** that gives full details.

Name ______ Please Print ______

Address ______

City-State ______ Zip ______

FREE SANDING BELTS

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER

(Manufactured at 642 North Eighth Street, Reading, Pa.)

With your order of one dozen or more belts, we will send you six FREE. All belts are aluminum oxide first quality. Our electronic presses make smooth bump-free splices.

Check your size and how many dozen. We will ship assorted grits unless otherwise specified.

- ☐ 1"x30" — $10.75
- ☐ 1"x42" — 10.80
- ☐ 1"x44" — 10.85
- ☐ 3"x18" — 11.75
- ☐ 3"x21" — 12.25
- ☐ 3"x23¾" — 12.70
- ☐ 3"x24" — 12.75
- ☐ 3"x27" — 13.25
- ☐ 4"x21¾" — 14.75
- ☐ 4"x24" — 15.25
- ☐ 4"x36" — 18.95
- ☐ 6"x48" — 20.90/½ doz (3 Free)

Other size belts on request.

9" x 11" Paper Sheets
(100 sheets per package)

- ☐ 40-D — $25/pkg.
- ☐ 50-D — 22/pkg.
- ☐ 60-D — 20/pkg.
- ☐ 80-D — 17/pkg.
- ☐ 100-C — 15/pkg.
- ☐ 120-C — 15/pkg.
- ☐ 150-C — 15/pkg.

A/O Finishing Paper

- ☐ 180-A — $12/pkg.
- ☐ 220-A — 12/pkg.
- ☐ 280-A — 12/pkg.

Wet or Dry S/C Paper

- ☐ 220-A — $19/pkg.
- ☐ 320-A — 19/pkg.
- ☐ 400-A — 19/pkg.
- ☐ 600-A — 19/pkg.

Prompt delivery from stock.
MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.

Add $2.00 per doz. ordered for shipping and handling — PA residents add 6% sales tax.

☐ Check or Money Order.
☐ MasterCard ☐ VISA Exp. Date ______

Acct. # ______

Name ______

Address ______

City, State & Zip ______

INDUSTRIAL ABRASIVES CO.
652 North Eighth Street
Reading, PA 19603

Union Busting in the Construction Industry

...or how to go 'double-breasted' in the Building Trades

This is the second article in a two-part series on the disruption of collective bargaining by management consultants. The first of the series, covering industrial union busting, appeared in the September, 1980, Carpenter.

The members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters will reflect with pride in the coming year on one hundred years of accomplishment, of building America, and of winning a respected place at the collective bargaining table in the construction industry.

At the same time, they cannot forget that an entire industry has sprung up in the last decade dedicated to the dismemberment of long-established collective bargaining relationships and the creation of a "union free environment."

That industry is made up not only of phony "industrial psychologists" and cheap lawyers masquerading as labor-management consultants; it includes the open shop section of the Associated General Contractors, Inc., the National Association of Manufacturers (which created the Council for a Union Free Environment) and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The AGC has mapped a plan at a series of seminars, for going open shop. Here are the steps AGC pushes, in words taken from published transcripts of AGC seminars on "open shop" construction:

1: Guidelines for going "open shop"

"Look at your geographic location . . . check whether you are in a right-to-work state.

"Look at your manpower availability . . . Determine whether these are in practice people who will work for you . . . whether or not people will go to work for what you want to pay.

"Check the kind of political atmosphere.

"Develop and adopt a system of individual bargaining . . . You cannot fight collectivism with collectivism . . . do not try to standardize wages.

2: Getting big business support

"What are the attitudes of the owners in your part of the country? . . . There are areas where businesses have tied themselves to unionism to the point where they cannot go on an open shop basis . . . [*But*] *today many of*

these corporations are in sympathy with efforts to do more work open shop . . . Rarely does a week go by that we do not see another major corporation make a determination to undertake open shop construction.

3: Provoking a strike

"The law requires only that you bargain in good faith, and not that you reach agreement. Contractors can enter into negotiations with the idea that they will really dig in their heels . . . Faced with hard bargaining from the contractor, the union is likely to strike . . . Replace the workers who have struck and . . . continue operating . . . If the contractor can find men to work . . . he can make it, and achieve his goal of an open shop.

4: Keeping unions out

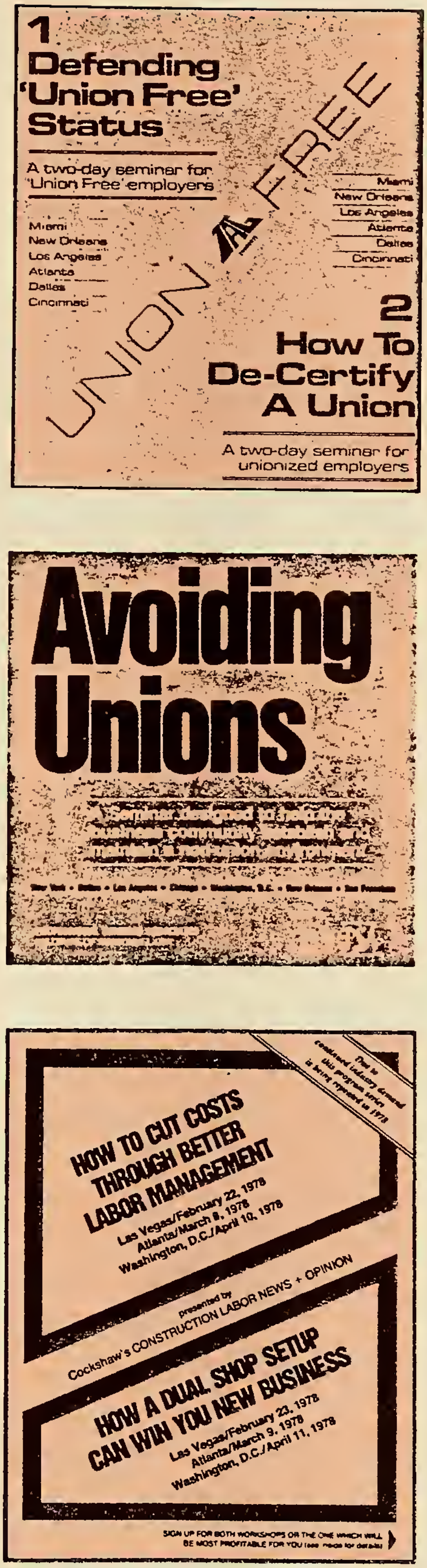
"What to say in an NLRB election campaign: Unions are run by bosses. Unions are not democratic. The union cannot force the company to do anything . . . You are not paid on strike. Unions are radical."

The contractors are not alone; they are supported by substantially all the major American corporations, who are members of the Business Roundtable.

At the beginning, the Business Roundtable was established to focus on construction costs and use the strength of major owners or construction users to back contractors at the bargaining table. The *Wall Street Journal* reported in 1969 that: "The Roundtable will increase the strength of contractors in 1969 negotiations. . . . The big corporations are going to stand behind the contractors."

DOUBLE-BREASTED WINGS

The tactics, however, have moved from the bargaining table in some regions to an open assault by some major owners on the collective bargaining process, itself. For example, substantially all of the general contractors in New Orleans recently moved to create double-breasted wings. Then, a major chemical manufacturer advertised in Dodge Reports on May 8, 1980, inviting bids from *certain named contractors only*. The list consisted solely of *double-breasted wings of union contractors*. Thus, an entire shadow industry was put together in New Orleans, each fair contractor having at the ready a non-union structure. A major owner utilized information it got from as yet unknown sources to invite bids from that list of double-breasted contractors.



1
Defending
'Union Free'
Status

A two-day seminar for
'Union Free' employers

Miami
New Orleans
Los Angeles
Atlanta
Dallas
Cincinnati

UNION FREE

2
How To
De-Certify
A Union

A two-day seminar for
unionized employers

Avoiding
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New York • Dallas • Los Angeles • Chicago • Washington, D.C. • New Orleans • San Francisco

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HOW TO CUT COSTS
THROUGH BETTER
LABOR MANAGEMENT

Las Vegas/February 22, 1978
Atlanta/March 8, 1978
Washington, D.C./April 10, 1978

presented by
Cockshaw's CONSTRUCTION LABOR NEWS + OPINION

HOW A DUAL SHOP SETUP
CAN WIN YOU NEW BUSINESS

Las Vegas/February 23, 1978
Atlanta/March 9, 1978
Washington, D.C./April 11, 1978

SIGN UP FOR BOTH WORKSHOPS OR THE ONE WHICH WILL
BE MOST PROFITABLE FOR YOU (see inside for details)

These are examples of promotional folders mailed to contractors and other types of employers by so-called "labor-management consultants" to encourage them to attend high-priced seminars on the "union free environment" and the "dual shop" (another term for "double-breasted" work crews).

Specifically, the manufacturer then moved in to construct a new technical laboratory building and invited bids from the shadow non-union companies only. Such a systematic avoidance of collective bargaining relationships at the earliest stage of the construction process is a knife at the throat of the skilled Building Tradesmen of New Orleans. Whether the coincidence of a concurrent local open shop drive, followed by a multi-national corporation's utilization of that drive, is part of a broader conspiracy remains to be discovered.

ANSWERS DEMANDED

The Carpenters District Council of New Orleans response to the assault has been quick and to the point. The Carpenters Council demanded answers of the union general contractors to certain questions concerning the contractors non-union operations. Those questions, submitted in writing, were:

"1. What positions in [*relationship*] *are held by each officer, shareholder, director or other management representative of your company?*

"2. State the name of each person who has a function related to labor relations for your company and for [*relationship*].

"3. What customers of [*relationship*] *are now or were formerly customers for your company?*

"4. State the difference, if any, in the type of business engaged in by your company and [*relationship*].

"5. What services, including clerical, administrative, bookkeeping, managerial, engineering, estimating, or other services are performed for [*relationship*] *by or at your company?*

"6. What supervisory functions are performed by employees of your company over employees of [*relationship*]*?*

"7. What insurance or other benefits are shared in common by employees of your company and the employees of [*relationship*]*?*

"8. What skills do the employees of [*relationship*] *possess that employees of your company possess?*

"9. Please list all former employees of your company that are now employed by [*relationship*] *and their job titles.*

"10. State whether [*relationship*] *is a member of the Associated General Contractors of Louisiana, Inc.*

"11. Does [*relationship*] *have separate contractor license, bank account,*

books, insurance policies, tax returns than your company?

"12. Was there any leasing of equipment between the two companies during the last year and was it done by written agreement?

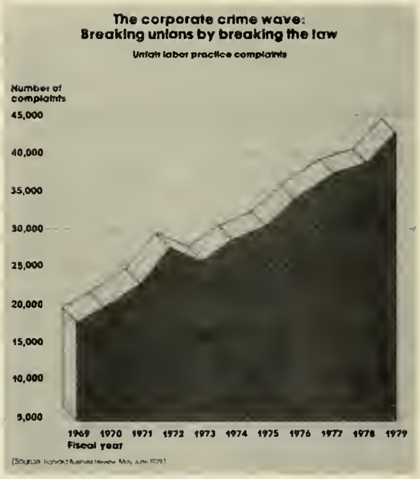
"13. Was there any interchange of employees in the field during the last year between the two companies?"

When answers were denied by the contractors, the Carpenters filed charges with the NLRB against all the contractors, alleging the contractors failed to provide information essential for collective bargaining and enforcement of collective bargaining agreements. The NLRB General Counsel in support of the Carpenters' position, issued a complaint on August 6, 1980 in support of the Carpenters' position against all the contractors.

CONSPIRACY COMPLAINT

In addition, the Carpenters filed a complaint in Federal District Court in New Orleans against the manufacturer, alleging that it has engaged in a conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of Federal anti-trust laws.

Carpenters District Councils in Northern California recently won the right before the National Labor Relations Board to a list of all *open shop* members of the California Chapter of the Associated General Contractors. The Carpenters asserted that the list was essential to determine whether contractors for whom AGC bargained were violating the agreement by establishing double-breasted operations and paying no fringes or fair wages on the non-union side of their operations. Carpenters in both Northern and Southern California followed up on that legal victory by demanding and winning new anti-double-breasted provisions in their collective bargaining agreements. (Editor's note: Copies of those provisions will be made available to UBC affiliates on request to the General Office).



(Source: Harvard Business Review, May-June 1979)

The corporate crime wave is illustrated by the chart above, showing the increase in unfair labor practice complaints in the past 10 years.

The United Brotherhood's staff in Washington, D.C., has participated in a broad Congressional investigation conducted by the House Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations on union-busting tactics. The Committee has called its investigation "Pressures in Today's Workplace" and focused on illegal disruption of national policy favoring collective bargaining. The United Brotherhood's testimony highlighted open advocacy by the Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc., Ohio Chapter, of electronic surveillance of union meetings; the blacklisting by major onshore and offshore contractors in the Gulf of Mexico of construction workers who complain about on-the-job injuries; and the use of Federal CETA funds to persuade employees not to join the UBC in New Mexico.

LEGISLATION STUDIED

As a result of those hearings, legislative work is underway to tighten regulation and reporting of consultant activity paid for by employers to bust the labor movement and illegally coerce employees. The remedies sought will range from heavy civil to criminal liability.

The UBC's testimony before the subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations last October concluded with this comment:

"[The illegal union-busting tactics on which we have testified] are typical of some of the management conduct encountered by union representatives in the normal course of their work. These examples, however, only hint at the nature and extent of the abuses to which working people throughout the country are subjected. Such practices directly contravene our nations' fundamental policy, which, as stated, expressly by Congress in Section 1 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended, is to promote collective bargaining and representation of employees:

" 'It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the cause of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce and to mitigate and eliminate these obstructions when they have occurred by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise of workers of full freedom of association, self-orga-

Continued on Page 17

How they bust the building trades: Union contractors go "double-breasted."

The dramatic growth of the "open shop" over the past decade doesn't have much to do with the free enterprise traditions of innovation, hard work, or competition. Instead, it is the direct result of a carefully crafted plan by America's biggest businesses to undermine the interests of union carpenters, plumbers, and electricians.

Penalizing contractors with good labor relations, these corporate giants, working through the Business Roundtable, are moving their huge construction budgets to open shops."

According to the Engineer News-Record (ENR), "open shop contractors are having remarkable success in snaring very large projects, including a number of major industrial jobs and at least 43 power plants in the South and Midwest.

As a result many union contractors—some with decades of good labor relations—have decided to jump on the union-busting bandwagon. They do it by going "double-breasted." This means that, while continuing to do some union work, they set up "open shop" subsidiaries.

By channeling capital and work to their "open shop" subsidiaries, "double-breasted" contractors slowly kill their union operations. And destroy the building trades unions.

In Dallas for example, up to 60% of union contractors are now "double-breasted", reports ENR. Some of the biggest union firms—Fluor Corp. Warren Brothers Co., and Arthur G. McKee & Co.—have gone "double-breasted." To bypass union hiring halls and apprenticeship programs, contractors are setting up their own non-union job referral services and training programs.

All this is done, of course, with the active support of the giant corporations—manufacturers, retailers, utilities—that make up the Business Roundtable. Together, they seek the same thing—destruction of the unions that represent construction workers.

—From The Builders, AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

MEANY SCOUTING AWARD BRINGS OUT MEMBERS

The George Meany Award for Scouting service was recently presented to Harold Shoemaker, treasurer of Local 2403, Richland, Wash., who is shown fifth from left in the picture. A banquet commemorating 35 years of Scouting leadership was attended by 70 members of Local 2403 and officials of the Blue Mountain Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Participants in the award ceremony, besides Shoemaker, included, from left: Harold Heacock, head of the BSA council; Derek Fortin, district executive, BSA; Jack Holcroft, business representative, Local 2403; International Rep. Guy Adams; Earl Root, president of Local 2403; Scott Kelly, BSA council vice president; and Bill Victor, BSA district executive.

DOUBLE HONORS

General Representative Dick Griffin was presented two plaques at a recent awards dinner in East Providence, R.I., arranged by International Telephone and Telegraph's Intelex Systems, Inc. One plaque came from Local 1356 for 19 years of dedicated service; the other was presented by the company in recognition of 19 years of successful labor-management relations.

Shown with Griffin, second from left, are Local 1356 President Raymond Winks, Local Steward Raymond Rose, Harry Kizirian, MSC Manager/Postmaster, Providence, and Frank Fitch, president of ITT Intelex Systems.

EFFORTS FOR CAMDEN

Tom Ober, Local 393 business manager, center, and Joseph DiRenzo, left, president of the Camden, N.J., Building Trades Council, won special praise recently for their successful efforts in bringing a Veterans Hospital and Medical School to Camden. Central Labor Council President George Norcross, right, presented to them a special citation on which was mounted a pen used by New Jersey Governor Brendan Byrne to sign the legislation authorizing construction. Architectural drawings for the hospital and medical center are still to be completed. Construction is to begin in 1982, it is reported.

Union Busting

Continued from Page 16

nization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection.'

"That it should be necessary today to remind the public of this statutory mandate is frightening commentary on the progress toward respectability made by the "outlaws" whose business is the obstruction of employee rights and the destruction of existing bargaining relationships.

"National action is needed now to expose this "progress" for what it is—a massive regression toward the Stone Age of industrial relations, which must be stopped before it goes any further. The hearings conducted before the Subcommittee are a welcome first step. We again thank the Subcommittee for the opportunity to express our views, and we look forward to participating in a full investigation of these issues."

●

When's the last time you attended a local union meeting? Your voice and your vote are needed in the deliberations of your local union membership . . . all year around . . . not just at contract time. Be an active member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Attend meetings.

STICK IT
On Your Hard Hat

The Brotherhood Organizing Department has Hard Hat Pencil Clips like the one shown above available at 40¢ each (singly or in quantity). The clips keep your marking pencils handy and they display in red and blue letters the fact that you're a member of the UBC. Each clip comes with a 3½" pencil stub already clipped in and ready to go. Just peel off the adhesive cover and apply the clip to your hard hat.

Order a Hard Hat Pencil (GO-406) as follows: Send 40¢ in cash, check or money order to UBC Organizing Department, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Be sure to enclose your full name and address.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS JOINERS OF AMERICA
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

Did You Know?

FIFTEENTH OF A SERIES

Political Action Has Been a Watchword of the Brotherhood For Decades

Distribution of candidates' voting records, testimony before Congressional committees, endorsement of candidates for public office are all part of the Brotherhood's political responsibility.

In democracies such as those which govern the United States and Canada, large organizations of workers like the three-quarters of a million members of the United Brotherhood, must have a say in legislation and political elections which affect them.

Who knows better than a union carpenter what situs picketing restrictions place upon his ability to negotiate better wages and working conditions with his contractor?

Who knows better than a dock builder how much federal appropriations for rivers and harbors mean to his livelihood?

Who knows better than a worker in a plywood plant what occupational hazards he or she faces each work day?

To face up to their political responsibilities in such areas, Brotherhood leaders, for almost a century, have testified before governmental bodies in Washington and Ottawa on behalf of favorable and unfavorable legislation. And over the same period of time, the membership has endorsed candidates for public office and published voting records to help voter-members make wise choices in elections.

These are just a few areas in which the Brotherhood has performed political service over the years:

WORKER EXPLOITATION — North America was at one time called a "melting pot" receiving so many immigrants from Europe and other continents. The Brotherhood, too, was a "melting pot" in those early days, and it actively supported legislation which protected new settlers from exploitation. Men of many nationalities joined the Brotherhood. Meetings held by our founders at Chicago in 1881 were addressed in German, French, and Scandinavian languages in addition to English, so that all participants could join in the discussions.

Out of these diverse elements in our early membership came political support for minimum wage laws, child labor laws, and legislation extending public education for persons too poor to afford private schools. In fact, the question of child labor in New England was discussed at the founding convention of the Brotherhood in 1881.

HOUSING — Another matter of political import was brought up by Peter J. McGuire at that first convention: "The carpenters must agitate a lien law that would protect them from the hungry jaws of real-estate sharks," he told the delegates. In the years which followed, the Brotherhood led the fight for lower interest rates, for mortgage protections, and for legislation which stimulated the housing industry.

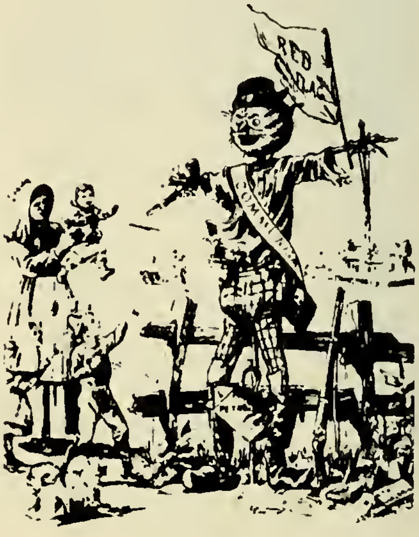
CONVICT LABOR — In the first decade of this century the competition of prison labor caused hardship for workers in the open marketplace, and convict labor became a political issue. Many states used convict labor to produce marketable items in competition with free trade. Restrictions were eventually placed on the use of convict labor. Some states contracted out convicts to work in factories. For example, *The Carpenter* reported in February, 1912, that the Reliance Manufacturing Co. of New York and Chicago had bid for 500 convicts from the State of Virginia, negotiating to pay the convict males 65 cents each day and the women convicts 40 cents per day. They were to be employed in the manufacture of overalls and shirts.

The Brotherhood and other labor unions made strong overtures to state governors, asking that they use their offices to stop the practice of contracting out prisoners. As a consequence, the Governor of Virginia called upon the state legislature to abolish the practice and to use the convicts, instead, for the maintenance of state roads and for internal prison work.

Finally, in the sessions of the 62nd Congress, in 1912, House Resolution 5601 was introduced "to protect free labor against the abominable competition of prison labor," and legislation was eventually passed with the support of the Brotherhood and other unions.

RIGHT TO STRIKE — North American labor has not always been afforded the legal right to strike or initiate economic boycotts. In a period of class consciousness such as the 1880s and 1890s, when capitalists and "the working classes" were more clearly defined, much of the public would not come to the support of workers seeking redress from their employers.

In the face of such blindness to legitimate grievances, violence was almost inevitable in early confrontations between unions and management. Between 1881 and 1900 American labor staged 2,378 strikes involving more than six million workers—small numbers in comparison to today's work force, but a sizable amount in those days. With few exceptions, such as the railroad walkout against Jay Gould in 1888, these strikes proved calamitous to the workers' cause.



The United Brotherhood was founded in Chicago in 1881 at a time when radical groups were trying to take over the young North American labor movement. Communism and the Marxist's red flag became, according to one cartoonist, "The Great American Scarecrow." Union busters tried to convince the public that all labor organizers were Communist agitators. Stable, democratic unions like ours helped to convince the public otherwise.

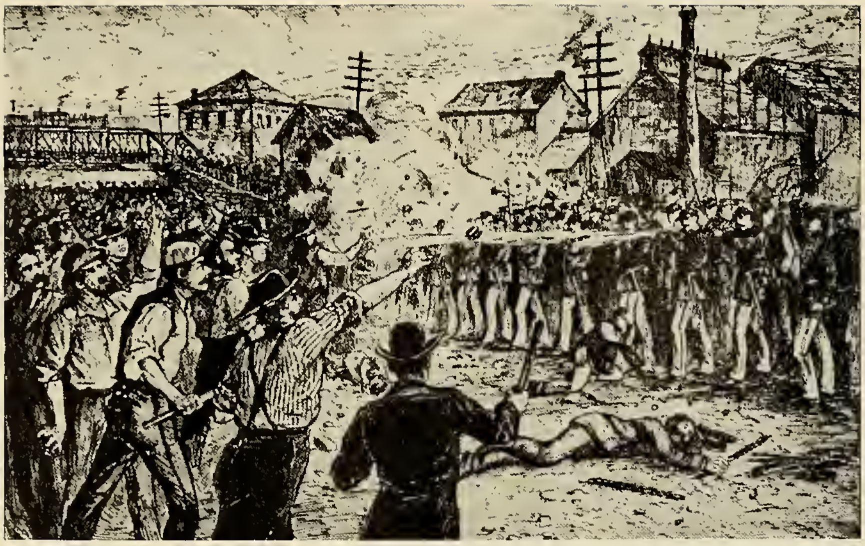
For decades the Brotherhood and other unions fought hard to establish legislation which would permit workers to strike and protect them in doing so. Finally, in the 1930s the Wagner Act was passed, and the National Labor Relations Board was established. For the first time, strong guidelines were laid down for union organizing, negotiating, and representation of workers in grievances.

JOB PROMOTION—In the early days of America's industrialization any employment was preferable to unemployment. There were no stop-gap measures like unemployment compensation, disability payments, and trade adjustment assistance. Layoff meant ruin for many people who had migrated from the farm to the city looking for "big money". Depressions hit hard. In the depression of 1893-98 more than four million people were out of work—almost one out of every five workers. In the absence of benefits or relief of any kind, many families had to sleep in police stations or temporary shelters.

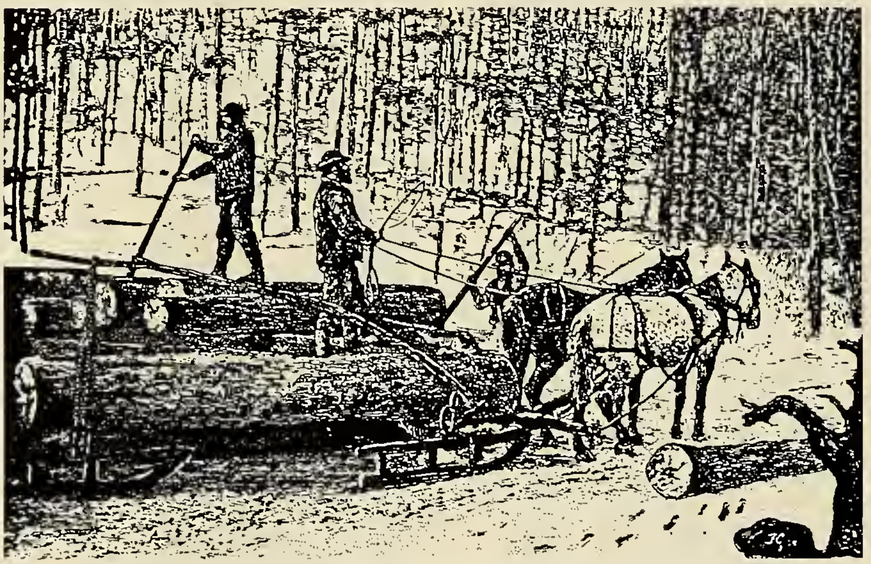
Over the years, labor has developed and supported legislation which alleviates the suffering of unemployment. We have supported public works legislation which released federal funds during recessions to put people back to work; we have advocated public power projects which developed our water resources to bring irrigation to farms and electricity to every home. Our efforts to keep Americans and Canadians working, as taxpaying citizens, have indirectly stimulated the nations' growth and their defense postures.

DAVIS-BACON PROTECTIONS—During the Administration of Herbert Hoover, two Republican legislators, Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Robert L. Bacon of New York introduced legislation to establish wage and hour standards on government contract work. At that time the Federal government was letting bids to the lowest bidders, and unscrupulous contractors were importing cheap labor from other states to go do craft work on government buildings, while skilled craftsmen sat idle. The Davis-Bacon faced hard lobbying, but it eventually passed with strong support from the Brotherhood and other Building Trades unions. Davis-Bacon today protects wage levels for skilled journeymen throughout the United States.

WORKING CONDITIONS — North American labor has long realized that wages and working conditions are best improved through free collective bargaining, without government interference. But it also became obvious that certain work standards and certain minimums must be legislatively established. When the American Federation of Labor called upon the United Brotherhood to lead the fight for an eight-hour work day, at the turn of the century, it approached the campaign in two ways—negotiating the shorter work day with employers and pressing for fair wages and working conditions before Congressional committees and through support of political candidates. The Brotherhood's two-way campaign showed the way for other unions and was highly successful.



Workers were so oppressed in many industries during the 1890s that they sometimes had violent confrontations with their employers' strikebreakers and assorted goons. The laws and the courts were heavily on the side of the bosses, and the National Guard and other military units were sometimes called in to suppress strikes. The Brotherhood was politically active at that time to protect the basic rights of union members.



Life was rough and hazardous in the early lumber camps of the Northwest. The forest offered fertile ground for union organization, and the Wobblies (the Industrial Workers of the World) moved in. Eventually, however, the United Brotherhood and its Western Council of Lumber, Production and Industrial Workers became the dominant force in the industry. Today, the Western Council is active politically on behalf of its members, in addition to its work on economic issues.

POLITICAL ACTION—Brotherhood members have supported Republicans and Democrats, Conservatives and candidates of the New Democratic Party in Canada, in addition to those nominated by some minor parties. In all cases, our individual purposes are the same—to achieve a better and more secure life for us all.

The editor of *The Carpenter* in February, 1912, published an article by G. W. Avery in which the writer stated: "If labor is ever going to remedy the evils under which the workers live and toil, it must be done by intelligent reasoning. It can never be done by brute force.

"The little paper ballot falls as noiselessly as snow flakes on a grassy lawn, but it expresses the will of a free man more eloquently than the roar of cannon."

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Pauline Castillo of Local 2370, Albuquerque, N.M., smiles happily as she receives a check for $11,027.47 in back pay and reinstatement, following recent arbitration with her employer. Presenting the check is Pete Schnaufer, local president.

Local's 5th Success In Arbitrations

Local 2370 of Albuquerque, N.M., which represents county hospital employees, recently won its fifth straight arbitration case against management, winning $11,027.47 in back pay and reinstatement for Pauline Castillo.

Since its chartering in 1975, Local 2370 has won more than $111,000 in back pay for members through well-researched lawsuits, grievances, informal complaints, and arbitrations. Four of the five successful arbitrations involved members who were discharged.

The local union belongs to the Southwestern Council of Industrial Workers. The council has paid most of the costs of the recent arbitrations, according to local president Pete Schnaufer. He expressed appreciation for the advice and support of the Brotherhood's Industrial Department and Assistant General Counsel Kathy Krieger.

Parkinson's Disease Drive Donors Listed

The General Office of the United Brotherhood in Washington, D.C., received donations for the American Parkinson's Disease Association during September from the following local unions and members:

Local 19—Eliger Beach.
Local 67—George Ford.
Local 81—Union Donation.
Local 85—Ronald Frelier.
Local 112-L—Union Donation.
Local 171—Willard Huff.
Local 198—Fred Carter.
Local 246—Steve Bathory.
Local 264—Walter Schwartz, Reinhold Slotty.
Local 284—Arthur J. Johnsen.
Local 298—Robert Waller.
Local 307—Union Donation.
Local 345—Lillian L. Scott.
Local 417—Anthony Gillemeier.
Local 468—Edwin Widen.
Local 557—Arnold B. Taylor.
Local 643—John Robinson.
Local 819—Charles Reamsnyder.
Local 845—Union Donation.
Local 857—Mac Doty.
Local 877—Ladies Auxiliary.
Local 902—Joseph Catanese.
Local 978—Ladies Auxiliary.
Local 1006—Curtis Henderson.
Local 1050—Linda Marie T. Quiring.
Local 1120—L. L. Harlow.
Local 1179—Union Donation.
Local 1222—Edward Niederdorfer.
Local 1300—Robert Moes.
Local 1319—B. Sparkes, Robert Hernandez, Joseph Apter, Osmund Sollberg.
Local 1365—Edward Sloan.
Local 1379—James M. Falls.
Local 1456—Oswald Amos, Julio Mobilio.
Local 1506—Joe Willasenor.
Local 1539—David Goodwin.
Local 1553—S. Miyahira.
Local 1590—William E. Pyles.
Local 1665—James P. Hicks.
Local 1743—Chuck McIlvaine.
Local 1837—Albert Lorandini.
Local 2795—John W. Partridge.

In front of the old Cotton Plant depot are, from left, G. A. "Pete" McNeil, general representative; W. L. Palmer, financial secretary of Local 2991; Albert Chilson, city councilman; Ray Waters, city attorney; and Charles Smith, executive secretary of the Arkansas State Council.

Arkansas Depot Donated to City

On August 21, 1980, General Representative Pete McNeil presented to the city fathers of Cotton Plant, Ark., a quit-claim deed to the city's former railroad depot.

The property, which had served as a local union hall, was presented as a gift from the United Brotherhood and former Local 2991, which is no longer in existence. The building will become headquarters for the city's Federally-funded Head Start program.

McNeil presented to the city in the same ceremony a wall plaque to be affixed to the depot which will state: "Presented to the City of Cotton Plant, Arkansas, by Carpenters Local 2991, August, 1980."

Joining with McNeil in the presentation were W. L. Palmer, financial secretary of Local 2991, and Charles Smith, executive secretary of the Arkansas State Council of Carpenters.

70th Anniversary Celebrated

Millwright and Machinery Erectors Local 1693, Cicero, Ill., held an annual picnic on August 17, 1980, in celebration of its 70th anniversary. Members and their families are shown in the accompanying photograph.

Alcoholism Treatment Now Contractual Agreement In Westchester-Putnam Counties

The District Council of Carpenters of Westchester and Putnam Counties, N.Y., has taken a history-making step to combat the disease termed the nation's No. 3 killer—alcoholism.

As an addendum to this year's collective bargaining agreement between the Council and the Building Trades Employers Association of Weschester and Putnam Counties, 2 cents an hour is to be paid into the Employer-Employee Assistance Program on behalf of the Carpenters to help identify and treat members with problems.

Negotiated by Ralph Cannizzaro, secretary-treasurer and general agent, and by James Nicholson, council president, this is believed to be one of the first such contract settlements in the United States. The agreement is expected to generate $25,000 for the program in the coming year.

The Employee-Employers Assistance Program (EAP) is open to any council member or to members of his or her family. All contacts are strictly confidential, and the program is set up to handle a variety of problems that affect a worker's productivity — alcoholism, drug addiction, emotional and family problems, gambling addiction.

EAP (properly known as the Westchester/Putnam Counties Joint Labor Management Employee Assistance Program for Building Construction and Realty Industries) is the brainchild of its director, Ginny Monahan. It came into being as a pilot program in 1976.

From the beginning, it was recognized that problem drinking and alcoholism are prevalent in the construction industry. Further, because of the very nature of the industry, the disease is exceedingly difficult to diagnose, let alone combat effectively.

That's because in a period of a year, a carpenter may have as many as 25 different employers. Thus, unlike the factory worker, whose work is being evaluated by a single employer on a daily, weekly and monthly basis, the carpenter with problems is likely to escape detection and to elude treatment.

In 1976, EAP's Monahan encouraged this statement to be included in the collective bargaining agreement negotiated with the Carpenters, Masonry Trades and the General Building Laborers: "In accordance with the policies of the National Joint Labor/Management Alcoholism Program, AFL-CIO, we hereby recognize that alcoholism is a disease and should be treated as such."

A small first step.

Initial months of the program were funded by the employers, with financial assistance coming from a three-year grant of $230,000 approved by the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in Washington.

Discussing the method of payment to the Employer-Employee Assistance Program are seated, Ginny Monahan, administrator, and Ralph Cannizzaro, general agent and secretary of the Westchester District Council of Carpenters. Standing are Donald C. Costello, field coordinator and James Nicholson, president of the Westchester District Council.

This enabled the program to hire two full-time coordinators, one of whom is Donald C. Costello. Costello is a 30-year carpenter, a card-carrying member of Local 53, and, for 15 years, a recovered alcoholic.

When the program was set up, it was decided that to be effective the program would have to reach 10% of the problem drinkers—about 7% of the employee population of 23,000 union workers (in addition to supervisors and management representatives of 1,200 member firms of the association) . . . about 200 persons. In the first year, 205 persons participated in the program, 135 of whom had alcohol-related problems. In the second year, alcohol-related cases ran at the 14% level.

In any case, referrals to the program are kept confidential and no information about a client is ever released without a written release from the person in question.

Has the program been effective? These excerpts from a letter Ralph Cannizzaro wrote EAP's director, Ginny Monahan, tell the story:

"Thank you for your year-end report of the Employees Assistance Program.

"As one who has personally worked with you since the inception of this program I can truthfully say that you have done one hell of a job with this work. Your foresight in establishing (this) program is indication of your sincere feelings toward the construction industry, the labor movement and its people.

"Everyone who heard your report read at the District Council meeting would like you to know that they support the program and strongly recommend (its) continuance . . ."

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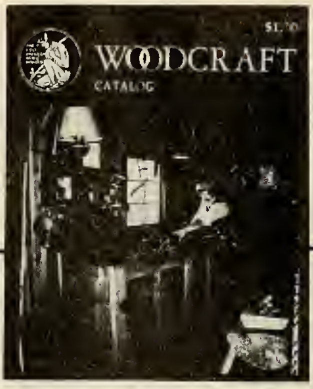

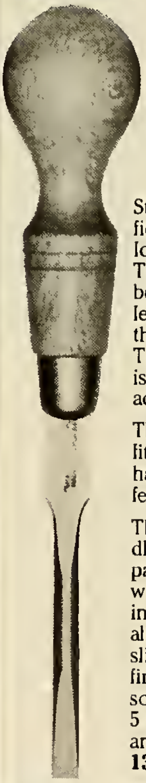

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Starting with top quality Sheffield steel, the blade is drop forged into this unique shape. The tip is precision ground in both width and taper for a perfect fit with the screw slot and then tempered for durability. The upper portion of the blade is flattened for a wrench when additional torque is necessary.

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The bulbous shape of the handle fits comfortably into the palm and permits the fingers to wrap around the handle while in use. The handle is oval to allow maximum torque without slippage. Finally the lacquered finish makes the tool as handsome as it is functional. Set of 5 screwdrivers, 3", 4", 5", 6", and 8".

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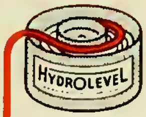
LAYOUT LEVEL



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In just a few minutes you accurately set batters for slabs and footings, lay out inside floors, ceilings, forms, fixtures, and check foundations for remodeling.

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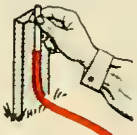
... the old reliable water level with modern features. Toolbox size. Durable 7″ container with exclusive reservoir, keeps level filled and ready. 50 ft. clear tough 3/10″ tube gives you 100 ft. of leveling in each set-up, with 1/32″ accuracy and fast one-man operation—outside, inside, around corners, over obstructions. Anywhere you can climb or crawl!



Why waste money on delicate instruments, or lose time and accuracy on makeshift leveling? Since 1950 thousands of carpenters, builders, inside trades, etc. have found that HYDROLEVEL pays for itself quickly.

Send check or money order for $16.95 and your name and address. We will rush you a Hydrolevel by return mail postpaid. Or—buy three Hydrolevels at dealer price - $11.30 each postpaid. Sell two, get yours free! No C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

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Indiana Local Names New VOC Committee

Local 2323 of Monon, Ind., recently named a 13-member Volunteer Organizing Committee (VOC) to stimulate growth of its organization.

Volunteering to contact potential new members were the following: Francis G. Allen, Donald M. Wilkerson, Anthony R. Bixler, Dan W. Combs, Charles S. Black, Don Haskins, Bill Taulman, Jim Klert, Diana Terria, Vicki Cooley, Pearl Timmons, Jim and Rhonda Crone, and Brenda Turpin.

On the Boycott List: Tires, Robes, Briquettes

At its most recent meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called upon all union members to boycott the following firms and products, listing them as "unfair" to their employees:

MICHELIN TIRES — United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America (automobile tires)

Michelin Tire Corporation is a French company with plants in the United States, and it is notoriously anti-union. Michelin is manufacturing tires for Sears Roebuck and Company which bear the Sears/Allstate label. In addition, Michelin Tires are appearing as original equipment on some new U.S.-built automobiles.

COTRELL & LEONARD, INC., Albany, New York — International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Cotrell and Leonard manufactures academic caps and gowns, church vestments and robes. The Union Label and Service Trades Department requests boycott assistance, at the city level, by contacting schools, school districts and churches seeking their cooperation.

BRIQUETTES — Royal Oak; Cliffchar (Canada); Charkelts; Grill Time (Prominent in B.C.); Star Grill (Canada); Sparky; Sparky Lighter Fluid and Hickory Chips — International Woodworkers of America

This briquette plant was purchased by Husky Oil Ltd., a huge oil conglomerate, from Masonite Corporation. The I.W.A. had a contract with Masonite since 1972. Husky immediately set about to destroy the contract.

Build Union

Union Label & Service Trades Department

Full Length Roof Framer

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is ½ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase ½ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24″ rise to 12″ run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is ¼ inch and they increase ¼″ each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48′-9¼″ wide. Pitch is 7½″ rise to 12″ run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and the Cuts in ONE MINUTE. Let us prove it, or return your money.

Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights.

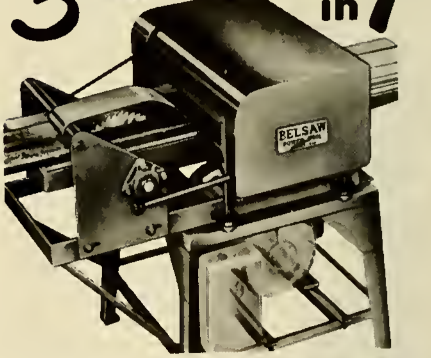
In the U.S.A. send $5.00. We pay the postage. California residents add 30¢ tax.

We also have a very fine Stair book 9″ x 12″. It sells for $3.00. We pay the Postage. California residents add 18¢ tax.

A. RIECHERS
P. O. Box 405, Palo Alto, Calif. 94302

Planer Molder Saw

3 Power Feed TOOLS in 1



Now you can use this ONE power-feed shop to turn rough lumber into moldings, trim, flooring, furniture —ALL popular patterns. RIP-PLANE-MOLD . . . separately or all at once with a single motor. Low Cost . . . You can own this power tool for only $50 down.

30-Day FREE Trial! SEND FOR EXCITING FACTS

NO OBLIGATION—NO SALESMAN WILL CALL

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Ottawa Report

OFL CALLS WCA BIASED

The Ontario Federation of Labour recently condemned Ontario's Workmen's Compensation Act as heavily biased in favour of employers and "administered by a bureaucracy that is a nightmarish jungle."

The OFL's charges were contained in a 47-page brief presented to Paul Weiler, who is conducting a one-year study of the province's compensation system.

Weiler, former chair of the British Columbia Labour Relations Board, was appointed last February by Ontario's Minister of Labour.

In its brief, the OFL said that many workers are afraid to deal with the compensation board, charging that the board gives a much higher priority to reducing employer costs than to providing economic support for injured workers.

The federation didn't mince its words, saying that the WCB seems to believe that injured workers must be penalized . It said low levels of benefits appear to be based on a philosophy that holding down benefits would motivate injured workers to return to their jobs.

Noting that the accident rate has continued to increase while the number of legitimate claims recognized for compensation has decreased, the OFL said, in addition, benefit payments are stable because injured workers have not been given a benefit increase in two years.

The OFL said this indicates the board to be "socially irresponsible and callously inhumane. Employer pressure to reduce their liability for injuries suffered in unsafe working environments must not be tolerated."

BC FED'S ANNUAL BRIEF

The BC Federation of Labour did not go to Victoria to present its Annual Brief to Cabinet this year. Instead the province's central labour body mailed copies of the Brief to the Premier, members of Cabinet and MLAs.

"Year after year we put a lot of time and effort into the Brief, only to have it ignored by the Social Credit Cabinet. The best reception we have received from the Cabinet to date has been one of rude indifference," said Federation president Jim Kinnaird. "Virtually none of the recommendations made in our last Brief were acted upon. The recommendation that was acted upon bore very little resemblance to what we had asked the government specifically to do."

"It is the intention of the BC Federation of Labour to continue its program of raising public awareness of our concerns for working people and of the callous disregard the provincial government is showing for those concerns," he added.

Highlights of the Brief include:

- A call for amendments to the Labour Code which will decrease the role of the courts in regulating strike activity, with additional powers being given to the Labour Relations Board.
- A demand that essential services disputes legislation be immediately repealed.
- The Public Construction Fair Wages Act, as it stands, is "a hollow shell, totally unenforceable." The Brief calls for regulations that will give the Act some meaning.
- Calls for an increase in the amount of vocational training, especially in the industrial sector, and for a substantial amount of that training to be directed at those already in the workforce.

HEALTH COMPUTER LINK-UP?

A low-cost computer service making up-to-date information on safety available to union halls across the country has been proposed by the Canadian Centre for Occupational Safety and Health.

The centre's president, Dr. Gordon Atherley, told a recent meeting of the centre's board of governors at Vancouver that he foresees 100 "terminals" in the offices of employers, government agencies and unions.

A terminal is usually a telephone receiver hooked up to a device to print out the words and other data stored in a computer's memory.

Atlanta Members Help Renovate Two Skyscrapers

Union Carpenters of Local 225 are working to combine the best features of modern and traditional styling in two of Atlanta's prime downtown office buildings, despite difficult working conditions.

The two structures—The Fulton National Bank Building at 55 Marietta Street and The National Bank of Georgia Building at 34 Peachtree Street—are undergoing extensive renovation to restore them to their former positions of prominence. FNB and NBG were Atlanta's first two post World War II skyscrapers and are located in the heart of the city's central business district.

The new owner, Tishman Speyer Properties, is directing the restoration project, which includes a large-scale interior reconstruction as well as exterior refinishing.

Plans call for an almost complete rebuilding of both the office and lobby spaces, yet, since each building houses the main branch of two prominent Georgia banks, the demolition and reconstruction are being carried out in occupied buildings with a nearly-constant pedestrian flow.

Marthame Sanders and Company of Atlanta is general contractor for the lobby areas of both buildings and tenant space of the FNB Building. NICO Construction Company of Atlanta is in charge of NGB Building tenant renovation work.

Before the actual renovation work began at FNB, Brotherhood members constructed a wooden barricade to cover the sidewalk and form a tunnel for the passers-by. They pre-fabricated the barrier's wooden panels in Marthame Sanders' warehouse and assembled them at the building site, to cause the least disruption of pedestrian traffic as possible.

Once in place, the actual storefront recession began. Project Manager Roger White says it's been quite a challenge to direct construction and keep business operating as usual. On the street level, for example, security had to be maintained when glass storefronts were removed, and Carpenters had to work around merchandise and customers.

Renovation work in the lobby of The Fulton National Bank Building has combined the best features of the original design with a bold, modern atmosphere. Carpenters are adding wood trim to glass walls and removing walls and plaster ceilings.

The majority of the work in the NBG lobby has been demolition. New additions include a dramatic stainless steel valance across the top of the elevators, similar in shape to wood crown molding, yet built of steel to lend a modern flair. A wooden light-cove for recessed lighting is being built and mahogony paneling is being added to the back alcove of the lobby. Members are producing new wood doors and matching panels to create new storage areas and a mailroom.

Local 225 members have gutted tenant space in the Fulton National Bank Building, knocking out walls in more than 200,000 sq. ft. of tenant space. As offices are leased, the contractors will rebuild the area to tenant specifications.

Members of Carpenters Local No. 225 on the job include Superintendent Buddy McGregor, Richard Baxter, Carrol Peek, Rubin Jackson, Lewis Warren, Ronald Hughes and Jerry Hughes.

A privately-held successor to the huge Tishman Realty and Construction Company of New York, Tishman Speyer's $300 million nationwide development program includes building or renovating office towers in Chicago, Houston and Stamford, Conn., in addition to New York City.

The National Bank of Georgia

The NBG Building, Atlanta's second oldest skyscraper, is undergoing complete interior reconstruction.

Limestone slabs, each weighing approximately 1,300 pounds, are unloaded in front of The Fulton National Bank Building. They will be applied to the exterior of the first three floors as part of the building's renovation.

Wires and pipes are exposed inside the NBG Building as reconstruction and modernization continues.

Building Tradesmen prepare a slab of limestone for the exterior of Fulton National Bank Building. Union labor was used throughout the remodeling project.

APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

Full 1980 Contest, Conference Report In December Issue

The annual International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest was held during the third week of October, too close to the regular press deadline for the November issue of *The Carpenter.* A full report on the contest and the training conference will appear in the December issue.

The 1980 competition was held in Cleveland, O., in the Cleveland Convention Center, October 15 and 16. Headquarters for the contest was the Bond Court Hotel. There were 78 contestants in the 1980 competition.

As in the past, the contest was preceded by a Carpentry Training Conference, October 13 and 14 in the convention center.

First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell, apprenticeship and training director for the Brotherhood, sent out a complete memorandum on the conference and contest in July, asking that topics for discussion at the conference be submitted to his office in Washington prior to the opening of the conference. These and other topics were on the conference agenda.

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee meeting and the contest awards banquet were held on October 17.

The 1980 contest was completely recorded on videotape by a team of professional cinematographers from Washington, D.C. Tapes were then made available to the television networks for their newscasts, and the Brotherhood expects to make a complete video report available for showings to special groups during the 1981 centennial year.

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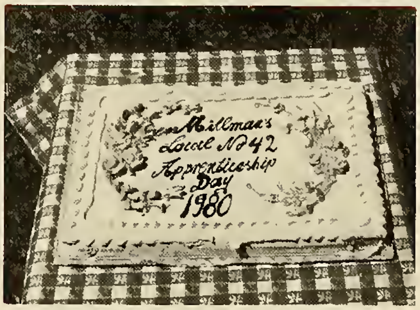
Always shop for the union label when you are purchasing supplies and equipment. The label is evidence that products are produced under fair working conditions.



A special graduation cake was baked for participants in the Apprenticeship Day Picnic held by Local 42. It was of particular interest to "the small fry" in attendance, we are told.

Millmen's Local 42's Apprenticeship Picnic

To celebrate the graduation of 1980 Apprentices Gibson Dung, Larry Freund, Pete Pignati, Robert Reed, Mike Staufenbiel and Johnny Toyofuku, the officers of Millmen's Local 42, San Francisco, Calif., recently hosted the first "Apprenticeship Day Picnic" for apprentices and their families.

Activities got underway with a hotly-contested softball game between the apprentices and Local 42's officers, which found both teams being ably assisted by their distaff side before the finish. An old-fashioned picnic lunch, prepared and served by the officers and their wives was enjoyed after the sports. Apprentice contest winners among the group, to their surprise, were presented with cash awards donated by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee as a token of the committee's pride in their outstanding performances. Another of the day's highlights, particularly for the small-fry, was the serving of a special graduation cake, which is shown in the accompanying picture.

The officers hope to make "Apprenticeship Day Picnic" an annual tradition for future Local 42 apprentice graduates.

Tomorrow Belongs to Men and Women of Skill

Millions of young people are looking for their first jobs every year. The semi-skilled and unskilled applicants have less and less chance. They are becoming a smaller percentage of the total labor force because machines are taking over their work.

But the skilled worker is in a position to hold his own regardless of what technological changes take place. Although he may find it necessary to "retool" his skills in the fast-moving technology ahead, he will be able to do it because his thorough training is the best possible foundation for moving on to new techniques.

—*Top Hand in the Building Trades*

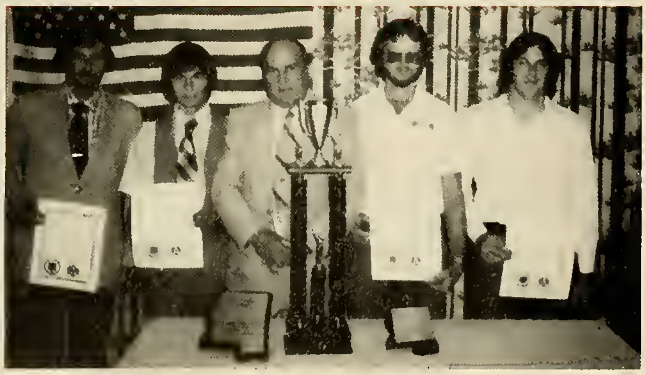
Woman Apprentice

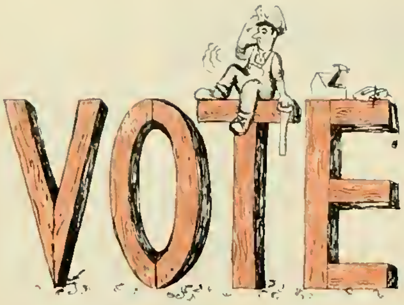
Another young woman has joined the carpentry apprenticeship program in New Jersey. She is Ellen Aulisi, shown here being sworn in as a member of Local 620, Madison, by Instructor Samuel Barratt

Mississippi Contest at Convention

The 1980 Mississippi State Apprenticeship Contest was held during the state council's recent convention in Columbus, Miss. Contestants and winners are shown in the accompanying photograph. From left are: Eddie Camp, Local 569, Pascagoula, contestant; Billy Reeves, Local 1471, Jackson, first place winner; W. H. Wood, Local 1471, Jackson, president emeritus of the Mississippi State Council; Miles Willis, Local 2352, Corinth, second place winner; and Paul Pearson, Local 1964, Vicksburg, contestant.

The W. H. Wood Award to the state's first place winner was established in 1979, and it was presented for the first time this year by Wood himself.





PLANE GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

THE LAST WORD

A $25,000 limousine began passing a small car on the highway that bounced along the ruts.

"Hey, there," the limousine driver yelled as he passed him, chiding, "What's making all that noise in your car?"

"Oh, that," the other driver answered, "that's my $20,000 change jingling in my pocket."

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

TOOK ADVANTAGE

Wife (in argument): "Anyhow, you borrowed $100 from father the night you proposed."

Husband: "Well, he looked so pleased when I asked him for you that I simply couldn't resist it."

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

NO ADVANTAGE

"What advantages do pajamas have over an old-fashioned nightgown?"

"Don't know. I've never worn pajamas over an old-fashioned nightgown."

WOULD BE JUST AS COSTLY

Customer at checkout counter: "Gee, $32.97 for this small bag of groceries?"

Checker: "Would you like them in a larger bag?"

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE

ENLIGHTENING

Two piledrivers were making the rounds of the bars:

"Tell me, Sam, after you drink a lot, does your tongue burn?"

"I don't know, Hank, I've never been drunk enough to light it."

ARE YOU STILL CLICING?

PRE-RETROACTIVE

Employer: "We can pay you ninety dollars a week now, and a hundred dollars a week in six months."

Applicant: "Thank you. I'll drop back in six months."

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

LOOK FOR LOOPHOLES

According to the Internal Revenue Bureau, America is the land of untold wealth.

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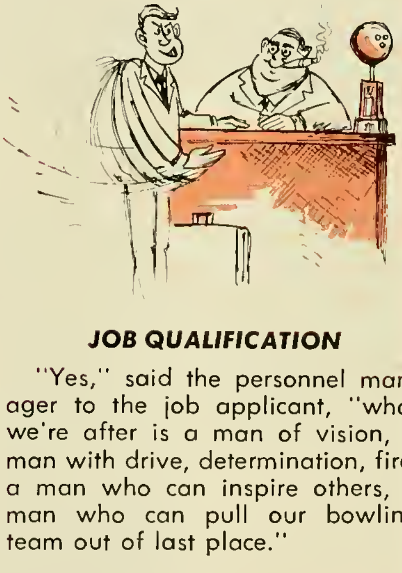


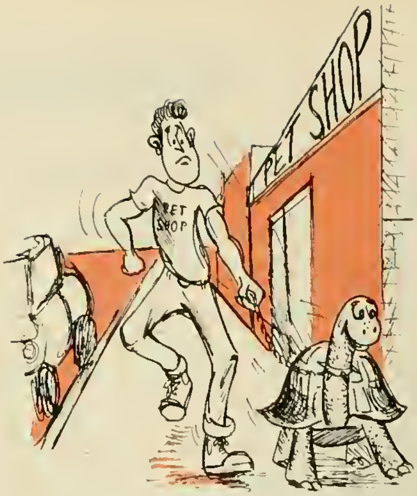
JOB QUALIFICATION

"Yes," said the personnel manager to the job applicant, "what we're after is a man of vision, a man with drive, determination, fire, a man who can inspire others, a man who can pull our bowling team out of last place."

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There was a sightseer named Sue,
Who saw a strange beast at the
zoo.
When she asked, "Is it old?"
She was smilingly told,
"It's not an old beast but a Gnu."

—Abraham Marrufo
Alhambra, Calif.



PROPER PET CARE

He was an earnest, eager, but terribly slow young lad, working for a pet shop. It took him hours to clean out a few canary cages and another hour to feed the goldfish. Then he asked the boss what he should do next.

"Well," said the boss, "I think you might take the tortoise out for a run."

BE IN GOOD STANDING

PARTY ARRANGEMENTS

It was the apprentice's first experience at a wild party. He wandered through the orgy amazed at what he saw going on around him. Finally he noticed a very pretty girl sitting very quietly in a corner watching the goings-on around her with what seemed to be a great deal of disdain. Henry made his way across the room and introduced himself.

"I'm afraid that you and I just don't fit in with a bunch of swingers like this. Why don't you let me take you home?"

"That would be fine," replied the girl with a shy smile. "Where do you live?"

ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

SUCH IS LIFE

"What did they teach you today?" the mother asked her little son after his first day at school. "Not much," he replied, "I've got to go back again tomorrow."

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

IT'S NULL AND VOID

Then there was the classy blonde who was "looking for a man to fill a void in her life." Turned out she was thinking about her clothes closet.

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

RECALLS

Under laws administered by the US Consumer Products Safety Commission, an estimated 117 million potentially hazardous products have been called back from the marketplace and consumers since 1973 (when CPSC was created). Most of these were voluntarily recalled by manufacturers who established programs to repair or replace the products, or to refund the purchase price. Recent actions include the following:

Miter Saws

Approximately 55,000 "Craftsman Motorized Miter Saws" may pose a laceration hazard to consumers.

A repair program is being conducted by Sears, Roebuck & Company. The repair program applies to model 315.23730 and 315.23731 "Craftsman Motorized Miter Saws." Model numbers are on a plate on the saw motor.

The saws can accomodate different blades, including a carbide-tipped blade often used to cut soft metals. A carbide-tipped blade is thicker than the original blade provided with the saw. Thus, consumers may improperly fasten the carbide blade to the motor shaft, causing the blade to spin off the saw while in use.

One incident in 1980 resulted in severe facial lacerations to a consumer when the carbide blade came off while still spinning.

The saws have been sold by Sears nationwide for approximately $200.

Consumers can obtain a free repair kit, complete with installation instructions, by contacting a Sears retail store or calling toll-free 800-845-4781.

Hotline Numbers: Toll-free CPSC hotline 800-638-8326. Maryland only, 800-492-8363. Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, 800-638-8333. A teletypewriter for the deaf is available from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST. National (including Alaska and Hawaii) 800-638-8270. Marylaod residents only 800-492-8104.

Crime Finds A New Home In The Suburbs

Surprising as it may seem, suburbs are more burglary-prone than the inner-cities.

Gone are the days when comfortable neighborhoods in peripheral communities are less likely to be "hit" by burglars. One of every 12 homes will be burglarized this year, and suburban homes are no longer havens from such crime.

Just why break-ins are escalating in suburban areas is obvious to experts. Burglars, they say, seek rewarding targets, places where there are plenty of things worth stealing.

Sgt. Donald J. Verbeke, chief of detectives in the police department of the handsome Chicago suburb of Highland Park, fills in the picture. "Over the last 25 years, people have tended to move out to newer, more prestigious areas as they moved up the economic ladder. Affluence is now concentrated in the suburbs."

Hardly a household in these affluent neighborhoods is without colored television sets, stereos, golf clubs or tennis rackets, cameras and family heirlooms, all of which are quite portable and marketable by thieves. A good many homes contain even more lucrative valuables: jewelry, furs, antiques and silverware. These are the favorite pickings of burglars who are now coming out of the cities to work in the suburbs with increasing frequency, according to Verbeke.

For years, an attraction of suburban living was the escape it provided from urban problems. Suburban people moved, thinking that they were safer simply by being away from the core of their cities. This notion tended to foster laxness like leaving doors unlocked, windows or porches open and a multitude of other bad habits that only made things easier for burglars.

"While consciousness is improving now, there's still a lot of the 'it-can't happen-here' thinking alive in the suburbs," Verbeke said. "The truth is it (crime) can—and it is!"

More working women plus the mobility and active lifestyles of suburban families leave homes unoccupied much of the time, compounding vulnerability to break-ins. So does the design of most suburban homes themselves: many doors and windows to offer entry (some conveniently out of view), bigger yards and lavish landscaping which allow seclusion to the would-be thief.

There's also more independence within suburban neighborhoods. People tend to go their own ways, observes Verbeke, when what they should do is band together to combat crime. He strongly advises that neighbors watch out for the security of each other.

The Highland Park police official has other suggestions for curbing suburban home burglaries. "First, people must recognize that times have changed, break-ins, are the most prevalent crime threat in the suburbs and a stronger offensive is in order."

A major part of the preventive effort is what experts call "hardening the house." This involves improving locks—a deadbolt on each door and sash locks on each window. Well over 80% of all burglaries involve a robber entering unlocked openings or forcing a door or window. Installing good locks is worthwhile but only if they're used thereafter.

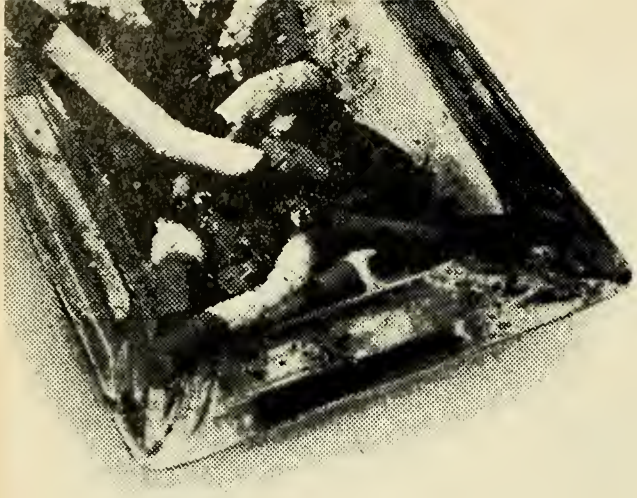
Another option for suburban residents is home alarm systems, which are becoming increasingly versatile and affordable. Verbeke notes that alarm systems which are monitored by professionals provide more protection than those which ring only on the premises. He adds that most police departments will do security analyses and recommendations for homeowners. Companies such as Honeywell Protection Services can provide more information on monitored alarm systems.

Verbeke also relates that burglars have told him they can spot an unoccupied home at a glance. "When the coast looks clear, they'll accept the invitation," he said. This is warning enough to make sure your home appears occupied at all times. Attention to security needs to be a constant part of suburban living to help reverse the mounting crime problem.

Consumer Handbook Issued by White House

A self-help guide for consumers to assist them in resolving complaints on faulty products and services has been issued by the White House Office of Consumer Affairs.

The 76-page booklet, the Consumer's Resource Handbook, directs consumers to sources of assistance and information offered by various government, voluntary and labor agencies, business and industry groups and the media. Single copies of the handbook are free on request from the Consumer Information Center, Dept. G, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.



THE GREAT AMERICAN SMOKEOUT—*November 20*

15,000,000 tried to quit for 24 hours in November, 1979, and 5,000,000 succeeded

The Great American Smokeout is a day on which smokers are challenged to go without cigarettes for 24 hours just to prove to themselves that they can. The 4th annual nationwide observance of this event will be on Thursday, November 20, 1980.

While the general tone of the Smokeout is light-hearted and sometimes bordering on "cold turkey insanity," its underlying purpose is serious.

For some members of our union the smoking habit will shorten lives and perhaps bring on early disability. Among specific groups of workers, cigarette smoking, when combined with workplace hazards adds tremendously to the risk of cancer and other disease.

The Great American Smokeout accomplishes with good humor what preaching can never hope to do. Fifteen million tried to for 24 hours on the 3rd Annual Smokeout, and 5 million succeeded. Best of all, many still weren't smoking later on.

The first mass movement by smokers to give up cigarettes was led, we are told, by Lynn R. Smith, editor of the *Monticello, Minn., Times*, in his home town in 1974. Smith's idea, which he called "D-Day," quickly spread throughout Minnesota. In 1976 it skipped west to California, where it become known as the Great American Smokeout. In 1977 the Smokeout was observed for the first time nationwide. Today, it has the strong sponsorship of the American Cancer Society and groups concerned with air pollution and health.

In 1979, according to a survey conducted by the Gallup organization, nearly 15 million American smokers actually tried to kick the habit. Five million succeeded for 24 hours. One to three days later, 2.3 million still were off cigarettes, while another 7.8 million said they had cut down on the number of cigarettes smoked.

Honorary chairman of the first nationwide Smokeout in 1977 was Sammy Davis, Jr., who tried to go 24 hours without a cigarette but couldn't make it. Edward Asner, a life-long smoker, was able to quit the habit permanently while functioning as honorary chairman in 1978. Still not smoking, he served for a second year as chairman in 1979.

Natalie Cole, the singer, is 1980 honorary chairperson. Describing herself as a moderate smoker, she has vowed to set a national example by not smoking on Smokeout Day. Her plan is to permanently give up cigarettes on November 20, although previous attempts at quitting have consistently failed. Natalie's father, Nat "King" Cole, was a heavy cigarette smoker. He died of lung cancer in 1965.

The 1980 goal of the Great American Smokeout is to get at least one in every five smokers to give up cigarettes from midnight to midnight on Thursday, November 20. However, those getting a late start on Thursday are permitted to extend the 24-hour period as long as necessary past the midnight deadline in order to participate.

SMOKING TYPES

Smokers fall into one of the following general categories, we are told:

The Habitual Smoker

- Is almost unaware of the cigarette in his or her mouth.
- Smokes almost as an automatic response.
- Must become aware of the habit pattern in order to break it.

The Positive Effect Smoker

- Views smoking as a pleasure-producing stimulant or relaxant.
- May use cigarettes to look "cool" or as a weapon of adolescent defiance.
- Usually has little trouble quitting.

The Negative Effect Smoker

- Treats himself or herself to cigaretttes in response to bad moods.
- Often has a history of quitting, but starts again under stress.

The Addictive Smoker

- Is always aware of whether or not he or she has a cigarette.
- Builds an expectation and need for the cigarette.
- Quitting cold turkey is usually the only way.

Monticello, Ind.—Picture No. 1

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

MONTICELLO, IND.

On June 14, 1980, Local 3154 held a "25-year Service Club Dinner" at the Moose Lodge in Monticello to honor members who have served the Brotherhood for 25 to 40 years. Eighteen 25-year pins were awarded, thirteen 30-year pins, five 35-year pins, and one 40-year pin. The "25-year Service Club" was started on June 14, 1962, when Local 3154 celebrated its 25th anniversary. Since that time, the club has held a special dinner each year in honor of its long-term members. This year, the following members were honored.

Picture No. 1—front row, from left to right: Claude Allen, retired, 43-years; Roscoe Richardson, retired, 43-years; Tom Harrison, 30-years; Jesse Imus, 30-years; Ida Imus, 30-years; Anna Begley, 35-years; Leo Applegate, retired, 34-years; Arthur Haskins, 34-years; Edna Koons, retired, 37-years; Inez Hacker, 39-years; Laura Reynolds, retired, 39-years; Hilda Perkins, 28-years; Marian Black, 25-years; Martha Kelley, 27-years; Lois Noe, 28-years; Betty Houts, 28-years; Virginia Carpenter, 33-years; Hilda Ross, retired, 33-years; Leroy Spangle, 25-years; John Shelton, 26-years; John Alpha, Jr., 33-years; Jerry Spangler, 26-years; Robert Gish, 26-years; Robert Imus, 27-years; William Perkins, 34-years; Willis Isish, 25-years; and Paul Spiecher, 26-years.

Back row, from left to right: Floyd Franklin, 34-years; Paul Reynolds, retired, 43-years; Charles Fulford, retired, 43-years; LeRoy Pardue, 27-years; Charles Smithen, 33-years; Eugene Snowberger, 35-years; Lloyd Reed, Jr., 28-years; Howard Shine, 25-years; A. D. Begley, 32-years; Russell King, 34-years; Jerry Boller, 26-years; Lee Weise, 34-years, Robert Pearson, 30-years; Robert Blount, 25-years; Clarence Luse, 34-years; Robert Nipple, 28-years; Carlos Jeffries, 31-years; James Beckner, 25-years; Joe Robinson, 25-years; Orlo Scott, 26-years; Jerry Herron, 25-years; Virgil Meyer, 25-years; John Benakovich, 25-years; Harry Snowberger, 34-years; James Bradey, 30-years; Donald Reynolds, 29-years; Charles Clifford, 28-years; Robert Hall, 25-years; Paul Brunner, retired, 43-years; and Harold Smith, 33-years.

Picture No. 2 shows two guests of honor at the dinner. At left is former Organizer and General Executive Board Member Cecil A. Shuey and at right is retired member Harry Williams. Other guests included Indiana Industrial Council Secretary Charles E. Bell, Local 3154 President Martin Mumnut, and Financial Secretary Sharon Garbison.

Monticello, Ind.—Picture No. 2

Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI, O.

Local 415 recently held a pin presentation ceremony for members with extensive years of service to the Brotherhood. Honored members and local union officers are shown in the accompanying photograph. Front row, from left to right: E. C. Whitton, vice president; Robert Bange, 25-years; William J. Kloeker, Jr., president; Elmer Grupenhof, 65-years; Alex Haigh, warden; Marvin Walters, trustee; and Elbert Meece, trustee.

Back row, from left to right: James Hudgel, trustee; Jack Hartle, financial secretary-treasurer; Thomas Schneider, 25-years, conductor; Robert Trimpe, recording secretary; and L. Monty Erb, business agent.

Other members who received pins were: 30-year member Raymond Brahm; 25-year members James Kottmyer, and Benjamin Simpson; 20-year members Robert Beatsch, Nathaniel Johnson, and Robert Wells.

LUBBOCK, TX.

On June 16, 1980, Local 1884 held a pin presentation ceremony and awarded the following members for their continuous years of service to the Brotherhood. Front row, from left to right: W. S. Alford, 40-years; Billy Murphey, 25-years, Willard Carter, 25-years; and Leslie R. Gillit, 25-years.

Back row, from left to right: Jerry Don Hibdon, president; Ted Berlanga, 25-years; Ray Smith, 25-years; J. W. Ward, 30-years; C. W. Benson, 55-years; and Walter J. Allison, business representative.

The following members also received pins but were absent for the ceremony: 25-year members G. F. Cole, O. L. Dodd, Billy Joe Taylor, and K. E. Thornburgh; 30-year members A. F. Baker, J. R. Kemp, T. C. Randolph, Carl R. Sanders, and John E. Weathers; 40-year member James E. Gary; 45-year members Gordon Higgins, and Fraser Moore.

Lubbock, Tex.

Chattonooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, TN.

At its regular meeting on May 16, 1980, Local 74 presented 25-year service pins to 24 of its members. Those who received pins were, front row, from left to right: William K. Heifner, B. B. Ware, Frank Moser, C. F. Moulton, Zane L. Albritton, Clarence M. Winkler, and Alvin Ensley.

Back row, from left to right: Edgar Paul Davis, James Dunkin, International Representative George L. Henegar, Ira C. Kenemore, Georgia G. Schrock, Herman Moore, and Fourth District Board Member Harold Lewis.

Other members who received awards but were not photographed were: Charles Clark, James T. Davis, Joe W. Holsonback, James Keyt, J. P. Roe, John R. Sizemore, Mixon L. Smith, Neil F. Sutfin, Willis W. Walker, Frank Waselues, Oscar B. Wilson, and Paul J. Wooten.

LAKEWOOD, COLO.

On May 20, 1980, Local 1396 held its annual pin presentation dinner and awarded 45-year service pins to two deserving members. Pictured in the accompanying photograph, from left to right, are: Financial Secretary and Business Representative Jack Dalman, 45-year members William A. Carroll and John A. Klamm, and President James A. McFarland.

Lokewood, Colo.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

On May 17, 1980, Pile Drivers Local 2264 held a dinner-dance party in honor of its members who have 25 or more years of service to the labor movement. Anthony Wolffe was given special recognition for his 63 years of service. He and other honorees are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows 30-year members, front row, from left to right: Richard Laux, John Ferraro, Joseph Dugan, John Dietrich, retiree emeritus Anthony L. Wolffe (63 years), Joseph Boylan, Matthew Beck, Melvin Karaica, and Harry Lippert.

Back row, from left to right: Raymond Watson, Leonard Schraeder, George Stepanovich, Felix Rozanski, William Morgan, Samuel Bray, Stephen Pukansky, James Lippert, Robert Leonard, and Adam Yodanis.

Picture No. 2 shows, from left to right: Vice President Harry Lippert, President George Lozovoy, and 35-year member Frank Shields.

Picture No. 3 shows 40-year members, from left to right: Peter McArdle, Jr., and Clifford Lorber.

Honored members who were not photographed include: 25-year member Richard F. Keenan; 30-year members Paul Channas, John Connors, Matthew Cunic, Thaddeus Czolba, Arba Green, Regis Laux, Joseph Lawrence, Joseph Muschar, and Harry Watson; 35-year members Harold Greenburg, and Jesse Pressley; 40-year members Russell Loughery, Peter McArdle, Sr., Stephen Polovich, and William Rody; 55-year member Fred Miller.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Picture No. 1

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Picture No. 2

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Picture No. 3

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Local 308 held a pin awards banquet in June, 1980, for its long-term union members. Those who received awards are pictured in the accompanying photographs.

Picture No. 1 shows officers and 25-year members, from left to right: Leo Havran, President James Christensen, John Trimble, International Representative Eugene Shoehigh, William Wilford, Business Agent Calvin Kennedy, Donald Ciha, Loren Zabokrtsky, and Norbert Kremer.

Picture No. 2 shows officers and 30-year members, from left to right: President James Christensen, Al Kellenberger, Leonard Svestka, Rueben Fencl, International Representative Eugene Shoehigh, William Myers, Joel Hazewinkel, Sam Bailey, Business Agent Calvin Kennedy, and Richard O'Brien.

Picture No. 3 shows 60-year member Jerry Jasa, left, receiving a service pin from International Representative Eugene Shoehigh.

Albert Lea, Minn.

ALBERT LEA, MINN.

On December 8, 1979, Local 1422 held a dinner dance and presented rings to members with 25 years of continuous membership. Some of the members who received rings are pictured in the accompanying photograph. Front row, from left to right: Norman Drescher, Virgil Gore, Jens Tambo, Francis Gulbertson, Howard Freemen, and Edward Johnson.

Back row, from left to right: Kenneth Haroldson, Maynard Dempewolf, William Schulte, Archite Severtson, and Corwin Larson.

Members who received rings but were not pictured were: Loren Baker, Nicholas Callahan, Nathan Dempewolf, Orville Ehrich, Alvin Erikson, Fred Hanson, Howard Humme, Art Moe, Truman Peterson, Thorvald Sanderson, Willis Schuette, and Art Yonkie.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Picture No. 1

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Pictures No. 2, right, and 3, left.

TACOMA, WASH.

On March 22, 1980, Local 470 held a pin presentation party in honor of its 25, 35, 40, and 50-year members. The following members were honored.

Picture No. 1—back row, from left to right: Frank Bertucci, N. A. Steiro, Gunnar Anderson, Roy Lunger, J. A. Carlisle, and Eric Kaija.

Front row, from left to right: Frank Marsh, Gunnar Udd, J. P. Fullager, Otto Ruff, Dewey Graham, and Oscar Kvamme.

Picture No. 2—back row, from left to right: Martin Krebs, Lloyd Martindale, Eugen Meade, George Panther, Galen Neher, Carl Peterson, Eugene Peterson, and Pete Post.

Middle row, from left to right: Albert Anderson, Gilbert Aldrich, John Ansberry, Al Bartle, Leroy Fithen, W. E. Goettling, Sr., Olaf Hanson, and David Klain.

Front row, from left to right: Clarence Torgerson, Homer Schwesinger, Evert Saldin, Clarence Oberg, W. Austin Taylor, and Peter Velsvic.

Picture No. 3—back row, from left to right: Harold Tustison, Frank Rankin, John Heydlauff, John Karamatic, William Holm, and Charles Stoneburner.

Middle row, from left to right: Wilford Becklund, George Bolieu, Ules Foreman, Carl Herreid, Carl Samuelson, and Bert Dexter.

Front row, from left to right: Clifford Sondrud, Gerald Shafer, Gordon Korsmo.

Picture No. 4—back row, from left to right: Robert Brewer, Harry Celmer, R. E. Brown, Virgil Colgate, Robert Craig, Orville Critchley, Joe Dias.

Middle row, from left to right: Gerald Abbey, Joseph Anderson, Roy Anderson, David Annon, Andrew Balstad, James Beckman, Wendell Bradley.

Front row, from left to right: Invar Drage, Melvin Ereth, Clarence Erickson, Gordon Evans, Leslie Beschane, Myron Foster, Martin Frasl.

Picture No. 5—back row, from left to right: Alvin Lerew, Leonard Liebelt, Samuel Lerew, Harry Lindbo, Jack McAlpine, Cyril Nagel, Norman Nagel.

Middle row, from left to right: Robert Hansen, Kenneth Herness, William Hogman, Lynn Howard, William Hulscher, Martin Korsmo, Werner Oquist.

Front row, from left to right: Milton Patterson, Harold Krause, Billy Pruitt, Iven Poling, Ben Rasmussen, Rudy Rustom, Norman Sebade.

Picture No. 6—back row, from left to right: Kenneth Workman, Robert Woodard, N.R. Young, Warren Young, Walter Yuckert, Henry Whitehead.

Middle row, from left to right: S. C. Stevenson, Warren Sweaney, Harold Vercoe, A. C. Swanson, Harold Vik, Roy West.

Front row, from left to right: James Baginski, Robert Sanders, Carl Tustison, Ron McConnell, Ronald Christy, and Herbert Worley.

Picture No. 1

Picture No. 2

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

Picture No. 5

Picture No. 6

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Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, ILL.

On July 16, 1980, Local 434 held a pin presentation ceremony in honor of 31 25-year members and one 60-year member. Pin recipients are pictured in the accompanying photograph.

Front row, from left to right: Dale Garner, financial secretary; William Hall, trustee; Richard Sarvey, treasurer; Robert Scholtens, recording secretary; Edward Nelson, business representative and vice president; William Beemsterboer, president; Lief Skrodel, trustee and 25 year member; Joseph Beneventi, warden, Stanley Kazwara, trustee; Wilbur Johnson, business representative, Local 62.

Second row, from left to right: Charles Sprietsma, retired recording secretary, Thomas Flannery, Raymond Casalin, John Ryan, Peter Gerritsen, William McRoberts, Frank Ourish, Frank Hutton, Zayne Harrison, Francis Tate, Ellis Harding, Clare Carlson, retired president, Local 62.

Back row, from left to right: Robert DeRolf, Harry Hessling, Albert Lesniak, William Oudeck, John Meier, William Bukovi, Richard Kropack, Melvin Francis, Kenneth Popp, James Vogwell, Claude Ooms, Victor Juskus.

Not pictured were the following recipients: 25-year members Harvey Anker, Leon Hartwig, Herman Kern, Hershell Littrell, Jerome Menard, Charles Metcalf, Howard Metcalf, C. L. Phillips, John Tuomi; 60-year member Alfred Wyland.

Bobylon, N.Y.

BABYLON, N.Y.

Local 1837 recently held a special meeting in honor of 70-year member Joseph Slonec, a former member of Local 2669, Islip. Pictured in the photograph are Suffolk County Business Representative Peter L. Cavanaugh, former President of Local 2669 John Cavanaugh, Joseph Slonec, and President of Local 1837 Charles Ohlmiller.

MOBILE, ALA.

Local 438 recently presented service awards to its deserving long-term members. Pictured in the accompanying photograph is 35-year member Woodrow W. Hattenstein, left, receiving his service plaque from Business Representative William Reed.

Other members who received awards include: 15-year members Hollis Bobinger, Travis Roberts, Garland McGhee, Roland Chancery, Charles Cooper, Henry Foster, R. H. Trehern, Ernest Reeves, Edward Ridgeway, and Wayne Bell; 20-year members Henry Scott, and W. C. Radcliff.

Mobile, Ala.

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IN MEMORIAM

The following list of 810 deceased members and spouses represents a total of $1,030,942.90 in death claims paid in August, 1980.

Local Union, City

1, Chicago, Ill.—Walter T. Ciesiel, Algot J. Gustafson, Robert L. Stephens, Jr.
2, Cincinnati, Oh.—Benjamin Franklin Wyatt.
3, Wheeling, W.V.—Mrs. Thomas W. Yoho.
4, Davenport, Ia.—Robert Story.
5, St. Louis, Mo.—Roy W. Accola, Lee E. Delmain, Lawton P. Drury, Sr., Albert Hoffmann.
7, Minneapolis, Mn.—John Johnson, Mrs. Arne Lundemo, Clarence W. Olson.
10, Chicago, Ill.—Herman J. Muth.
11, Cleveland, Oh.—Mrs. George R. Polomsky, William J. Watson, John Wollmerschiedt.
12, Syracuse, N.Y.—Harlow I. Guernsey.
13, Chicago, Ill.—Irvin J. Gesicki, Mrs. Gilbert M. Hansen, Perry Tyler.
14, San Antonio, Tx.—Mrs. Adolph Ahrens, Odis D. Brown, Hermann R. Tammen.
15, Hackensack, N.J.—Cornelius L. Ackerman, Charles H. Hinck, Isaac Jakofsky.
16, Springfield, Ill.—Mrs. Edward W. Goetz, John P. Haley, Pearl C. Harris, Dwight U. Patterson, William E. Schuster.
19, Detroit, Mich.—William R. Dewyer, Joseph B. Hodges, John J. Sowa, John C. Williamson.
20, N.Y., N.Y.—Mrs. Gudolf Bunes.
22, San Francisco, Ca.—Herman A. Stephens.
24, Central Conn.—Louis A. Terani, Rudolph A. Weckworth.
26, E. Detroit, Mi.—Spencer Boykin, Robert B. Kays, George G. MacDonald, Joseph F. Mayday.
28, Missoula, Mt.—Spencer D. Esmay.
30, New London, Ct.—Frank B. Terranova.
32, Springfield, Ma.—Charles E. Casey, Alphonse J. Lemelin.
34, Oakland, Ca.—Herbert W. Morris.
35, San Rafael, Ca.—Ralph E. Dell, Mrs. Rupert A. Yeakey.
36, Oakland, Ca.—Leon P. Hayward, Dilworth H. Maxfield, Walter Reichert, Emery Rogers.
38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—Ronald E. Woodman.
40, Boston, Ma.—Thomas C. Caine, Robert Chipman, Daniel W. Purtle.
42, San Francisco, Ca.—Daniel D. Redmond.
43, Hartford, Ct.—George "Milton" Fish, Lemuel W. Odell, Jr., Ronald L. Sitler, Gaetano Sivo.
47, St. Louis, Mo.—Louis Bigogno, Mike Pisoni.
48, Fitchburg, Ma.—Levite Morin.
50, Knoxville, Tn.—Alfred R. Helton, Sr., Deadrick Lee Williams.
54, Chicago, Ill.—Rudolf J. Feldmanis, Edward J. Holas, Mrs. Ladislav Picha.
55, Denver, Co.—Kellus D. Overfield.
56, Boston, Ma.—John M. Morgan.
58, Chicago, Ill.—Aldor J. Carlson, Roy E. Greer, Eskel Nelson, George W. North, Thage W. Uddberg, Mrs. Werner P. Wetzel.
60, Indianapolis, Ind.—George M. Boll, Mrs. James E. David, Raymond J. Hammack.
61, Kan. City, Mo.—Mrs. Edward R. Clevenger, Orval F. Johnson, Sr., Arthur M. Moss, Melvin T. Pries, Arthur Roark, Hardin L. Scott, Charles L. Staples, Len H. Wyatt.
62, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. William H. Molter, Sam J. Priest.

Local Union, City

64, Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Dallis Duvall, Alfred Voit.
66, Olean, N.Y.—Richard S. Swanson.
67, Boston, Ma.—John "Gunnar" Carlson.
69, Canton, Oh.—Virgil Gilson, Carl J. Schoeppner, Mrs. Harry J. Unger, Mrs. William Vargo.
71, Ft. Smith, Ark.—William N. Voorhees.
73, St. Louis, Mo.—Karl H. Detjen, John A. Scydick.
74, Chattanooga, Tn.—Gordon "Allison" Phillips.
80, Chicago, Ill.—George C. Capodanno, Robert H. Larson, Mrs. John Milan.
81, Erie, Pa.—George L. Garmon, John W. Martin.
85, Rochester, N.Y.—Mrs. Frank Harloff, Ervin T. Hill, Fred J. Scherer.
87, St. Paul, Mn.—Mrs. Victor T. Carlson, Arthur J. Dupre, Darrel G. Kassube, Edward Kastler, Elmer A. Monge, Gideon Wennerros, Clarence F. Wittman.
88, Anaconda, Mt.—Mrs. Ray D. Hanson.
93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Stanley Moore.
94, Providence, R.I.—John F. Collins, Elmari Lustig, Michael D. Mainella, Montarville A. Paquette.
95, Detroit, Mi.—Ephraim H. Clemons.
98, Spokane, Wa.—Mrs. Irick M. Barker, Mrs. George T. Naccarato.
100, Muskegon, Mi.—J. Ralph Bowman.
101, Baltimore, Md.—Edwin H. Ellinger, Roland D. Pembroke, Mrs. Everett E. Shirey.
102, Oakland, Ca.—Fred W. Crackles.
105, Cleveland, Oh.—Mrs. Don Gilmour.
106, Des Moines, Iowa—Nicholas M. Lajko.
109, Sheffield, Ala.—William A. Patterson, Price C. Stevenson, Robert R. Wester.
111, Lawrence, Ma.—Joseph T. Reininger, Thomas J. Bolduc.
117, Albany, N.Y.—Frank A. McGuire, Mrs. David F. Sagendorf, Peter Spanier.
118, Jersey City, N.J.—Mrs. W. C. Linkletter.
120, Utica, N.Y.—Anthony Janus.
122, Phila., Pa.—John DeWolff, Charles J. Roskow.
131, Seattle, Wa.—Mrs. Charles E. McKeag, Heyward O. Thompson, Edward E. Wirkkala.
132, Wash., D.C.—Roy M. Batchelder, James P. Dillon, George W. Martin, Floyd L. Ward.
133, Terre Haute, In.—Milton S. Sebree.
134, Montreal, Que., Can.—Jean Paul Allard, Mrs. James F. Chisholm, Leandre Fortin, Bronislaus Matros.
141, Chicago, Ill.—Andrew Kalmeta, Ernst Nilsson, Robert W. Royals, Jerry J. Sullivan.
142, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Edward R. Collins, Louis Garritano, Mrs. Raymond F. Hoff, Walter Keller, James J. Murphy, Joseph Paonessa, Joseph A. Santelli, Charles W. Schaefer.
149, Tarrytown, N.Y.—Franz Hohmann, Mrs. Gustav Nelson.
153, Helena, Mt.—Corbin J. Alm, Peter M. Smith, Mrs. Oscar Solseth.
162, San Mateo, Ca.—Samuel A. Gray, Rudolph C. Turner.
163, Peekskill, N.Y.—Lars Verner Sodergard.

Local Union, City

165, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Robert E. Eichner, Jr., Louis E. King.
169, E. St. Louis, Ill.—Homer Varner.
171, Youngstown, Oh.—Mrs. Willard Huff, Frank J. Stevens, Phillip Vallareo.
174, Joliet, Ill.—William Rossdeutcher.
180, Vallejo, Ca.—Louis C. Harman, R. B. Robertson.
181, Chicago, Ill.—Joseph Gruber, Carl O. Nelson.
182, Cleveland, Oh.—Paul J. Pensock.
186, Steubenville, Oh.—Mrs. Henry O. Minear.
191, York, Pa.—Charles F. Baker.
194, Oakland, Ca.—Mrs. Clair J. Thyne, James T. Woods.
195, Peru, Ill.—Louis M. Kasik.
198, Dallas, Tx.—Mrs. George J. Barowski, Alvin Burns, Raymond L. Guynes, Thomas O. Tramell.
210, Stamford, Conn.—George Augustyne.
211, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Omielee Hufstetler, Jacob E. Thomas.
215, Lafayette, In.—Mrs. Harvey O. Parvis, Mrs. Orval D. Powell, Mrs. Jacob Rudisail.
218, Boston, Ma.—Mrs. Norman Milley.
225, Atlanta, Ga.—Loring G. Henderson, Sr., Charlie D. Jones, Bryan B. Sargent.
226, Portland, Ore.—Keith C. Logan, Herbert G. Starr.
232, Fort Wayne, In.—Mrs. John D. Roberts, Mrs. James W. Smethers.
235, Riverside, Ca.—Mrs. Norman L. Roberts.
242, Chicago, Ill.—Joseph P. Massura, Ralph G. Prokaski.
246, N.Y., N.Y.—Mrs. Henry Bruemmer, Wililam A. Fitzgibbon, Vito Granuzzo.
248, Toledo, Oh.—Mrs. A. A. Adamkiewicz.
252, Oshkosh, Wi.—Clifford A. Paulick, Frank J. Salzer.
254, Cleveland, Oh.—Armin A. Kunde.
255, Bloomingburg, N.Y.—Mrs. Charles Shafer.
256, Savannah, Ga.—Leroy Chambers, Mrs. G. F. Findley.
257, N.Y., N.Y.—Walter D. Abramson, Mrs. John Beck, Herman (Hyman) Goldberg, Frank Nasso, Patrick J. Wrynn.
259, Jackson, Tn.—Otho Clampitt.
261, Scranton, Pa.—William Eilhardt, Theron L. Hummel, Frank E. Mucha.
262, San Jose, Ca.—Joseph Bruscato.
265, Saugerties, N.Y.—Donald S. Brandow, Raymond J. Kohler.
267, Dresden, Oh.—Lester J. Brown.
272, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Anthony Notarnicola, Adam S. Starzyk, Frederick J. Tornow.
275, Newton, Ma.—Gordon R. Woodworth.
278, Watertown, N.Y.—Mr. & Mrs. Adelbert O. Rarick.
282, Jersey City, N.J.—Robert C. Rowlands.
288, Homestead, Pa.—Robert S. Tritinger.
292, Linton, In.—William B. Humphries.
297, Kalamazoo, Mi.—Leon K. Leversee.
298, N.Y., N.Y.—Mrs. Roger Ossi.
299, Fairview, N.J.—Anthony Decotiis, Paul Hering, Valentine F. Hitschler.
300, Ventura, Ca.—Scott Alan Abell.
302, Huntington, W.V.—Chester P. Dunfee.
307, Winona, Mn.—Otto H. Tessmer.
308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Chester R. Reisner, Chester V. Rouse.

314, Madison, Wi.—William E. Groth.

316, San Jose, Ca.—Jack Belick, Sr., Robert A. Fowler, William L. Lange, Cecil L. Lemons, Carl Nissen.

319, Roanoke, Va.—John Lee Riley.

321, Connellsville, Pa.—Walter J. Lint.

323, Beacon, N.Y.—Frank R. Patrick.

324, Waco, Tx.—Louis A. Fleischhauer.

329, Oklahoma City, Ok.—Henry B. Brewer, Howell W. Fain.

331, Norfolk, Va.—Lawson G. Hill.

335, Grand Rapids, Mi.—Fred Gronevelt.

338, Seattle, Va.—Thomas Peterson.

342, Pawtucket, R.I.—Wilfred Tousignant.

345, Memphis, Tn.—James W. Knight.

350, New Rochelle, N.Y.—Carmelo Viggiano.

355, Buffalo, N.Y.—William M. Rudolph.

356, Marietta, Oh.—Mrs. Ed K. Sherman.

359, Phila., Pa.—Karl Dochnal, Stanley A. Kuklinski, Fred Ross.

360, Galesburg, Ill.—Thomas A. Roberson.

361, Duluth, Mn.—William P. Kaasalainen.

366, N.Y., N.Y.—Stephen E. Mihalik, Kristian Ramsland, Herbert C. Schiffer.

368, Allentown, Pa.—Mrs. W. W. Reichelderfer.

374, Buffalo, N.Y.—Joseph Ireland, Earl J. Minney, Theodore Simmons.

377, Alton, Ill.—Harold Butcher.

378, Edwardsville, Ill.—Alfred J. H. Schaefer.

385, N.Y., N.Y.—George Johnson, Joseph Zimmerman.

387, Columbus, Ms.—Marion Grover Hydrick.

396, Newport News, Va.—Oscar T. Nace.

400, Omaha, Neb.—Elmer N. Luther.

402, Northampton-Greenfield, Ma.—William E. White.

404, Lake Co. & Vic., Oh.—John R. Faulk, Russell Wintrow.

410, Fort Madison, Iowa—Raymond E. Gilbert.

413, South Bend, In.—Francis O. Rankert.

415, Cincinnati, Oh.—Bruce D. Whitesell.

419, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Charles Crist.

428, Fairmont, W.V.—John B. Shipco.

430, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—Paul R. Pennington.

450, Ogden, Ut.—James M. Brandt.

453, Auburn, N.Y.—Edward E. Murphy.

454, Phila., Pa.—Joseph Phoenix, Robert Zimmerman.

456, Media, Pa.—Mrs. Ernest Jenkins.

461, Highwood, Ill.—John Olson.

468, N.Y., N.Y.—Martin Kersich.

472, Ashland, Ky.—Mrs. Arnold Robinette.

483, San Francisco, Ca.—H. Arvid Lindberg, Harold O. Richardson.

488, N.Y., N.Y.—Rudolph Anderson.

490, Passaic, N.J.—Otto P. Meyers.

492, Reading, Pa.—Michael Witycyak.

494, Windsor, Ont., Can.—Frederick C. Biddle, Mario Zucca.

496, Kankakee, Ill.—Herman H. Hildebrand.

500, Butler, Pa.—Russell C. McKinnis, Ernest S. Stephenson.

507, Nashville, Tn.—Eddie W. Arnold.

512, Ann Arbor, Mi.—Mrs. Alvin J. Beuerle.

517, Portland, Me.—Zenas H. Harrell, Mrs. Enos E. Johnson, Mrs. Walter Palmer.

530, Los Angeles, Ca.—Rafael Alvarez.

532, Elmira, N.Y.—Charles E. Swartwood.

540, Holyoke, Ma.—Mrs. Frank Delcroix.

559, Paducah, Ky.—L. D. Miller, Aubrey Rowland.

579, St. Johns, Nfld., Can.—William R. Budden.

583, Portland, Or.—Edward K. Sommerfelt, Dalton G. Stone.

586, Sacramento, Ca.—Mrs. Jos. Vincent Joyce, Jr.

599, Hammond, Ind.—Glen E. Glaze, Mrs. Lewis C. Hyde, John Markowicz, Mr. & Mrs. Charles D. Robertson.

603, Ithaca, N.Y.—Peter M. Johnson, Mrs. Ronald Myers, Raymond A. Perry

606, Virginia, Mn.—Gerald C. Skogman.

610, Port Arthur, Tx.—Mrs. O'Neil Provost, John W. Wilson, III.

620, Madison, N.J.—Louis J. Schiavi, Richard J. Thomas.

622, Waco, Tx.—B. Goode.

623, Atlantic Co., N.J.—Angelo R. Gualtieri, Thomas A. Litzie, Sr., Frank R. Meder, Sr., Mrs. L. L. Newcomer.

624, Brockton, Mass.—Roger S. Tripp.

625, Manchester, N.H.—Aurille L. Depontbriand.

627, Jacksonville, Fla.—Luther L. Sides.

639, Akron, Oh.—James F. Wingard.

642, Richmond, Ca.—Robert R. Lucas, Franklin O. Reese, George A. Stoddard.

643, Chicago, Ill.—Joseph A. Gavril.

654, Chattanooga, Tn.—William F. Winter.

657, Sheboygan, Wi.—Edgar E. Kessler.

668, Palo Alto, Ca.—Charles O. Olson.

674, Mt. Clemens, Mi.—Mrs. Sylvester Hellner.

677, Lebanon, Pa.—Lloyd H. Rhen.

681, Oakville, Ont., Can.—Douglas G. MacDonald.

682, Franklin, Pa.—Mrs. Larry P. Olsen.

690, Little Rock, Ark.—Herman N. Hess, Sr., Albert W. McPike, John G. Warner.

696, Tampa, Fla.—James J. Medlin.

698, Covington, Ky.—August L. Brown, Jr.

700, Corning, N.Y.—Mrs. Joseph E. Jones.

703, Lockland, Oh.—Edward F. Casselman.

710, Long Beach, Ca.—Albert M. Beesley, Otto Boekhoff, Joseph M. Hempfling, Mrs. Roy R. Newsom, John F. Roehrich.

715, Olathe, Ks.—Leroy R. O'Brien.

715, Elizabeth, N.J.—John J. Donoughue, Mrs. Fred S. Foster, Elmer M. Green, William L. Kurzweil, Sr., Alf E. Nilsen.

720, Baton Rouge, La.—Tony J. Bagala.

721, Los Angeles, Ca.—Joseph Hajek, John F. Penn.

726, Davenport, Ia.—Herman H. Stechmann.

734, Kokomo, Ind.—Mrs. Everett McClain.

735, Mansfield, Oh.—Edgar G. Rengert.

743, Bakersfield, Ca.—Alfred T. Harris, William A. Jenkins, James M. Pryor, Charles Edward Queen.

745, Honolulu, Hi.—Charles S. Jitchaku, Masaru Koga, Mrs. Torao Wakayama.

750, Junction City, Ks.—Alvin N. Schubert.

751, Santa Rosa, Ca.—Clyde W. Vogel.

753, Beaumont, Tx.—Mrs. William E. Barkley, Sr.

770, Yakima, Wa.—Russell C. McIntosh.

772, Clinton, Ia.—Pearl W. Hirt.

780, Astoria, Ore.—Arthur H. Hendrickson.

781, Princeton, N.J.—Robert E. McCloskey.

783, Sioux Falls, S.D.—Alfred R. Sorenson.

787, N.Y., N.Y.—Andrew Amendola, Uno Paul Hagman, Nils Landaas, Alf S. Weberg.

790, Dixon, Ill.—Wilber I. Guymon.

792, Rockford, Ill.—Henry G. Anderson, George Ray Armstrong, Oliver E. Rees.

815, Beverly, Ma.—John (Giovanni) Vitali.

819, W. Palm Beach, Fl.—Joseph R. Brennan, Mrs. Willie J. Hines, Christ P. Knoll.

836, Janesville, Wi.—Melvin B. Christenson.

838, Sunbury, Pa.—John M. Mailleue.

839, Des Plaines, Il.—Herman Peterson, Cecil F. Young.

844, Reseda, Ca.—Fred B. Corthron, Ben H. Koch, Michael Manzi, Roy D. Miller.

845, Norwood, Pa.—John J. Arias, John J. Dreisbach, Erwin G. Truckenmiller.

848, San Bruno, Ca.—Samuel T. Connally.

851, Anoka, Mn.—Virgil C. Swanson.

865, Brunswick, Ga.—Alvin M. Griffin, Vance J. Yawn, Jr.

870, Spokane, Wa.—Alphonse Z. Szep.

879, Elmira, N.Y.—Elton Lee Aldrich.

898, Benton Harbor, Mi.—Frank Pahlke.

902, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mario Cavosi, Alexander Miller, Gustave Naura, Meyer Zion.

904, Jacksonville, Fl.—Donald R. Ogilvie.

921, Portsmouth, Nh.—Stanley J. Davis.

925, Salinas, Ca.—Gustaf H. Nelson, Mrs. Richard T. Peaslee.

938, Richmond, Mo.—Elvin E. Wilson.

943, Tulsa, Okla.—Mrs. Raymond E. Newland, Joseph L. Thomas.

947, Ridgway, Pa.—Conrad Anderson.

951, Brainerd, Minn.—Leonard Matson.

953, Lake Charles, La.—Joseph Russell Boutte, John H. Martin.

958, Marquette, Mi.—John W. Wiinamaki.

964, New York City, N.Y.—Walter R. Emmert.

971, Reno, Nev.—Arthur Guldager.

973, Texas City, Tx.—Roque C. Barrera.

974, Baltimore, Md.—Mrs. James A. Keith.

978, Springfield, Mo.—Billy Joe Bass, Mrs. Harold E. Emerick.

982, Detroit, Mi.—Armond J. Brunelle, Walter F. Duprey, Mrs. George Mihelsic, Nicholas G. Star, Richard O. Vastine.

993, Miami, Fla.—Michael Moffa, Rudolph E. Pachmann.

944, San Bernardino, Ca.—Grover Lee Howell.

998, Royal Oak, Mi.—Mrs. Ed Oldenkamp.

1017, Redmond, Ore.—Leonard H. Collin.

1022, Parsons, Ks.—Raymond W. Jackson.

1026, Miami, Fla.—William A. Hewitt.

1034, Oskaloosa, Ia.—Benjamin Dupree.

1036, Kelso-Longview, Va.—Lorrin L. Jarvy.

1049, Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Mrs. Bryce B. Read.

1062, Santa Barbara, Ca.—Mrs. Wilbur R. Swanson.

1063, Peshtogo, Wi.—James Jorgenson, Sr.

1067, Port Huron, Mi.—Carman W. Overbaugh.

1073, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Stephen Trishchuk.

1084, Angleton, Tx.—John D. Walker.

1089, Phoenix, Az.—Mrs. Ed P. Christianson, George Robbins, Mrs. D. S. Wolfe.

1091, Bismarck, N.D.—Nils J. Olson.

1094, Albany-Corvallis, Ore.—Ivan L. Eberly, Franz H. Swayne.

1097, Longview, Tx.—Sam A. Davenport.

1098, Baton Rouge, La.—Mrs. Frankie R. Cottano, Jefferson L. Smith.

1102, Detroit, Mi.—Joseph J. Broda.

1104, Tyler, Tx.—Horace S. McCallum, W. H. Stuart.

1108, Cleveland, Oh.—John A. Horney, John F. Liss.

1109, Visalia, Ca.—Mrs. Robert G. Smith.

1113, San Bernardino, Ca.—Clarence O. Carlson.

1114, South Milwaukee, Wi.—Leon A. Remus.

1120, Portland, Or.—Mrs. Archie P. Johnson, Jacob Pfund.

1125, Los Angeles, Ca.—Joel Alan Baima, Melvin W. Mesa.

1128, LaGrange, Il.—Harlan J. May, Mrs. Hans Thompson.

1148, San Francisco, Ca.—John M. Bunko.

1149, San Francisco, Ca.—Emanuel D. Kleinsasser, Mrs. Manual Lozano, Pink Wallace.
1159, Pt. Pleasant, W.V.—Jules R. Biron, Ira Dale Roach.
1160, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Joseph A. Kuchuk.
1172, Billings, Mont.—Alvin H. Schoessler.
1184, Seattle, Wa.—Nils E. Sagstad.
1185, Hillside, Ill.—Leonard M. Jorgensen, Jack D. Schwertfeger, Joseph Weigel.
1187, Grand Island, Neb.—Herbert L. Clark.
1196, Arlington Hts., Il.—William H. Grismer.
1204, Brooklyn, N.Y.—Mrs. Jack H. Bernstein.
1205, Indio, Ca.—James P. Henderson, Jr.
1207, Charleston, W.V.—Charles T. Mankin.
1222, Medford, N.Y.—Robert Bowers.
1243, Fairbanks, Alaska—Clyde E. Skaggs.
1245, Carlsbad, N.M.—Everett E. Crow.
1248, Geneva, Il.—Carl J. Magnuson, Mrs. George Petersen.
1251, New Westminster, B.C., Can.—Andrew O. Bolme, Howard Millham.
1256, Sarnia, Ont. Can.—Allen T. Restorick.
1258, Pocatello, Idaho—Rudolph Seefried.
1266, Austin, Tx.—Wesley E. Griffin, John T. McNeely.
1271, Nevada, Mo.—Carl O. Pierceall.
1275, Clearwater, Fl.—Gustav E. Anderson, Clifford L. Lewis, Charles Seibel.
1277, Bend, Ore.—Paul C. Ray.
1280, Mountain View, Ca.—Arthur M. Leal.
1281, Anchorage, Alaska—David C. Besh, Wallace J. Gruber, Max Haueter, Terry E. Kvalvik.
1289, Seattle, Wa.—Donald F. Davis.
1300, San Diego, Ca.—Raul Gutierrez.
1303, Port Angeles, Wa.—George A. Fisher.
1305, Fall River, Ma.—Algoma B. Clarke.
1307, Northbrook, Il.—Clarence J. Zillmer.
1308, Lake Worth, Fl.—Bertram A. Gilmore, Harold H. Ketola.
1313, Mason City, Iowa—Gaylord C. Buffington.
1319, Albuquerque N.M.—LaVaughn Michael Frantz.
1327, Phoenix, Az.—James Ritchie.
1331, Hyannis, Mass.—Franklin E. Jonas.
1342, Irvington, N.J.—Edwin Berg, William P. Olsen, Mrs. Fred Perrotti, Edward A. Redmond, Abraham Sosnow, Murdock M. Stevenson.
1345, Buffalo, N.Y.—Mrs. Harold T. McBride, Julius J. Mariani.
1353, Santa Fe, N.M.—Vaughn H. DePriest, Mrs. Eufracio Escarcida, John E. Valdez.
1361, Chester, Ill.—Kenneth J. Huskey, Mrs. W. H. Treece.
1367, Chicago, Ill.—Bernt Martinson.
1371, Gadsden, Ala.—Paul H. Jones.
1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fl.—William C. Fischer, Bird S. Herron, Anthony P. Mauthner.
1397, N. Hempstead, N.Y.—Oscar R. Nordquist.
1401, Buffalo, N.Y.—Anthony J. Kolasny, Walter Sawko.
1410, Kingston, Ont., Can.—Gunther G. Muller.
1416, New Bedford, Ma.—Joseph P. Blouin.
1418, Lodi, Ca.—Emanuel Haas.
1426, Elyria, Oh.—Mrs. Albert Fridenstine.
1437, Compton, Ca.—Albert E. Tanner, Jr.
1438, Warren, Oh.—Delmar Bodner.
1445, Topeka, Ks.—Mrs. John J. Cross.
1452, Detroit, Mi.—Everett E. Pennington.
1453, Huntington Beach, Ca.—Hoyt L. Jones.
1454, Cincinnati, Oh.—Mrs. Stanley C. Beers.

1456, N.Y., N.Y.—Charles Allison, Trygve "Arnold" Eriksen, Jaakko Finni, Selmer Jensen, Gustav E. Johanson, Arthur Lahti, Mrs. John P. Ryan.
1460, Edmonton, Alb., Can.—Patrick D. Clery.
1487, Burlington, Vt.—Arnold C. Plant.
1489, Burington, N.J.—James M. Turtlott.
1497, Los Angeles, Ca.—Richard H. Whitmire.
1506, Los Angeles, Ca.—William C. Bester, Richard "Stuart" Bogle, Mrs. W. R. Higbie, Larry E. Lockridge, Joe E. McDonald, Mrs. Loren G. Rogers.
1507, El Monte, Ca.—James C. Franklin, Paul S. Hoornbeek, George Magas, Albert B. Nielsen.
1509, Miami, Fla.—John W. Young.
1527, Wheaton, Ill.—Gilbert W. Rieser.
1528, Thomson, Ga.—Theodore McNair.
1529, Kansas City, Kas.—Virgil Jean Newman.
1532, Anacortes, Wa.—Mrs. L. L. Oppegard.
1536, N.Y., N.Y.—Paul F. Hopkins.
1541, Vancouver, B.C., Can.—Alf G. Backman.
1548, Baltimore, Md.—Mrs. Joseph P. Nash.
1553, Los Angeles, Ca.—Antonio DeJesus, Rosina P. Puleo.
1559, Muscatine, Iowa—Walter B. Seay.
1570, Yuba City, Ca.—Stanley E. Shaw.
1571, San Diego, Ca.—Blaine J. Coyle.
1577, Buffalo, N.Y.—Howard White.
1585, Lawton, Ok.—Mrs. Fred H. Power.
1590, Washington, D.C.—Mrs. Beverly E. Crosby, Mrs. Joseph J. Grimm, Ira R. Leer.
1595, Conshohocken, Pa.—Thomas J. Hasson.
1596, St. Louis, Mo.—Michael F. Banner, Jr., Mrs. Russell E. Jones.
1597, Bremerton, Wa.—Maurice S. Landon.
1599, Redding, Ca.—George Banet.
1622, Hayward, Ca.—W. Vance Beavers, Travis E. Carter, Robert Grant, Mrs. Norman C. Ocker.
1631, Washington, D.C.—Joseph Benesh.
1644, Minneapolis, Mn.—Victor J. Hepokoski.
1648, Laguna Beach, Ca.—William A. Kramer, Jack L. McFarland.
1664, Bloomington, In.—William H. Lanam.
1665, Alexandria, Va.—Mrs. William J. Johnston, Alba E. Moore.
1669, Ft. Williams, Ont., Can.—Harry Christie, Mrs. Bruno Einats, Markku E. Korpela.
1683, Eldorado, Ark.—James K. Bass.
1699, Pasco, Wa.—James H. Ayers.
1707, Kelso-Longview, Wa.—Emil A. Schlecht.
1708, Auburn, Wa.—Anders Blickfeldt.
1728, Philadelphia, Pa.—Willard C. Rasmussen.
1732, Ambridge, Pa.—Mrs. J. F. Nenadovich.
1752, Pomona, Ca.—Jeptha L. Bidwell.
1765, Orlando, Fla.—Mrs. Warren V. Eastman.
1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Hiram C. Johnson.
1771, Eldorado, Ill.—Millie E. Richardson.
1779, Calgary, Alb., Can.—Frank J. Hilbert, Robert A. Monkman.
1780, Las Vegas, Nev.—Mrs. C. I. Walkington.
1795, Farmington, Mo.—Mrs. Benton C. Mabuce.
1797, Renton, Wa.—Mrs. Robert C. Davis.
1815, Santa Ana, Ca.—Nick M. Hilc, Mrs. Scott P. Raymer.

1822, Ft. Worth, Tx.—Mrs. Clarence Brumbalow, Dwight L. Gilliam, Robert H. Reaves, George T. Williams.
1823, Phila, Pa.—Mrs. Michael Chomin.
1837, Babylon, N.Y.—Peter Palmeri.
1839, Washington, Mo.—Mrs. Harry R. Bowman.
1845, Snoqualmie, Wa.—W. Harry Martin, Walter V. Thomas.
1849, Pasco, Wa.—Mrs. George D. Bruce.
1854, Wellsboro, Pa.—Mrs. Thaddeus J. Zdanowski.
1865, Minneapolis, Mn.—Irwin J. Bury, Manfred A. Dahl, Mark W. Nelson.
1897, Lafayette, La.—Mrs. Leed Guidry.
1913, San Fernando, Ca.—Norris P. Eastman, Carl E. Whetaire.
1915, Clinton, Mo.—James D. Hamblin.
1922, Chicago, Il.—Mrs. Fred Crous, Mrs. Earl Green.
1927, Delray Beach, Fla.—Mrs. Wilbur J. Bietry.
1929, Cleveland, Oh.—David B. Pierce.
1947, Hollywood, Fla.—Henry C. Petersen.
1965, Somers, Mt.—Guy McCarty.
1971, Temple, Tx.—Mrs. Martin P. Pyeatt.
1996, Libertyville, Il.—Mrs. Sigurd E. Nielsen.
2006, Los Gatos, Ca.—Frederick R. Graham.
2018, Ocean City, N.J.—Ludwig E. Burkard, William I. Truex.
2020, San Diego, Ca.—Steve Krywonis, Joseph Lombardo, Ernest F. Whelchel, Gilbert Zwick.
2027, Rapid City, S.D.—William F. Bedner.
2029, Lehighton, Pa.—Roy A. Green.
2032, Bastrop, La.—Sam Phelps.
2035, Kings Beach, Ca.—Carl R. Parker.
2046, Martinez, Ca.—Mrs. Clifton H. Allen, George T. McCoy, David Ward, William Winniford.
2047, Hartford City, In.—Lennie L. Crockett.
2073, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Arnold O. Marquardt.
2078, Vista, Ca.—John Ruiz.
2129, Marshfield, Wi.—Joseph Hasenohrl.
2143, Ukiah, Ca.—James R. Fetty.
2164, San Francisco, Ca.—Mrs. James T. Norvell, Joseph B. Schaff.
2172, Santa Ana, Ca.—Felix Giampa, Harold A. Heltzel, Stanton L. Loder.
2203, Anaheim, Ca.—Grady E. Dickerson, Ralph W. Waltman.
2209, Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Rudolph Raphael.
2212, Newark, N.J.—August Eberle.
2217, Lakeland, Fla.—George F. Hughes, John T. Lamb, Jr.
2219, Corpus Christi, Tx.—Luke V. Bailey.
2227, Montevallo, Ala.—Ted R. Cobb.
2232, Houston, Tx.—Mrs. Lonzo Marsh, Mrs. George A. McKinney, Tommy Glenn Newman.
2241, Brooklyn, N.Y.—Murray Buhler, Joseph Grabelsky, Mrs. David Menzer.
2249, Adams Co., Co.—Mrs. Daniel F. Rogers.
2250, Red Bank, N.J.—Neil M. Baxter, Sr., Ercole Donato Dipaola.
2265, Detroit, Mi.—Fred A. Fletcher, Lawrence J. Klein, Joseph Tulik.
2287, N.Y., N.Y.—Wesley Davis.
2288, Los Angeles, Ca.—Charles J. Bragg, Eddie Jefferson, William B. Martin, Jose A. Olguin, Alvin E. Stobaugh, Charles W. Tucker, William C. Tyra.

Continued on Page 38

IDEAL GIFTS FOR THE BROTHERHOOD MEMBER AT CHRISTMAS

CUFF LINKS, TIE TACK

Beautiful set with emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship. $8.00 Set

OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

Clutch back. Attractive small size. Rolled gold.

$3.00 each

EMBLEM RING

This handsome ring has been added to the line of the Brotherhood's official emblem jewelry. It may be purchased by individuals or by local unions for presentation to longtime members or for conspicuous service. Gift boxed. Specify exact size or enclose strip of paper long enough to go around finger.

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The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is displayed in full color on the jewelry shown here. Such bright and attractive articles are a good way for Dad to show membership in our Brotherhood. He'll wear them with pride on special occasions. . . . The materials used in the official jewelry and their workmanship are strictly first-class. There is a continuous demand for these items—especially as birthday gifts, as Christmas gifts, and as gifts for special union anniversaries.

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The official Brotherhood Daymatic Self-Winding Calendar Watch, made by Hamilton; yellow gold finish, waterproof, shockproof, quick-change calendar, expansion band, guaranteed in writing for one year.

$49.50 postpaid

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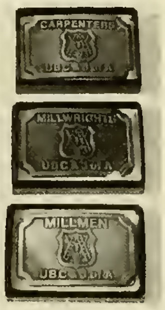
The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is now emblazoned on special Carpenters', Millwrights' and Millmen's belt buckles, and you can order such buckles now from the General Offices in Washington. Manufactured of sturdy metal, the buckle is 3⅛ inches wide by 2 inches deep and will accommodate all modern snap-on belts. The buckle comes in a gift box and makes a fine gift.



Send order and remittance to:

JOHN S. ROGERS, General Secretary
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

In Memoriam

Continued from Page 37

2298, Rolla, Mo.—Otis L. Cochran.
2313, Meridian, Ms.—Mrs. Victor Ezell.
2375, Los Angeles, Ca.—Allen Laughon.
2396, Seattle, Wa.—Mrs. Earl L. Anderson.
2413, Glenwood Springs, Co.—Roy L. Lister.
2431, Long Beach, Ca.—Edmunto M. Carabajal.
2433, Franklin, In.—George W. Hommel.
2436, New Orleans, La.—Ferdinand E. Vasterling, Jr.
2461, Cleveland, Tn.—Mrs. Fred Clapper.
2466, Pembroke, Ont., Can.—Victor A. A. Sell.
2470, Tullahoma, Tn.—Albert Lee Haynes.
2471, Pensacola, Fla.—Bobby Y. Corbin, Sr.
2477, Santa Maria, Ca.—Mrs. Ben J. McCord.
2486, Sudbury, Ont., Can.—Erkki Natti.
2498, Longview, Wa.—Mrs. Clarence J. Batson.
2519, Seattle, Wa.—Pete E. Paulson, George E. Sangl, Oscar W. Viken.
2544, Shawano, Wi.—Henry A. Rusch.
2554, Lebanon, Ore.—James L. Lynch, Charles A. Miller, Robert Whinery.
2573, Coos Bay, Or.—Fred W. Dupuy.
2580, Everett, Wa.—Fred A. Westland.
2628, Centralia, Wa.—Leroy Corey.
2633, Tacoma, Wa.—Casper B. Johnsen, Elmer E. Nelson.
2659, Everett, Wa.—Fred G. Collins.
2714, Dallas, Ore.—Lyman K. Ritter, Jasper C. Venter.
2736, New Westminster, B.C., Can.—Rufus Hall Fitzgerald.
2750, Sprinfield, Ore.—Albert N. Miner.
2761, McCleary, Wa.—Lewis Fawbush, Olin B. Hodges, Zack M. Whinery.
2765, Nassau County, N.Y.—Mrs. Marshall Kowall, Anthony W. Mayer.
2787, Springfield, Ore.—George H. Ketchum.
2791, Sweet Home, Ore.—Donald D. Farrier, Willie G. Miller.
2805, Klickitat, Wa.—Mrs. W. Louis Zongker.
2816, Emmett, Id.—Albert J. Schiffler.
2851, LaGrande, Or.—Walter H. McKay.
2881, Portland, Ore.—Halsten H. Lee, Carl M. Seybold.
2907, Weed, Ca.—Martin T. Sumrall.
2949, Roseburg, Ore.—Mrs. Kenneth R. Averett, Robert C. Becker, Henry R. Harders, Mrs. Doyle P. Sisco.
2964, Laurel, Ms.—Monroe Thigpen.
2982, Staunton, Va.—Alvie B. Rexrode.
3024, Atlanta, Ga.—James A. Garrett.
3038, Bonner, Mt.—Louis N. Henes, Sr.
3074, Chester, Ca.—Jake DeHahn, Warren R. Metcalfe, Keith A. Stratton.
3127, N.Y., N.Y.—Eva M. Joubert.
3128, N.Y., N.Y.—William Hornak.
3154, Monticello, In.—Mrs. Paul Bruner.
3161, Maywood, Ca.—John C. Hale, Vince C. Mortellaro, Felix Shaling, Harold C. Woods.
3184, Fresno, Ca.—Glenn L. Crum.
3219, Toronto, Ont., Can.—Roy G. Sweeney.
3243, Cut Bank, Mt.—Thomas E. Mason.

Alcoholism Treatment

Continued from Page 21

Cannizzaro was writing on behalf of the Council and on behalf of 97 carpenters rescued by the program.

His letter was dated Dec. 31, 1979.

The following April, the District Council demonstrated its confidence and support for EAP by making it a part of its collective bargaining agreement.

FOAM SEALANT

Polycel™ 100, the foam sealant that seals cracks and crevices in buildings to reduce air infiltration and save on energy costs, has joined the line of energy-saving products from the Construction Products Division of W. R. Grace & Co.

Polycel 100 is a single-component urethane foam packaged in pressurized cylinders and aerosol cans. It is dispensed much like shaving cream, and reacts with slight amounts of moisture in the air or on the surfaces it contacts. Within a few hours, it expands and cures to form a rigid closed cell foam.

It is this unique ability of Polycel 100 to expand and cure in place that makes it so effective at stopping air leakage.

Unlike ordinary caulks and sealants, Polycel 100 is a nonsolvent system. It never shrinks, dries, hardens or pulls away. After curing, it can be easily trimmed, sanded and finished with any type of paint or stain.

Information on Polycel 100 foam sealant can be obtained by writing W. R. Grace & Co., Construction Products Division, 62 Whittemore Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02140.

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THE WORKWHEEL

A new power tool called the WORKWHEEL™ has been developed by Black & Decker to take the tedium out of sanding, stripping, polishing and buffing flat and curved surfaces.

Specialized accessories convert the two-hand portable WORKWHEEL™ into a unit that strips furniture; removes paint, rust and scale; sharpens knives, axes and other tools; and polishes and buffs cars and boats.

WORKWHEEL™ is equipped with a detachable six-foot cord, operates at speeds of 2,700 or 3,400 rpm's, and may be locked in the "on" position for continuous operation at either speed.

Two versions are available. The 7470 WORKWHEEL™ Power Stripper and Sander package contains the basic tool plus a flap wheel with 80-grit unslashed sandpaper, 120-grit slashed sandpaper refill for the flap wheel and a mounting bracket for attaching the tool to a WORKMATE® or work bench. The second package is the 7471 WORKWHEEL™ Power Stripper and Sander Kit, which contains all of the 7470 components plus a Clean 'N' Strip Wheel, a polishing bonnet, a six inch wire brush, three assorted seven-inch adhesive-backed sanding discs, a seven-inch cushion pad, a set of slashed abrasive refills for the flapwheel sander, and an impact-resistant, molded plastic kit box.

The WORKWHEEL™ comes with Black & Decker's one-year, over-the-counter guarantee. The 7470 is priced at approximately $50.00; the 7471 sells for about $90.00.

IRON-ON PATTERNS

Woodworkers and hobbyists may be interested in the iron-on patterns now marketed by a Wisconsin firm, Warm Impressions Ltd. The company has patterns for chess boards, checkers and cribbage which can be ironed on with a household iron. All patterns come with instructions for assembly and finishing.

For more information write: Warm Impressions Ltd., Box 143, Elm Grove, WI 53122.

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PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

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IN CONCLUSION

YOUR COMMITMENT TO YOUR WALLET AND YOUR COMMITMENT TO YOUR UNION

The temptations of the open shop can only lead to lower wages, fly-by-night contracting, and a decline in craft skills

The open-shop movement in North America has grown to major proportions in recent years. The construction industry, in particular, has suffered, as reputable contractor after reputable contractor has fallen victim to the under-bidding, short-cutting open-shop steamroller.

Anti-union contractors and anti-union industrial employers have taken sinister advantage of the current economic inflation and made it harder and harder for the union contractor to sign contracts for new work. A carpenter or millwright or plant worker faced with rising prices and higher living costs . . . and laid off by a union contractor who could no longer stand the open-shop heat . . . often turns to makeshift jobs at lower rates and to moonlighting to feed his family and pay his bills.

If a union such as ours is called upon to organize the workers at an open job site, the anti-union contractor brings in his consultants with briefcases and gray flannel suits to place legal blocks in our way . . . and the steamroller moves on.

The United States and Canada must have a "union-free environment," the open shoppers tell their colleagues in the trade associations . . . And they add, "until that day comes, you should go double-breasted" . . . which in the double-talk of the construction industry means having both union work crews and non-union work crews . . . whichever a builder accepts. In short order, the contractor who goes "double-breasted" becomes like the tailor who turns on the blue light to display a blue suit and a green light to display a green suit, and the Building Tradesmen who work for such a contractor eventually lose money, lose job safety, lose security, and lose job opportunities.

Mark my words: The union Building Tradesman who offers his services double-breasted is doing himself and his coworkers a disservice in the long run.

As a professor from Michigan State University recently told delegates to the Michigan Building Trades Council Convention. "The open-shop movement could not have grown to the proportions that it has without the solid support of journeymen from the Building Trades."

Dr. Dan Kruger said that it appears to him that the first commitment of many journeymen today is to their wallets and not to their unions.

"They are willing to accept what their union negotiates on their behalf, but have no hesitation to work for the non-union contractor when it is the only work available. . . .

"Open shoppers recruit heavily from among unionized workers, and these workers have become an important source of skilled workers for the open-shop sector of the industry."

The professor said that part of the explanation for the success of double-breasted contracting lies in building technologies developed in the construction industry in the last quarter century. New materials and new techniques have permitted the substitution of unskilled labor for skilled labor in many specialized jobs.

"The open-shop contractor uses lower paid, narrowly trained workers and more prefab work as substitutes for the higher paid journeymen."

The double-breasted contractor is like a twoplatoon football coach, fielding a team for any occasion and being in a position to compete for the union work and the non-union work.

Dr. Kruger finds many skilled journeymen hiding their union cards in their shoes or their pockets and going to work for non-union contractors below the union scale.

He says it is obvious to him, as it is to me, that under such circumstances the unions and their members have got to get their act together. It doesn't make sense to denounce the open shop on the one hand and then be an important source of workers for the open shop on the other.

But how do we get our act together?

There are ways:

- Every member of our union must be made aware of the consequences he and his fellow members assume by working open shop.

- Every member must realize the opportunity for strengthening the union and improving wages and working conditions by talking union on and off a job site. It's illegal for an employer to fire an employee for talking union, or to place that employee on a blacklist, or make him sign a "yellow dog contract" stating that he won't join a union. Every man or woman who has signed an authorization card and becomes a member of our union must be supported at all costs.

- The laws on the books which maintain union standards, like the Davis-Bacon Act, must be protected.

- Every state and local "right to work" law must be repealed. There are 20 states with "right to work" laws, and these are the states where the open shop is causing the greatest havoc. These are the states with the lowest wages.

- Professor Kruger suggests that there should be greater cooperation between all segments of the industry . . . "a closer day-to-day industrial relations system."

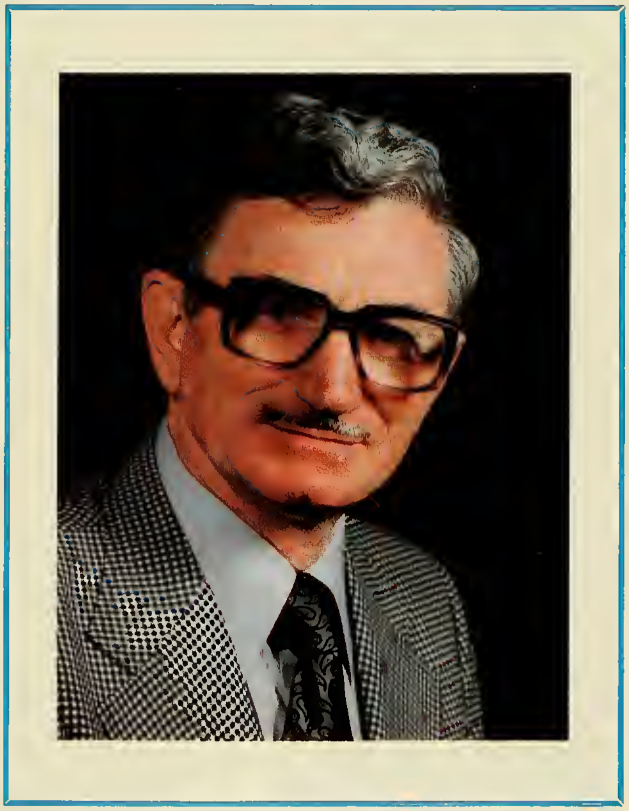
- Every union contractor must be nurtured and protected from his non-union competitors. Time and again, the union contractor is sticking his financial neck out to bid for a job with a union crew, and we must work with him as best we can to get the jobs which are available.

- There must be more effective pre-job conferences on major projects, so that all differences are worked out in advance and no secret agreements remain under the table. A shutdown job or a struck job just plays into the hands of the open shoppers.

- Finally, we must maintain our efforts to keep craft skills high. We must continue to turn out well-rounded, highly skilled journeymen. There must be no substitute for quality training.

In our century of organization and fellowship, the United Brotherhood has faced the open shop in many guises. Today, the open shoppers look like so many anti-union clones, multiplying in all directions.

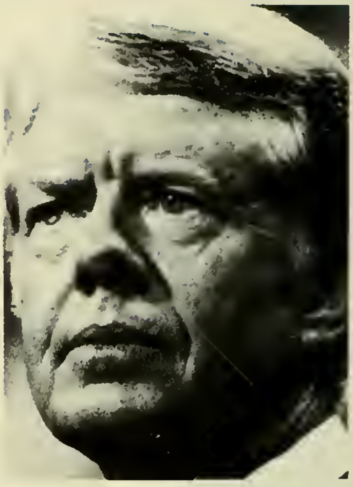
But if we all stick together and live up to our obligation of membership, we too, shall overcome.



William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

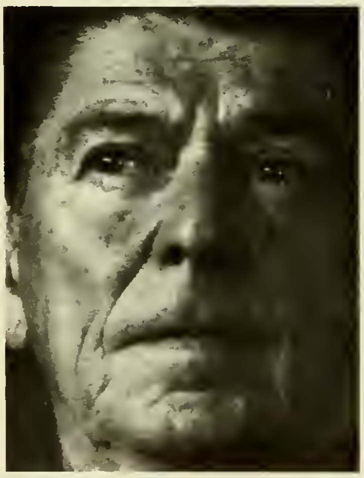
For Workers, A Clear Choice...CARTER



Problems plague the economy, and while many of them can not be attributed to President Carter, the fact is he could have done more to head them off and more to correct them. Recently, however, he has moved firmly in this direction by proposing the "revitalization" of America's industrial base, by which millions of jobs would be created.

It is one thing to acknowledge shortcomings in a President's policies. It is another matter—and a dangerous one—to turn to a candidate whose policies have a track record of absolute failure.

Such are the economic policies of Ronald Reagan. They can be summed up briefly, and accurately, in very few words: "Unshackle" business. Get government out of its way, Reagan says. Let business and industry, unhampered by the government, lead us to prosperity and full employment.



But the last time it was left to business and corporate leaders to mastermind the economy—"unshackled" by federal regulations—they brainstormed us into 20 percent unemployment and the nightmare of the longest, deepest, most tragic depression in our nation's history.

This is their record. It is not Jimmy Carter's. It is not the government's. It is theirs. Now, Ronald Reagan says "get government out of their way." Give them another chance. It's a chance we can't take.

There is a choice...Carter.

Vote CARTER For President

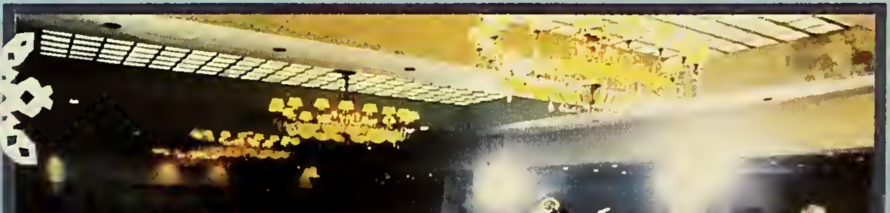
DECEMBER 1980

CARPENTER

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

Founded 1881

Report on the 14th International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest



Christmas comes early to three top apprentices and eight other winners in the 1980 competition at Cleveland, Ohio

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Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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CARPENTER

(ISSN 0008–6843)

VOLUME 100 No. 12 DECEMBER, 1980

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

John S. Rogers, Editor

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POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Published monthly at 3342 Bladensburg Road, Brentwood, Md. 20722 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and Additional Entries. Subscription price: United States and Canada $7.50 per year, single copies 75¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

Much of our December issue is devoted to a report on the 14th International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest at Cleveland, O., October 15 and 16. You will find on 11 successive pages of this issue pictures and brief biographical information on the contestants.

Our front cover shows the top winners of the 1980 contest, standing with their trophies. From the left, they are: Adam Dickmann of Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa., first place mill-cabinetmaker; Jerry Hodges of Local 1102, Detroit, Mich., first place millwright; and George Zeeman, Local 1598, Victoria, B.C., first place carpenter.

Another picture on our cover shows the large audience attending the awards banquet on Friday night, October 17, at the Cleveland Plaza Hotel and the movie cameraman photographing the speeches and ceremonies as an historical record for next year's observance of the Brotherhood's centennial.

A third picture shows General President William Konyha addressing the banquet. First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell are to his left at the head table.—*Photos by Affiliated Graphics*

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 50¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

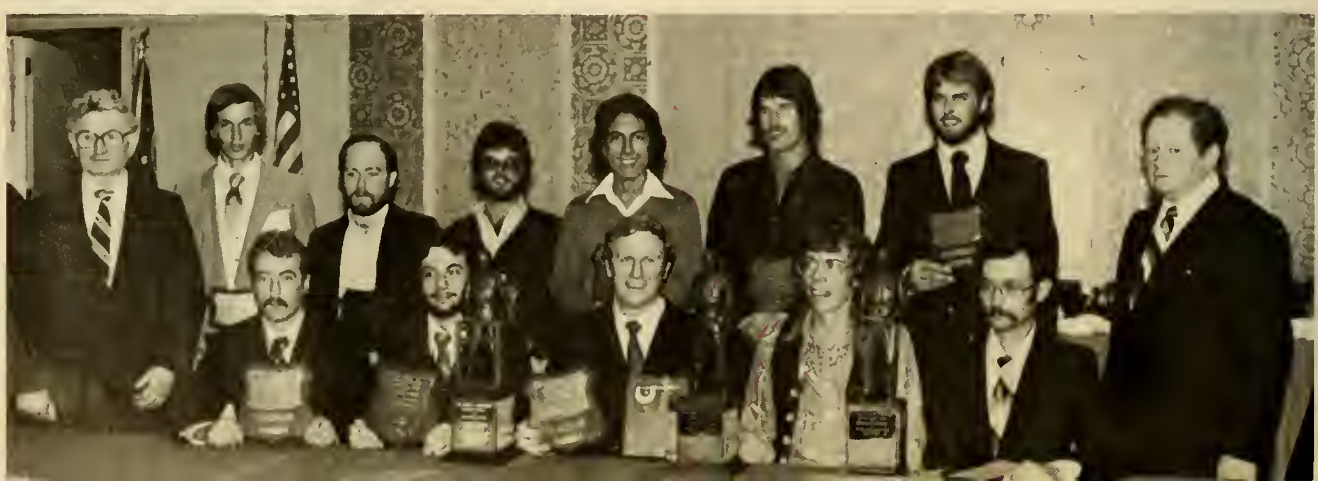
DECEMBER 1980
CARPENTER
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Founded 1881
Report on the 14th International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest

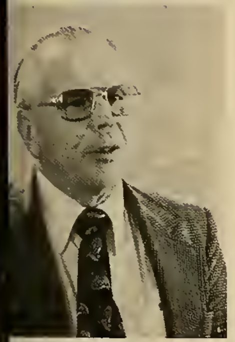
77 Finalists, 11 Winners in 14th Int'l Apprenticeship Contest

British Columbia Carpenter, Pennsylvania Cabinetmaker, Michigan Millwright Tops

ABOVE: *The Grand Ballroom of the Cleveland Plaza Hotel was filled with contestants, their wives, sponsors, instructors, and hundreds of well-wishers from Cleveland, O., and viçinity, as awards were presented to the 1980 winners. General President William Konyha, shown at the microphone, was a speaker.* **LOWER LEFT, ABOVE:** *William Pemberton, co-chairman of the National Joint Committee delivered the opening remarks. First General Vice President Patrick Campbell and Mrs. Campbell are to his left.* **LOWER RIGHT, ABOVE:** *The top carpentry winner hugs his wife, their baby, and the Olav Boen Trophy, as Coordinating Judges Hutchinson and Collins and Technical Director James Tinkcom congratulate him.*

BELOW: *The 11 winners with General Officers Konyha and Campbell. They include, from left, seated: Third Place Millwright Ted Blahunka, Gary, Ind.; First Place Mill-Cabinet Adam Dickmann, Philadelphia, Pa.; First Place Millwright Jerry Hodges, Detroit, Mich.; First Place Carpenter George Zeeman, Victoria, B.C.; and Second Place Millwright Michael Shoemaker, Pasco, Wash.; Standing, from left: Second Place Carpenter Raymond Krebs, West Bend, Wis.; Third Place Mill-Cabinet Daniel Soper, Chicago, Ill.; Fourth Place Carpenter Ken Hays, Paducah, Ky.; Second Place Mill-Cabinetmaker Dennis Serrano, Fresno, Calif.; Fifth Place Carpenter Larry Hanson, Salt Lake City, U.; and Third Place Carpenter Michael Thompson, Las Vegas, Nev.*





Contestants from British Columbia, Michigan, and Pennsylvania took top honors in the recent 14th Annual International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest, held this year, for the first time, in Cleveland, Ohio.

George Zeeman of Local 1598, Victoria, B.C., first place carpenter, was the eleventh winner in one category or another from his home province in the 14 years of competition.

Adam Dickmann of Local 359, Philadelphia, brought additional honors to the training programs of his home state, as he won first place in the mill-cabinet competition. He became the 17th Pennsylvanian out of a total of 147 winners over the past 14 years.

Jerry Hodges of Local 1102, Detroit, became the seventh Michigan millwright to win honors since the contest went international in 1967.

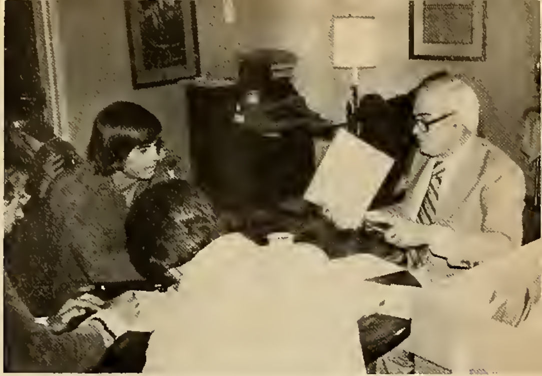
Altogether, there were 77 contestants in the 1980 competition. They came from 38 states and five Canadian provinces. They were judged the finest from more than 60,000 apprentices now in training in the international labor-management training program administered by the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee. All were completing their fourth and final year of apprenticeship.

"We are all very proud of the skill and dedication shown by these new entrants into our craft," declared General President William Konyha. "They have shown exceptional skill and have clearly illustrated the value to the individual and the community of membership in a strong, responsible union."

The contest is jointly sponsored by the Brotherhood and by the Associated General Contractors of America and the National Association of Home Builders. The 1981 competition is scheduled to be held in Denver, Colo.

PICTURES AT LEFT, FROM TOP: *Speakers at the Awards Banquet included 1. Master of Ceremonies Patrick J. Campbell, First General Vice President of the Brotherhood and Director of Apprenticeship and Training. 2. Thomas J. Welo, secretary of the Cleveland and Vicinity District Council. 3. Craig Dunlop, Carpenter Contractors Association of Cleveland. 4. Thomas E. Dailey, senior vice president, Associated General Contractors. 5. Merrill Butler, president of the National Association of Home Builders; and 6. General President William Konyha.*

PICTURES AT RIGHT, FROM TOP: *1. Charles Atkinson of Local 1489, Burlington, N.J., handled the registration of contestants and their wives in the contest office at the Bond Court Hotel. 2. The Contestants Breakfast was a sumptuous meal for the contestants and their wives, as participants got their first briefing on coming events. 3. A view of the lower floor of the Cleveland Convention Center as carpentry contestants work on their manipulative projects. 4. Millwrights and mill-cabinet contestants were briefed on their manipulative tests in a 7:30 a.m. session. 5. Coordinating Judges Ben Collins and Richard Hutchinson impress upon the contestants the importance of sticking to the rules.*



Washington Report

WORK HAZARDS CONFERENCE

The first national conference in Washington on reproductive hazards in the workplace focused on the need to end discriminatory employer policies, educate workers about reproductive hazards and solutions, and continue the fight for clean and healthy workplaces.

The conference, sponsored by the Coalition for the Reproductive Rights of Workers (CRROW), represents the first time ever that workers from different industries have come together to discuss the problems of reproductive hazards.

"Workers must fight back against reproductive health hazards in the workplace," said Odessa Komer, Co-Chair of CRROW and vice-president of the United Auto Workers, in opening the conference. "We can no longer tolerate this threat to our health and the health of our unborn children."

Nancy Stearns, CRROW's co-chair and lawyer with the Center for Constitutional Rights stressed, "Employers must no longer force workers to make the untenable choice between health and jobs."

TO CURB JAP AUTO IMPORTS

A 29-union coalition, which includes the United Brotherhood and has been put together by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., joined with the UAW in pressing the International Trade Commission to recommend a temporary curb on Japanese auto imports.

Union witnesses testified to the destruction of nearly one million jobs over the past two years--more than 240,000 on auto assembly lines and another 750,000 in auto-related industries.

TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

General President William Konyha sent the following telegram to President-Elect Ronald Reagan shortly after the November 4 election:

"On behalf of the 800,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, I want to offer congratulations on your sweeping victory of November 4.

"The American electorate has indicated by its overwhelming vote for you and for Vice-President-Elect George Bush that it is ready for a change in the national administration.

"Our organization--which has members in every state of the Union and throughout the provinces of Canada--stands ready to support your efforts to revive the national economy and advance America's position as a world leader.

"Next August, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America marks its 100th year of service to the nation's working population. Its century-old framework is built on a foundation begun at Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia in 1775, when the First Continental Congress assembled there to establish a free and independent nation. We pride ourselves in our devotion to free trade union principles.

"Our members over the years have supported candidates for public office on both sides of the political aisle, and they will continue to vote as their conscience dictates in the years ahead.

"We urge your Administration to weigh fully all viewpoints on major issues affecting organized labor, as the new Congress prepares for a crucial session in January. As a former trade union leader, you have the unique opportunity to bring experience, moderation, and fairness to bear on the problems affecting the nation's workers.

"If America is to be strong, there must be cooperation and understanding among business, labor, and government. We stand ready to play a constructive role in any forum which brings these three elements of our society together."

NEW JOBS NEEDED IN '80s

The Congressional Joint Economic Committee estimates that the American economy will have to provide up to 15 million new jobs in the 1980s to keep pace with a growing work force. More women and fewer young people will be seeking work.

Brotherhood Signs Agreement with Ceilings & Interior Systems Contractors Association

The CISCA-UBC Agreement was signed in the office of General President William Konyha. Signing the document in the picture is CISCA President Henry Wettlaufer. President Konyha signed for the Brotherhood. Other participants, standing from left, included: CISCA Central Regional Vice President Stephen Field, CISCA Executive Vice President Carl Wangman, General Secretary John S. Rogers, and Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen.

On Wednesday, November 5, the United Brotherhood and the Ceilings and Interior Systems Contractors Association signed a mutual working agreement which promises to improve the competitive position of union members and union contractors in today's difficult market place.

Three General Officers of the Brotherhood met with three top officials of CISCA in the office of General President William Konyha for the signing ceremony—an action which climaxes an informal working relationship between the labor and management organizations which goes back one and a half decades.

Participating in the signing ceremony for the Brotherhood were General President William Konyha, Second General Vice President Sigurd Lucassen, and General Secretary John Rogers. Signing for CISCA were President Henry Wettlaufer, Chairman of the labor relations committee and Central Regional Vice President Stephen Field, and Executive Vice President Carl Wangman.

Formerly known as the National Accoustical Contractors Association, CISCA has worked with the Brotherhood on mutual industry problems since 1964, when it played an important role in the national hearings over ceiling-systems work.

The contractor members of CISCA install a large share of the environmental ceiling systems put in place today in the United States and Canada.

In the past, the Brotherhood has assisted CISCA in the preparation of a ceiling systems handbook, which now serves as a primary source book for the industry. General Secretary John Rogers has attended the organization's annual meetings for many years, conferring with CISCA on an informal basis.

"The new agreement is a catalyst for a formal relationship between our two organizations," General President William Konyha has commented. "We expect to cooperate fully in the serious problems facing the ceilings and interior systems industry."

The new agreement offers final solutions to complex industry problems. It is expected to assure a continued supply of trained journeymen and apprentices to the industry and to improve the competitive position of the union contractor in today's difficult market.

"This agreement provides for a reasonable amount of mobility for workers and contractors alike, consistent with Brotherhood policies," stated General President Konyha in announcing the agreement. "It has a provision for the orderly settlement of disputes which may arise at the local level.

"A unique provision contained in the agreement will assure a competitive position for signatory contractors in occupied buildings, which has long been a problem in urban areas.

"We feel that this pact will go a long way toward improving the entire economic situation which now exists among our ceiling and interior systems craftsmen."

AFL-CIO Honors Sidell

General President Emeritus William Sidell was recently presented a special plaque by the AFL-CIO in recognition of his service on the Federation's Executive Council and as chairman of its housing committee. The plaque was presented at a meeting of the Brotherhood's General Executive Board in Cleveland, O., in October by one of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's newest members, General President William Konyha.

More than 400 delegates gathered for the opening session. A movie cameraman, standing on a platform at center, records the event.

Training Conference Assesses '80

Centralized Facilities, Recordkeeping, Funding Sources on the Agenda

A well-attended conference of more than 400 Brotherhood apprenticeship and training leaders from all over North America assembled at Cleveland, O., during the week of the annual apprenticeship contest to assess their work during 1980 and to plan for the months ahead.

Included in the assembly were 152 Job Corps instructors and coordinators from the Brotherhood's expanded list of Job Corps Centers.

Prime topics on the conference agenda included recordkeeping procedures and their standardization, the centralization of training facilities, and sources of funding for training programs — all basically economic issues concerned with cutting costs and tightening procedures.

Delegates reported continued success with the PETS audio-visual training method. It was pointed out by some speakers that the combining of training facilities in adjacent geographic areas has enabled some joint apprenticeship and training committees to expand PETS and maintain a high level of training activity and progress.

In addition to the two days of general sessions, there were three additional days when special sessions were held for millwrights, floorcoverers, piledrivers, dockbuilders, and divers.

First General Vice President Pat Campbell set the tempo of the conference in his opening remarks. He expressed optimism with the progress of "practical training" now being provided to apprentices through PETS and on-the-job training, and he warned that joint labor-management programs must maintain their high level of activity and their high standards.

"Training has become big business," he warned. "Our competition — the non-union sector — is spending vast amounts of money to develop training." He indicated that the union sector must, therefore, meet the test of this competition.

Registration of delegates to the conference was handled by H. E. Morris, Ed Thele, Al Preheim, and leaders of the Cleveland District Council.

Job Corps Coordinators Charles Miller, Dominic LaVacca, Henry Boone, Spurgeon Stiles, Mink Haugan, and Richard Lewis registered the Job Corps leaders.

CANDID VIEWS OF THE BUSY CONFERENCE

FIRST ROW, FROM LEFT: *First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell, the Brotherhood's director of apprenticeship and training, keynoted the conference. In the second picture, the discussion centered on centralized training facilities.*

SECOND ROW: *1. General President Emeritus William Sidell paid a visit to the convention at the close of the second day's session. 2. Sam Heil of California at the microphone. 3. A panel discussion with C. C. Blankenhorn of California, B. J. Smith of Louisiana, and Maurice Turillo of New York. 4. Hans Wachsmuth of the National Joint Committee.*

THIRD ROW: *1. Jack Horner, president, Cleveland Carpentry Contractors, at the opening session. 2. David Hedlund, Local 1489, Burlington, N.J. 3. A panel including Jack Giesen of Oklahoma, C. C. Blankenhorn of California, Mike Young of Minnesota, and Franklin Gray of Tennessee. Technical Director James Tinkcom at the microphone.*

FOURTH ROW: *1. Willard Bines of McKinney Job Corps Center makes a point at a floor microphone. Seated, foreground, are Rodney Neils, instructor, Columbia Basin Job Corps Center; and Greg Monahan, instructor, Gateway Job Corps Center. 2. John Brubaker of Milwaukee at a floor mike. 3. Tom Welo of Cleveland welcomes delegates to the conference.*

CHAMPIONS, ALL

A special section honoring the 78 carpentry, mill-cabinet, and millwright contestants at the 1980 competition in Cleveland, Ohio, in October

Carpentry Contestants

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY STATES AND PROVINCES

1st Place

BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEORGE ZEEMAN, 28, of Local 1598, Victoria, won first place in carpentry this year in Cleveland. He is completing his training in Victoria and works for Campbell Construction Ltd. In his spare time he plays in a casual rock band. For the future he is planning large renovations for his home, where he lives with his wife Cathy and their three children. His three-month-old daughter Sadie accompanied him to the contest.

2nd Place

WISCONSIN

RAYMOND KREBS, 25, is a member of Local 2283 in West Bend, along with his father Raymond and his brother Jeff. He went from Slinger High School to Waukesha County Technical Institute where he is obtaining his apprenticeship training. A hunter, bowler, and furniture renovator in his spare time, he has worked for Ray Krebs Builders, Inc. and Kleywig Construction. He lives in Hartford with his wife Joan, and they are expecting their first baby.

3rd Place

NEVADA

MICHAEL THOMPSON, 22, builds furniture in what little spare time he has and would someday like to build his own home. He has been training with Local 1780's Joint Apprenticeship Training Center and has gained work experience with Southwest Construction, M.S. Concrete, Caesars Palace, L.S. Construction, and Rawhide Construction, where he is currently employed. Married to Jennifer, with a baby on the way, he would someday like to be a general contractor and build custom homes.

4th Place

KENTUCKY

KEN HAYS, 25, is a member of Local 559 in Paducah. He went from Lone Oak High School to Tillman Vocational, where he is completing his apprenticeship instruction. Employed with Harper and Arterburn, he has hopes of becoming a superintendent or possibly opening his own cabinet shop. He is presently building a home for himself and his wife Peggy, and his hobbies include duck hunting and fishing.

5th Place

UTAH

LARRY HANSON, 23, has already built his own home in West Jordan for his wife Gaylene, his 15-month-old baby, Phillip, and himself. He is a member of Local 184, along with his brother Paul, and, while completing his training from Utah Trade Tech., he is working for Cannon Construction Co.

ALABAMA

FRED COMER, JR., 30, is a member of Local 103 in Birmingham, along with his father-in-law Fred Niemeyer. He attended the University of Alabama in Birmingham and went on to train in the carpentry field under the Birmingham Joint Apprenticeship Program. He is currently working for Brasfield and Gorrie and hopes someday to be a superintendent in construction. He and his wife Cindy live in Wylam.

ARIZONA

EDGAR TUTTLE, 30, spends much of his spare time renovating an older home that he recently bought. He is using solar and "alternative" energy sources wherever possible. While completing his training in Tucson, he is employed by George Codd Construction. A member of Local 857, he is single and lives in Tucson.

ARKANSAS

LARRY CALDWELL, 29, is employed by Freeman Sears and Sons, Inc. in Hot Springs. He and his uncle Roy Caldwell are both members of Local 891. He is married and has two sons, Jamie and Larry. He and his wife Joyce enjoy collecting antiques, and they both hope to build their own house someday.

CALIFORNIA

ROBERT RYCERSKI, 26, is a member of Local 2164 in San Francisco. He attended the University of California at Berkeley for two years and in the future plans to obtain his engineering degree. He currently works for Rudolph and Sletten, Inc., and he and his wife Debbie own a home in Pacifica.

COLORADO

PETER SCHMITT, 26, has received his training from the Colorado Joint Apprenticeship Program. He is gaining experience with various employers including Centric Corp., Peter Kiewit and Sons, Newstrun-Davis Construction Co., and Petry-Vappi Construction Co. A motorcycle rider, he is single and lives in Denver.

CONNECTICUT

JEFFREY KIMBALL, 20, is a member of Local 210 in Stamford. He has received on-the-job training at Henry Abbott Tech. in Danbury, and he has worked for Waters Construction Co. and Corbetta Construction Co. He is single and enjoys painting and doing bodywork on automobiles in his spare time.

DELAWARE

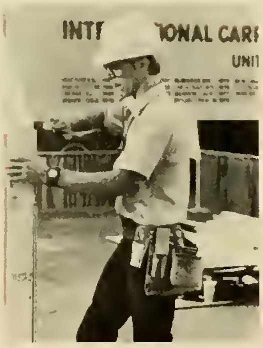
G. CURTIS GARBER, 30, has a father, George, and two brothers, Roger and Kevin, in the trade. They are all members of Local 626 in New Castle. Garber and his wife Marcelle have three children, Regina, Jeffrey, and Kevin. A bowler and a softball player for fun, Garber plans to remain active in Local 626.

GEORGIA

PETER HAWKES, 32, is completing his training in Augusta as a member of Local 283. He and his wife Debra live in Martinez and have four children, Shannon, Dawn, Peter, and Troy. Before entering the trades, he attended Parkland College in Illinois and Augusta College in Georgia. Hawkes has ambitions to build his own house next summer, and he eventually hopes to go into residential house building for himself.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST COMMITTEE *in session during the 1980 training conference in Cleveland, O. From left, the participants included: Arthur Ledford of the Associated General Contractors; Joseph Pinto, Brotherhood; James E. Tinkcom of the Brotherhood, chairman; Richard Hutchinson of AGC, secretary; Bruce Campbell, Canadian management; Raymond Fair, Brotherhood; and Ben Collins of the Brotherhood, a coordinating contest judge with Hutchinson. Not present at the time was Hans Wachsmuth of AGC. Malcolm Broxham of the Brotherhood was unable to attend the Cleveland sessions.*

ILLINOIS



MARK GREENLEAF, 26, of Local 166, is married and lives in Rock Island with his wife Sally. He attended the University of Illinois and Bradley University in Peoria before training in Rock Island. Currently working with Greenleaf Construction Co., he has future hopes of managing and supervising his own construction company. His interests include reworking sports cars, collecting old tools, and remodeling old homes.

INDIANA

EVAN MARTIN, 22, is a member of Local 565 in Elkhart, following in the footsteps of his father, Rufus, a member of Local 413 in South Bend. After attending Northwood High School, he entered apprenticeship training at Ivy Tech. in South Bend. Martin is single, lives in Wakarusa, and enjoys playing softball and riding motorcycles. He hopes to continue as a superintendent for Casteel Construction, his current employer.

IOWA

GARY SCHMITT, 30, a member of Local 4 in Davenport, is completing his training in Rock Island, Ill. Married to Laurel, he has two stepchildren, Melissa and Michelle. Currently employed by Mechanical, Inc., he hopes to become a superintendent. His hobbies include camping and fishing.

KANSAS

MICHAEL CAMPBELL, 27, an employee at Dondlinger and Sons Construction Co., has obtained his training in Wichita. A member of Local 201, he attended Kansas State University and Wichita State University before moving into the craft field. In the future, he hopes to rebuild his own home and to "move up the ladder" in the trade. He and his wife Marsha live in Mulvane, and their first baby is "on the way."

LOUISIANA

JERRY JOYNER, 26, was sponsored at the contest by Local 764 in Shreveport. He is completing his training from the Shreveport Joint Apprenticeship Program and is presently employed by McInnis Brothers Construction Co. His father Jessie is also a member of Local 764. He and his wife Shelia live in Castor. He hopes to build his own home, with the help of his brothers, using his own timber and his father's small sawmill.

MARYLAND

JAMES LEONARD, 35, is married to Virginia, has two children, and lives in Bel Air. He is a member of Local 1354. Having received his training in Baltimore, he is currently employed with V. H. Williams Inc. Construction Management, and eventually hopes to advance to superintendent status. In his spare time, he trail-rides motorcycles and customizes vans.

MASSACHUSETTS

ANTHONY KURALOWICZ, 27, a member of Local 540 in Holyoke, was sponsored at the contest by the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters. He attended Springfield Technical Community College before moving into apprenticeship training at Smith Vocational. He is single, lives in Chicopee, and is employed by Ar. Green and Son, Inc. He does remodeling work for friends and has plans to build his own home.

MICHIGAN

JOHN DEGOOD, 24, lives in Flint with his wife Judith and two children. He and father-in-law Ed Milan, uncles Dennis and Carl Castles, and cousin Steven Downey are all members of Local 1373. An employee with Castles Brothers, Inc., DeGood attended the University of Michigan before receiving training in Flint. He plans to go back to college, to finish a degree in business administration, and to become a superintendent in a company.

MINNESOTA

MICHAEL BLOOD, 23, a member of Local 1644, was sponsored by the Michigan State Apprenticeship Committee. He took courses at Montana State University and the University of Minnesota before receiving apprenticeship training and working for Marvin H. Anderson Construction Co. Currently a foreman, he plans to stay in home construction and take on a management position. After gaining some experience, he hopes to start his own remodeling and new home construction company. A resident of Minneapolis, Blood is single and will soon begin construction on his first home.

MISSISSIPPI

BILLY REEVES, 26, is a member of Local 1471, which sponsored him at the contest. His uncle Vernon King is also a member of Local 1471. An employee for Henry C. Beck, Reeves is married to Jackie, has two children, lives in Coila, and hopes to someday run his own mill-cabinet shop.

MISSOURI

ROBERT KRAUSE, SR., 24, attended the University of Missouri for one year before receiving apprenticeship instruction from the St. Louis Construction Training School. A member of Local 5, he was sponsored at the contest by the Missouri State Council of Carpenters. Both his father Robert and brother Joseph are members of Local 5. An employee with Jos. McBride and Son, Construction Co., Krause is married to Katherine and has two children.

MONTANA

ROBIN CARNES, 26, is a member of Local 1172 and received his training in Billings. He and his wife Carol have two children, Jessica and Robert. His employer is Granit Construction Co. His brother Harry is also a member of the Brotherhood.

NEW JERSEY

GARRY TONNESEN, 28, is self-employed and is completing training with Morris County Vo-Teck. He is a member of Local 620 and plans to stay in his own business. He is single, lives in East Hanover, and likes to ride dirt motorcycles, collect old tools, and skeet shoot.

NEW YORK

GARY ERWIN, 25, a member of Local 1222, Medford, was sponsored at the contest by the Suffolk County Carpenters Council, where he has been receiving his apprenticeship training. He has had work experience with I and A Concrete, Dravo, and Interstate, and hopes to eventually become a foreman or superintendent. He and his wife Wendy live in East Quoque.

OHIO

WILLIAM TOBIAS, 28, sings in a local church choir and teaches Sunday School besides working in construction. He entered the trade, receiving his training from Local 437, after attending Cedarville College in Ohio and Piedmont Bible College and Missionary Aviation Institute in North Carolina. He lives in Lucasville with his wife Deborah and their three children, and his hopes are to be a missionary with both aviation and carpentry skills.

OKLAHOMA

DARREL LEE HICKS, 27, went from Tulsa Hale High School to Tulsa Jr. College to Central Missouri State University before joining Local 943 and receiving apprenticeship instruction from coordinator Jack Giesen. His brother-in-law Mark is also a member of Local 943. For three years, he was chosen as outstanding apprentice and for two years as the state winner. He is married and lives in Tulsa with his wife Phyllis.

OREGON

JAMES OSBORNE, 22, a member of Local 1001, is completing his training with Southwestern Oregon Community College. Currently working for Peavey and Lobato Enterprises, he hopes one day to become a union contractor. He and his wife Robin live in North Bend. Among his hobbies is coin collecting.

PENNSYLVANIA

MARK COYNE, 23, sponsored at the contest by the Pennsylvania JATC, is a member of Local 1462 and has been training in Philadelphia. His father John and his brother Ken are also members of Local 1462. An employee with Meehan-Weinmann, Coyne foresees "being a good carpenter" and building his own home soon in Washington Crossings, where he lives singly.

RHODE ISLAND

ROBERT JEAN, 22, is the second member of his family to belong to Local 801 in Woonsocket after his father Laval. He is completing his training in Providence and is currently employed by Sterling Engineering and Construction. Married to Mary Jane and the father of two, he plans to stay in the trade and work toward superintendent status.

TENNESSEE

STEVE WATKINS, 23, is a member of Local 345 in Memphis and an employee with Clark and Clark Construction Co. After attending Brighton High School, he moved into carpentry and is now completing his instruction with the Memphis Apprentice Training Program. A bachelor, he enjoys working with tools and playing basketball and even has a private pilot's license.

TEXAS

BRADLEY HENRY, 24, lives in Houston with his wife Jean. He is a member of Local 1226, and, after attending Owens Technical College and the University of Toledo, he received his apprenticeship training in Houston. An employee with Evans Construction and Limbeck Construction, he plans to stay in the trade and move up to superintendent status.

WASHINGTON

JOSEPH E. VARGA, 28, father of four and husband to Jewell Ann, is a man of many interests. A member of Local 98, where he has obtained his training, he has received many bowling and golf awards and has played the guitar for 18 years. Besides being a deer and bear hunter, he is employed by Goebel Construction and plans to move to foreman and superintendent positions.

WYOMING

DARYL FRANK, 30, obtained his apprenticeship instruction in Cheyenne after attending Cheyenne East High School. A member of Local 469, he works for Reiman Construction Co. He is single, enjoys boating and building home projects, and lives in Cheyenne.

ALBERTA

TED KINJERSKI, 31, is married to Cheryl Elaine and has two children. A member of Local 1325 in Edmonton, he attended Bon Accord High School and Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, where he has received his apprenticeship training. Employed by Bennett and White Western Limited, he plans to stay in the trade and advance to foreman and superintendent positions.

Contest Photographs

Throughout this section of *The Carpenter* are pictures of the International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest in New Orleans, La. Many sponsors, visitors, and participants have asked how they may obtain prints of these pictures which were taken by the official photographer.

We have arranged with our photographer to supply 8" x 10" glossy prints at a nominal cost to all who request them.

Simply list the pictures you wish to order. (Please describe fully, including page number and, where it is indicated, the names and identifications.) Each print costs $5.00, which covers handling and mailing. State the quantity of each photo desired and send your order with your name and address plus cash, check or money order (payable to The Carpenter) to: Carpenter Contest Photos, Carpenter Magazine, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Following the Awards Banquet, pictures were taken of several state and provincial groups with the winners. Prints of these photographs may also be ordered as described above.

Some of these groups and their code numbers for ordering prints are shown on the opposite page:

MANITOBA

PETER DYCK, 26, a resident of Winnipeg and member of Local 343, works with a boys' club when he is not doing carpentry work for A. Simoes Construction, Hansen Construction, or Bird Construction. He has received his training from Red River Community College and has hopes of building a house next year for himself and his wife Eleonore.

A carpentry contestant takes his test measurements on a transit.

STATE GROUP PICTURES

INDIANA group—646-2-15
PHILADELPHIA group—646-2-14
DETROIT group—646-2-17
LAS VEGAS group—646-2-20
WISCONSIN group—646-2-23
WASHINGTON STATE group—646-2-24
BRITISH COLUMBIA group—646-2-27
UTAH group—646-2-29
KENTUCKY group—646-2-31

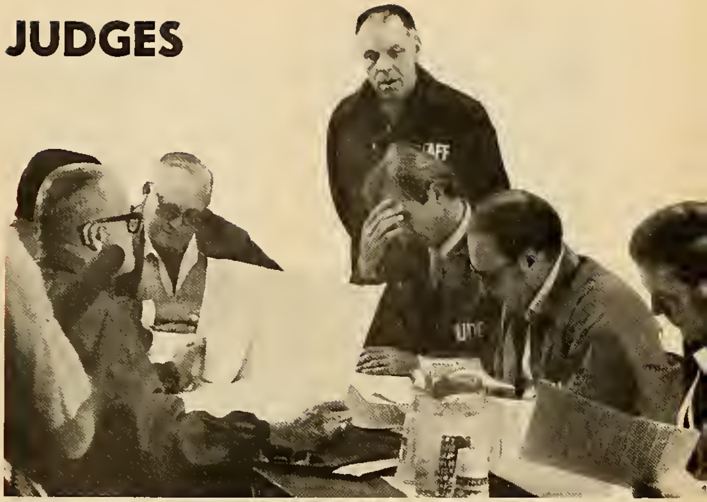
ONTARIO

JOHN FENTON, 40, is a man of good spirits. A member of the American Wine Society and a charter member of the Winemakers of Ontario, he enjoys winemaking and winetasting. He is also a member of Local 494 and an employee with Hoffy and Son Construction, and he has received his training from St. Clair College in Windsor. His brother Bob is a member of Local 494, as well. Fenton is married to Theresa, and they and their four girls live in Windsor.

SASKATCHEWAN

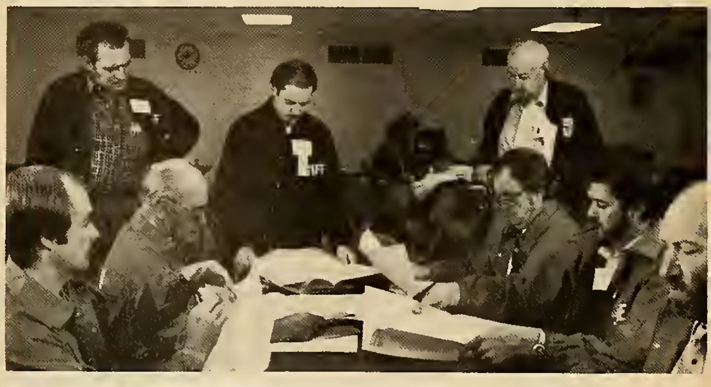
DON GODDARD, 30, built a 1900 square foot house three years ago. A member of Local 1867 in Regina, he has worked for P.C.L. Construction, Graham Construction, and Northern Construction. He was also a student at the University of Saskatchewan. Goddard plays the guitar in a local band and enjoys woodcarving. He and his wife Marlene live with their three children in Grand Coulee.

JUDGES



MILLWRIGHT JUDGES—*A motion picture sound man moves his microphone in close as General Representative Jim Hurt briefs the millwright judges, who include, from left, clockwise: Glen Maurer, management; John Irvine, Brotherhood; Arthur D. Timmons, E. H. Hinds, Co.; Jim R. Green, UBC; and Emmett Nelson, management.*

MILL-CABINET JUDGES—*Doyle Brannon of the Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department, second from left, briefs Mill-Cabinet Judges James Flores, UBC; Frank Carlucci, Colonial Millwork, Inc.; Louis Hibbs, Central Fixture Manufactor Co.; and Donald Reynolds, UBC.*



CARPENTRY JUDGES—*John Cassinghino of the Apprenticeship and Training Department, standing center, briefs Carpentry Judges (from left, seated) Raymond Vogel, Jr., UBC; Galen L. Fritchie, management; J. F. Cross, UBC; and, at right end, William Golly, Poole Construction, Ltd. (Jack Tarbert of Hamilton, Ont., UBC, later substituted for Garry Shirtliff, second from right.) Standing at left is Ted Kramer of the Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department, and at right, Ben Collins, coordinating judge.*

Mill-Cabinet Contestants

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY STATES AND PROVINCES

1st Place

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAM DICKMAN, 21, a soccer player and skier, is also a top notch mill-cabinet maker, winning first place in this year's competition. A member of Local 359, Dickman was sponsored at the contest by the Philadelphia District Council and has been training at the Carpenters Apprenticeship School in Philadelphia. He is not the only member of his family in the trade. His father Adam and brother Tony are also members of the Brotherhood. Dickman works for Parisi, Inc., is single, and lives in Pennsburg.

2nd Place

CALIFORNIA

DENNIS SERRANO, 23, enjoys backpacking in the high Sierra back country, fishing, and working on the lathe. Having attended Fresno City College, he moved into the trade and is completing his appenticeship through the Central California Joint Apprenticeship Program. He is employed by Central Valley Showcase and Fixture Co. and is a member of Local 1496 in Fresno. He is married to Lisa and they have one son.

3rd Place

ILLINOIS

DAN SOPER, 27, an employee at Poster Products, Inc., hopes to someday open his own cabinet shop. A bachelor of Arlington Heights, he has obtained his training from the Washburne Trade School and is a member of Local 1784 in Chicago. He enjoys all forms of woodworking.

COLORADO

BERNDT HENNIG, 22, has hopes of raising a family with his wife Cheryl. Besides being a member of Local 1583 and completing his apprenticeship training with Hughes and Co. in Denver, he works for James Gillison. He spends much of his time restoring a '69 Dodge Charger and building furniture for his home in Longmont.

CONNECTICUT

RONALD WAGNER, 22, is a photographer and backpacker in his spare time. A member of Local 210 in Stamford, he currently works for Hartford Builders and Finish Co. He lives in Enfield, is single, and plans someday to live in northern New England building antique furniture.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

RALPH A. DOWN, 31, attended Santa Monica College before completing his apprenticeship training in Washington, D.C. A member of Local 1694, he works for W. A. Smoot in Alexandria, Va. He is married to Cynthia, and they have one child. His hobbies include playing the piano and listening to music.

HAWAII

OSCAR MARCOS, 30, wants to "be a good cabinet maker." Married to Bernarda and the father of two, he lives in Honolulu and is a member of Local 745. He obtained his training from Honolulu Community College and is presently employed with Waimann Sash and Door Ltd.

INDIANA

ROBERT ZABEK, 23, is currently attending Purdue Calumet, while completing his training through Northwest Indiana Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Program. A member of Local 599 in Hammond, he presently works for Catalytic Construction Co. His future goals include getting a college degree and building a home for himself and his wife Sandy.

MARYLAND

GEORGE BILENKI, 28, father of two and husband to Patricia, holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Management from the University of Baltimore. A member of Local 974, he works for Knipp and Co. He enjoys collecting and working with vintage tools and only collects those that he knows he will use. He eventually hopes to have his own shop and to specialize in making custom furniture.

MASSACHUSETTS

SCOTT HATCH, 22, is a bachelor from Peabody. A member of Local 82 in Haverhill, he has obtained his training from Peabody Store Fixtures, where he is presently employed, and Manchester School Dept. His future plans include teaching in a vocational school, and he enjoys rebuilding cars and building street rods.

NEW JERSEY

ROBIN WITKOWSKI, 25, was sponsored at the contest by the New Jersey District Council of Carpenters. A resident of Englishtown, he is a member of Local 1006 in New Brunswick where he is completing his training. His special interests include fishing and backpacking in the US and Canada, and he is presently building his own home.

NEW YORK

TOM VITA, 23, lives singly in New Hyde Park. He is a member of Local 2765 and has received his training in Nassau County. Having worked for Super Millwork, Bay Woodcraft, and Alladin Woodwork, he enjoys fishing and hunting on the side.

OHIO

FRED ROTE, JR., 30, a member of Local 1365, has a father, Fred, Sr., also in the trade, with Local 1750. He is finishing up his training with Max Hayes Vocational School and is working with Baker Store Equipment. Married to Loreen and the father of two, he would like to become a designer builder of limited edition cabinetry.

OKLAHOMA

HAROLD GEORGE, 26, enjoys hunting, "getting back with nature, and trying to keep my '57 Chevy truck running." With hopes of becoming a general contractor, he works for Dyer Construction Co. and is a member of Local 943. He went for two years to vocational and technical school in carpentry and attended Eastern Oklahoma State College for one year. He and his wife Brenda have one child and they are expecting a second one any day now.

RHODE ISLAND

GLEN ABALLO, 23, someday hopes to build his own "dream house." His skills in the trade enable him to build grandfather clocks as a hobby. He obtained his training through Local 94 and is now employed by L. Vaughn Co. He and his wife Sandra have one daughter. He hopes to enter the field of business management in the woodworking industry.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DAVID STREB, 33, a member of Local 1928 in Vancouver and an apprentice at Pacific Vocational Institute, is currently employed with Artek Contracting. He is married to Patty and has a three-year-old child. He is currently working on renovating his home and hopes to move into design and planning.

Two veteran leaders of the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training program received special recognition at the 1980 Contest Awards Banquet. In the picture at left, General President Konyha and First General Vice President Patrick Campbell present a Golden Hammer Award to Joseph Pinto of California, second from left, for his long service with the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee. Standing behind Pinto, Ray Fair of Detroit, Mich., was recognized for his 10 years of service with the International Contest Committee between 1970 and 1980.

Millwright Contestants

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY STATES AND PROVINCES

1st Place

MICHIGAN

JERRY HODGES, 33, took top honors in the millwright competition. He is a member of Local 1102 in Detroit, where he is completing his training, and he has worked with Fischback-Natkin and American International. Before entering the trade, he attended General Motors Institute of Technology in Flint. He then spent eight years in the Navy as an aircraft electronics technician, and now his hobby is electronics. The father of two, he is married to Martha, and they live in Royal Oak.

2nd Place

WASHINGTON

MICHAEL "DALE" SHOEMAKER, was sponsored at the contest by the Eastern Washington Joint Apprenticeship Council. He is a member of Local 1699, following in the footsteps of his late father, a member of Local 1849. He attended the University of Washington for one year and Columbia Basin College for three years before entering the trade. He lives in Kennewick with his wife Rose and two children. His interests include flying, bowling, fishing, and hunting.

3rd Place

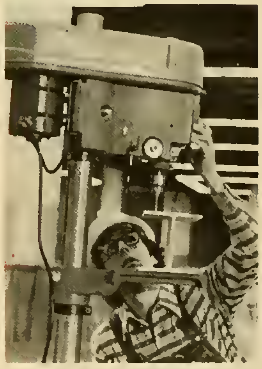
INDIANA

THEODORE BLAHUNKA, 25, just remodeled an older house in Crown Point for himself, his wife Debra, and their three-year-old daughter Arlyn. A member of Local 1043 in Gary, he has obtained his training from the Northwest Indiana Joint Apprenticeship Program. Currently employed by Atlantic Plant Maintenance Construction Co., he hopes to attain supervisor status in construction.

ALABAMA

KENNETH WEBB, 29, a member of Local 1192, has received his apprenticeship training in Birmingham. His brother Steve, his half-brother Phil, and his stepfather Wilton Screw, are all members of Local 1136. Webb currently works for Thompston and Beechwood but has hopes to work for himself someday. He is married to Connie, and they have two children. He likes football, hunting, working on small motors, and spends much time "trying to be a good father."

CALIFORNIA

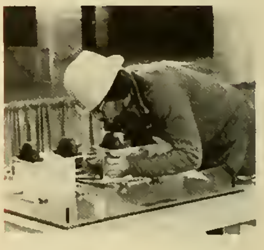


DON FENAROLI, 23, a bachelor, lives in Whittier and is a member of Local 1607 in Los Angeles. He has attended both Fullerton and Rio Hondo College and has worked for Energy Research Systems, Automatic Systems, United Riggers Rapistan, Jesco, and Commercial Contractors Corp. His hobbies include skiing, motorcycle racing, and mechanical designing, and he hopes to work in the mechanical design field.

COLORADO

CARY CATE, 21, is a member of Local 2834 and is completing his training from the Colorado and Wyoming Joint Apprenticeship and Training Center. He is currently working for Millwright Service Co., and his father is also in Local 2834. He is single, lives in Denver, and has a special interest in rodeos.

FLORIDA



BOBBY HOLLOWAY, 30, an amateur boxer, is also a millwright with Local 1000 in Tampa. An employee with Mulberry Construction Co., he plans to stay in the trade and work up to superintendent status. The father of two, Valarie and Daphne, he is married to Marilyn, and they live in Plant City.

ILLINOIS

ROBERT JURGETO, 22, an employee with Westmont Engineering, is completing his training with Washburne Trade School. He is a member of Local 1693 in Chicago and is the son of Ronald Jurgeto, also a member of that local. With an interest in scuba diving, he is single and lives in Dolton.

KENTUCKY

MICHAEL KOMMER, 22, is married to Shelly and lives in Metropolis, Ill. He has obtained his training from Tillman Vocational School in Paducah and is a member of Local 1412. He is currently working at Buell and enjoys working on motorcycles, fishing, and hunting in his free time.

LOUISIANA

AUGUST KRAEMER, III, 32, has a special talent that he uses with the children in his church—he is an amateur ventriloquist. As for millwrighting, he obtained training in New Orleans after attending San Bernardino Valley College and Louisiana State University of New Orleans. His father August, his two brothers Felix and John, and he are all members of Local 1931. He and his wife Denise have two children and live in Pontchatula.

MINNESOTA

TOD STREETER, 25, is an employee for LPW, Inc. and a member of Local 548 in St. Paul. Completing his training at St. Paul TUI, he hopes to do bid work for contracting. His hobbies are fishing and hunting, and he and his wife Beverly live in Minneapolis.

MISSOURI

RICHARD SMITH, 28, lives in a log house, likes old tools, and enjoys reading. He is married to Sherry, and they live in Troy, Ill. with their two-year-old baby, Luke. A member of Local 47 he attended Parks College and is completing his training in St. Louis. He is presently employed by Jim Kathmann and has worked for Accurate Construction and Erection. His hopes are to go on as an estimator-supervisor.

NEVADA

KEITH SUTHERLAND, 23, attended the University of Nevada in Las Vegas before joining Local 1827 and starting his apprenticeship. His brother Bill is a member of the same local. Presently working for George Morgan Co., Inc., he looks forward to settling down with his wife Pam. He especially enjoys riding dirt bikes.

NEW JERSEY

PAUL CIAMBRUSCHINI, 25, is a millwright, a coin collector, a father to six-month-old Paul, and a husband to Kathleen. Having obtained his training in Elizabeth, he is a member of Local 715. He has worked for Dave McKee Co., Southern Systems, Inc., Automatic Systems, and Don-All Construction Co. He hopes to build his own home on the bay and to become a millwright supervisor and an apprentice instructor.

NEW YORK

ROBERT ANGELL, 26, is completing his training with the New York City District Council of Carpenters Technical College. A member of Local 740, he has worked for Crow Crimmins, Wolf, and Munier, Gerosa, Inc., NAB Construction, and Jervis B. Webb Co. His brother William, uncle William Simberlund, and cousin Kevin Simberlund are also members of the same local. He and his wife Sandra live in St. James.

A motion-picture camera crew from Washington, D.C., and Cleveland, O., filmed the entire contest. Here, they focus in on Contest Director James Tinkcom at the "get acquainted" breakfast.

KENTUCKY

BERT SPARKS, JR., 21, just bought a house for himself and his wife Kimberly, but he someday plans to build his own. A member of Local 1519 in Ironton, he attended Ashland Community College before receiving apprenticeship instruction from Ashland Vocational School. His father Bert is also a member of Local 1519. He is currently employed by Catalytic, Inc.

OREGON

BRUCE BROWN, 29, besides being a millwright member of Local 1857 in Portland, is a member of the National Hemi Owners Association. He collects and restores hemi cars and other high performance Chrysler products. A bachelor in Aloha, he is completing his training at Willamette Carpenter Training Center and has worked for Combustion Eng., Western Power, J. A. Jones, and H. A. Anderson.

PENNSYLVANIA

THEODORE SWIONTEK, JR., 28, a member of Local 2235 in Pittsburgh, is in the process of building a "semi-passive, solar-heated, barn-type home." Completing his training through the Pittsburgh Joint Apprenticeship Program, he has acquired work experience with Foster Wheeler Energy Corp., Saver, Dick Corp., and Westinghouse. At one time he attended California State College in Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh. He is single, lives in Clinton, and hand-builds accoustic guitars.

TENNESSEE

LARRY GODFREY, 27, was sponsored at the contest by the Tri-State Carpenters District Council. A member of Local 654, he has obtained his training from the Chattanooga JATC and from the Center for Continuing Education. He is married to Reta and has two children, Eddie and Derek. With work experience including Morrison-Knudsen and Chattanooga Equipment Erectors, he hopes to advance in the trade and take some accounting courses.

●

Pictures of the contest on these and other pages of this issue of The Carpenter *may be ordered from the official photographers at the contest. See Page 12 for instructions.*

TEXAS

VANCE LYBRAND, 27, is a member of Local 2232 in Houston, along with his cousin Mike and his uncle Bennie. He lives in Richmond and has an eight-month-old daughter Kathryn. He has worked with Westinghouse and Ebasco, and his future plans include building his own house.

ONTARIO

TIM SOUTER, 29, went from Ancaster High School to George Brown College in Toronto, where he has obtained his apprentice training. A member of Local 1916 in Hamilton, he currently works for Lackie Brothers. He is married to Jan and they have a 15-month-old baby, Chrisianne. They live in Kitchener.

ND COURT HOTEL

Contestants leaving the Bond Court Hotel before dawn to take their manipulative test at the Municipal Center across the street. Breakfast was at 6:30 a.m. and briefing at 7:30 a.m. Start work at 8 o'clock.

Ottawa Report

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED

The federal government should make it compulsory for major companies and organizations receiving federal contracts to develop affirmative action programs for employment of the disabled, says the Canadian Council on Social Development (CCSD), a national, non-government, non-profit organization doing research into social policy.

In a brief to the federal committee on the disabled and the handicapped, the council said the government should use its purchasing power in a program of compulsory contract compliance as one way of reducing the high unemployment rate of employable disabled people, estimated at between 50 and 90%. During the last fiscal year, for example, federal contracts for buying goods and services amounted to more than $11.5 billion, slightly more than 4% of the 1979 Gross National Product.

Compulsory contract compliance, designed to eliminate employment discrimination against the disabled, is being used successfully in the United States. The council says its use in Canada would likely involve most major employers and would be more acceptable than quota legislation (requiring employers to have a fixed percentage of handicapped employees).

REFUSING DANGEROUS WORK

A recent decision by the Ontario Labour Relations Board provides the second major legal case in the past few months, strongly supporting the right of a worker to refuse to do dangerous work.

The ruling by the OLRB backs up twelve Steelworker Union members, employed by INCO Metals Co. in Sudbury, who had refused jointly to complete their assignments in a smelter when they believed the roof of a high-temperature furnace would cave in and explode.

The men invoked their right to refuse dangerous work. This right is clearly stated in Ontario's health and safety law, and the men correctly followed the procedure set out in this law.

Management representatives strongly argued against the men. Supervisory staff stated they had worked under worse conditions in the past and no one had been hurt.

Eventually, two government safety inspectors ruled that the men should return to work, but with some extra job precautions added.

The Steelworkers once again refused to work. At this point, management sent the men home. The remaining time on the shift was not paid and disciplinary notices were issued.

The Ontario Labour Relations Board ruled that the twelve Steelworkers were completely in the right when they refused to work. It ordered the company to pay the men for the full shift and to remove the disciplinary notices.

CLC SUSPENDS COKE BOYCOTT

The Canadian Labour Congress announced that it is suspending the boycott of Coca-Cola products as a result of an agreement by Coca-Cola to take over Embotelladora Guatemalteca (EGSA), the bottling plant in Guatemala which has been the scene of murders and atrocities against its own employees. The CLC had announced July 7 its intention to call the boycott.

CLC President Dennis McDermott said that in addition to the agreement by Coca-Cola to acquire a majority interest in EGSA, the multinational has pledged to take several other steps aimed at cleaning up its operations in Guatemala. These include: removal of police forces and agents provocateurs from the plant; reinstatement of fired workers; appointment of a new management; respect of trade union rights; recognizance of the union representing the employees; and negotiation of a new collective agreement.

In addition, Coca-Cola promised to set up a special fund to assist the families of the workers who have been killed, McDermott said recently.

Above left: A discussion of collective bargaining techniques holds the attention of seminar participants. At upper right: Seminar 'students' took turns speaking before a video camera, and their presentations were monitored and discussed by fellow students. Lower right: A gathering at the General Office for briefings.

Special Training Seminar For Industrial Leaders

Seventeen industrial business agents and officers recently gathered at the George Meany Labor Studies Center, Silver Spring, Md., for the Brotherhood's first training seminar conducted at the Center solely for industrial workers.

The October 5-10 seminar was prepared specially by the Industrial Department, in line with the UBC's increased activity on behalf of its 200,000 industrial members.

The seminar included sessions on collective bargaining techniques, effective speaking, and the preparation and presentation of arbitration cases. Labor legislation, including the National Labor Relations Act and union and individual rights, was also presented and discussed.

Director of Organizing Jim Parker directed a class on organizing, and General Secretary John Rogers presented a film and conducted an ensuing discussion.

The group spent one day at the general offices in Washington, D.C., where they were welcomed by the general officers. Joe Durst, the new director of the Brotherhood's recently funded occupational safety and health project for industrial members, and his assistant, Andrea Hricko, conducted a class on occupational safety and health. Following this, the seminar participants watched the new steward training film entitled, "Justice on the Job."

At the end of the week, the 17 participants received certificates at a graduation banquet held in their honor.

The members who participated in the industrial training seminar at the George Meany Labor Studies Center, October 5-10, are shown on the opposite page.

Industrial leaders are attentive as Second General Vice President Sig Lucassen discusses problems of local administration and negotiation.

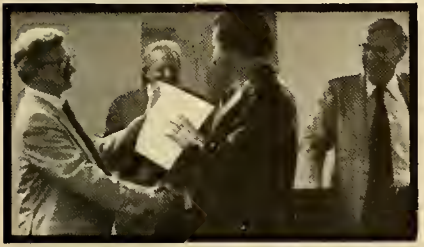
General Treasurer Charles Nichols describes the legislative work of the Brotherhood and the duties of local officers regarding death benefits and other financial responsibilities.

INDUSTRIAL LEADERS ATTENDING RECENT TRAINING SEMINAR

Seminar participants shown with Brotherhood General officers and staff members include: (not in order of appearance in picture above)

Manual A. Lopez, Local 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.
Michael DiLucia, Local 1160, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Robert W. Rommel, Local 1865, Minneapolis, Minn.
Norman Smith, Indiana Industrial Council, Lafayette, Ind.
Lee Harrison, Willamette Valley DC, Eugene, Ore.
Patrick D. McGinnis, Local 2633, Puget Sound DC, Seattle, Wash.
Jay E. Robinson, Local 1689, Tacoma DC, Tacoma, Wash.
Kenneth Devasier, Local 2949, Roseburg, Ore.
Glen J. Birchfield, Local 2949, Roseburg, Ore.
Angelo Balistreri, Local 42, Bay Counties DC, San Francisco, Calif.
Frank Mendibles, Local 42, Bay Counties DC, San Francisco, Calif.
Gowin Tuten, Hampton-Orangeburg DC, Hampton, S.C.
Conrad Vogel, Local 1533, Two Rivers, Wisc.
Donald W. Casler, Local 3091, Willamette Valley DC, Eugene, Ore.
Norith Ellison, Southern Council, Ark.
Donald A. White, Southern Council, Tenn.
Kip Lockhart, Local 210, Western CT & Statewide Industrial, Norwalk, Conn.

Jay Robinson of Tacoma, Wash., District Council and Norith Ellison of the Southern Council at the graduation.



Patrick McGinnis of Puget Sound District Council receives a certificate from General President William Konyha. General Secretary Rogers is at right.

Kenneth Devasier of Roseburg, Ore., is congratulated by the General President. At rear is William Gilliam, assistant director, Labor Studies Center.

Joe Pinto to Direct Brotherhood's Growing Industrial Department

General President William Konyha has named Joseph Pinto of Cabinet Makers and Millmen Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif., as the new director of the Brotherhood's Industrial Department. Pinto has been a member of the Brotherhood since 1946.

PINTO

Since his apprenticeship in 1946, Pinto has served the union in many capacities. From 1946 to 1960, he worked as foreman and eventually as plant superintendent first for Beiger Showcase Co., a store fixture manufacturer, and later for Maywood Store Fixtures. As superintendent for both industries, he was responsible for all phases of plant operation, including initial estimating and drawing, design and sales, and final delivery and installation.

In 1960, Pinto served for one year as an organizer for Local 721. Following this, he acted as business representative for 13 years, and in 1974, he was elected as business manager and recording secretary.

In addition to being an executive member of the board of Local 721 since 1957, Pinto has been a delegate to the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters and the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council since 1959 and to the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor since 1962. He is currently vice president of the California Labor Federation and vice president of the Los Angeles Federation of Labor. He has also played a leading role in promoting the union label in the Southern California area.

Pinto comes to the General Office with extensive experience as a union negotiator, representative, and arbitrator for contract or employee negotiations. He has resolved many disputes between employers and employees.

As department director, Pinto will supervise the activities undertaken by the Industrial Department as the Brotherhood expands its services in response to convention mandate and to a membership of close to 200,000 industrial members.

MEMBERS in the news

WHEELCHAIR TO THE TOP

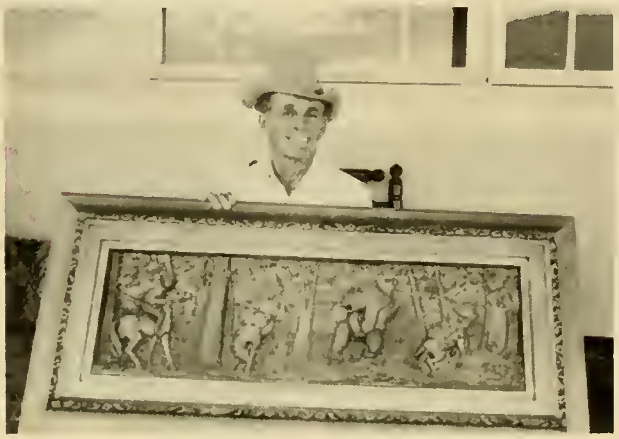
John Burns, son of Organizer John F. Burns of Amesbury, Mass., made history in early September. He became the first person ever to climb the auto road up Mount Washington in New Hampshire—in a wheelchair!

Confined to a wheelchair since a 1976 motorcycle accident, Burns accomplished the feat to bring attention to the newly-created International Spinal Cord Research Foundation, Inc.

It took the 22-year-old more than 12 hours to complete the eight-mile journey up the 6,288-foot high mountain. He broke the trip up over a two-day period, climbing nine hours the first day to the five-mile mark.

By the time he reached the six or seven-mile point on the second day, the temperature was ten degrees above zero, the winds were gusting up to 50 miles an hour, and the road was no longer paved. But freezing limbs, blistered hands, and a gravelly road couldn't keep Burns from rounding the sharp mountain turns to his goal.

As he crossed the finish line, Burns, above center, was met by his brother, Chris, at left, a friend, at right, and a group of state workers, who celebrated the victory with a bottle of champagne.



PITCHING TO THE DODGERS

Tom Vardaro, financial secretary of Local 1400, Santa Monica, Calif., spent Labor Day at the ball park this year, making a special pitch for the Red Cross. As chairman of his local's blood drive since 1971, Vardaro was one of eight Red Cross Blood Services volunteers honored by 30,000 Dodger fans as part of Red Cross Blood Donor Day.

Vardaro was chosen to toss the first ball to Dodgers' relief pitcher Bobby Castillo prior to the Dodgers-New York Mets game. This symbolized the labor community's involvement with the Red Cross and the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Steve Lubianetsky, a blood drive committee member from Local 1400, was also honored as a longtime blood donor.

WESTERN WOOD CARVER

Daniel Achten of Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nev., can turn a block of wood into an animated face. No, he's not a magician; he's a craftsman engaged in an increasingly rare art form—wood carving in relief.

A native Nevadan, Achten began wood carving in 1964, after working for several years as a technical illustrator. He was inspired by Emil Janel, a San Francisco wood sculptor famed for carving "little people" influenced by the joys and sorrows of living. Achten also portrays people touched by life's pains and happiness. He has carved Lyndon Johnson, contemplating a fickle society, and Frank Sinatra, enjoying "a very good year."

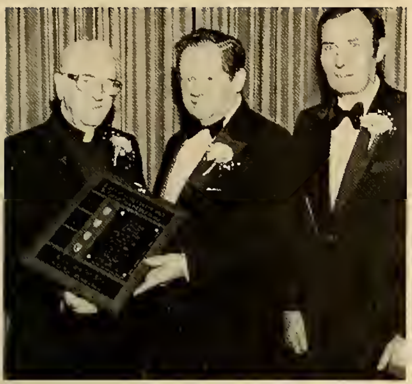
Achten conveys an emotion even by the type of wood he uses. He has carved from "canvases" of Honduras mahogany, walnut, sugar pine, and gum wood, depending on his subject. He is known to spend several hundred hours on a single portrait, working with gouger, chip carver, forming tool, straight gouge, and long bent to capture a certain quality or feeling.

Achten has exhibited his work often over the past 15 years. Just one year after he started carving, he held his first two-week exhibit in Los Angeles. Since then, he has held a three-week one-man show at the First Federal Savings and Loan Association in Montana and an exhibit at B.C. Hospital Art Festival in Nevada.

In addition to wood carving relief, Achten is also an engraver. He spent three years designing and engraving all of the signs within the million-acre boundaries of the Glacier Park preserve in Montana.

Achten is shown at left, displaying a sample of his work.

Campbell is Guest of Honor at Labor for Irish Freedom Dinner



Father Joseph Donahue, left, and Dinner Chairman Paschal McGuinness, right, present a plaque to First General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell in recognition of his leadership in the cause of Irish freedom. The special dinner was held recently on Long Island, N.Y., with leaders and members of many groups with Irish ancestry participating.

On the dais at the American Labor for Irish Freedom Dinner were: Front row from left—the honored guest, First General Vice President Pat Campbell; Father Donahue; Frank Durkin; Building Trades President Bob Georgine; Building Trades Secretary Joe Maloney; and William Treacy of the Operating Engineers, co-chairman of the dinner. Back row, from left—Jerry Tobin of the Teachers Union; Paschal McGuinness, dinner chairman; Bob O'Brien of Channel 5 Television; Gerard Kennedy of the Sheet Metal Workers, chairman of the executive committee; and Paul O'Dwyer.

A check in the amount of $76,000 was presented to leaders of the American Parkinson Disease Association by APDA National Campaign Chairman William Sidell during the recent meeting of the Brotherhood's General Executive Board in Cleveland, O. Accepting the Brotherhood contribution from Sidell, above, are APDA Executive Director Louis DeLuca, APDA Vice President Sal J. Esposito, Jr., and APDA Secretary John Pessolano. At right are General President William Konyha and General Secretary John S. Rogers.

Brotherhood Presents $76,000 Check To American Parkinson Disease Drive

During the past year, the United Brotherhood has taken on the work of the American Parkinson Disease Association as part of its own effort in the field of community service.

General President Emeritus William Sidell agreed to serve as national campaign chairman, and *The Carpenter* Magazine, during the past 12 months, has carried on a monthly fund-raising effort, as our regular readers know. This official journal of the Brotherhood, has periodically published lists of individual donors and of local unions and councils which have made contributions. Thousands of members have sent in their individual donations.

The donations were assembled in a special account at the General Office, and the total contributions were presented to APDA leaders in a single check totaling $76,000. The presentation was made by General President Emeritus Sidell at the recent General Executive Board meeting in Cleveland, O.

Following the brief ceremony, Sidell expressed the hope that the Brotherhood will continue to give strong support to this worthy organization.

Parkinson Disease Drive Donors Listed

The General Office of the Brotherhood in Washington, D.C., has received donations for the American Parkinson Disease Association from the following local unions and members:

Local 1—Raymond B. Schwarze.
Local 30—William B. Ken.
Local 82—Ralph A. Greenberg.
Local 152—Louise F. Barnes.
Local 314—Robert H. Strenger.
Local 325—Cecil R. Ewen.
Local 384—Junius M. Huggins.
Local 434—Vincent Zullo.
Local 483—Lloyd B. Paff.
Local 668—Ladies Auxiliary.
Local 703—Irwin Bollinger.
Local 1016—Richard G. Blair.
Local 1052—Jean C. Dunjou.
Local 1335—Wilford R. Yoakum.
Local 1339—Joe Evans.
Local 1358—Einer M. Pedersen.
Local 1394—Joseph J. Castiglione.
Local 1539—Leo J. Janicki.
Local 1780—Stephen G. Gates.
Local 2205—Union donation.
Local 2408—Union donation.
No Local Numbers indicated—Eugene Le Duff, W. E. Sterling, Sr.

Parkinson Disease To NEDA Committee

General President William Konyha has been active in the work of the National Environmental Development Association for approximately seven years. He recently agreed to serve as a member of the organization's executive committee.

NEDA is a coalition of management, labor, agriculture, and other interests "campaigning for balance in environmental, energy, and economic issues."

UNITED BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS JOINERS AMERICA
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

Did You Know?

SIXTEENTH OF A SERIES

'Right-to-Work' Slows Economic Growth, Upsets Balance Among The States

A misleading slogan contrived by anti-union employers and organizations has confused and deluded the American public for three decades. Reactionary forces seek its further spread.

What do you think of when you hear the words, "right-to-work?" To most people, this phrase would generally signify something positive, translated simply as the privilege to a job. And, if you think about it, this is exactly what unions historically have been fighting for—to give workers more jobs that create liveable wages.

But if you go along with this and believe that "right-to-work" is something positive, you're falling into a trap carefully designed by anti-unionists.

In 20 states, this slogan has been used to enact laws which weaken unions and make it difficult for workers to improve their conditions. Called "right-to-work" laws, they guarantee no one a job.

In fact, if you're lucky to have a job, "right-to-work" will guarantee you one thing—**you work for less.**

"Right-to-work" laws impose a compulsory open shop, and this eliminates every possibility for workers to bargain with their employers for a union security agreement, thereby depriving them of the basic democratic principle of majority rule. The laws give rights only to employers—rights to fire workers at their own discretion or to make them completely defenseless.

MISLEADING SLOGAN

"Right-to-work," therefore, is a misleading slogan contrived by anti-union employers and organizations to confuse and delude the public. By using appealing terms, anti-union employers are disguising their real intentions of undermining the gains made by unions to organize workers.

Ever since the earliest days of American labor relations, employers have mounted an attack on union membership and support agreements. At the turn of the century, when AFL membership was increasing tremendously after the 1893-1896 depression, employers began to recognize the power of unionized employees to win improved wages and working conditions. While unions traditionally sought "closed shops" as a form of security against anti-union employers and free-loaders, employers attempted to limit employee bargaining strength through "open shops," which inhibited compulsory union membership.

In fact, the term "open shop" was coined in 1903 by the National Association of Manufacturers. By using this term, the Association meant to convey the impression that the shop or factory was "open" to all workers, union or non-union, whereas the "closed shop" was only open to union members.

50-YEAR BATTLE

The battle raged on for almost 50 years. Then, in 1947, over the veto of President Harry Truman, Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act gave employers a strong victory. Congress yielded to state laws prohibiting the closed shop requirements for union membership and dues support agreements. This was a setback for unions from the 1933 Wagner Act which had eliminated some of the barriers that had kept workers from organizing freely.

Employers, both large and small, testified against the closed shop, arguing that no American should be compelled to join any organization, including unions. Charles E. Wilson, the president of General Motors, asked a Senate committee this loaded question: "Do we wish to continue such un-American and undemocratic laws?"

Ira Mosher, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, stated, "When an employee is required to join a union or maintain his membership in the union in good standing as a condition of employment, he loses the right of choice both as a member of the union and an employee, and as a citizen, if you please."

While it prohibited the closed shop, Taft-Hartley did permit, under states-rights provisions, what is known as a "union shop" agreement.

In "union shops," employers cannot give preference to union members when they hire new employees. Once hired, employees can be required after 30 days of initial employment in industry (or 7 days in construction) to meet union obligations to pay dues and initiation fees, but cannot be discharged if they refrain or refuse to become union members in "good standing." The employees under a union shop agreement can refuse to attend meetings and can refuse to support strikes voted by a majority of the membership without fear of discharge. They can even engage in a "wildcat" strike in breach of a "no-strike" contract, without fear of union punishment.

AGREEMENT WEAKENED

Although this limited type of agreement was permitted under Taft-Hartley, it was weakened by amendments providing that if any state enacted a "right-to-work" law, the union shop would be outlawed.

The current "right-to-work" movement is merely the latest phase in the long-standing opposition of employer groups to union security and unions themselves. Just as they attacked the closed shop before 1947, anti-union employers are now attacking the union shop.

In 1955, these employers established the National Right to Work Committee to advance the "right-to-work" principle. And in 1968, the National Right to Work Legal Defense and Education Foundation was created. The common purpose of these organizations is to discredit and weaken, if not destroy, the concept of collective bargaining if not the labor movement itself.

No majority of North Americans would support destruction of the labor movement, for it is the trade unions, not the business groups, that protect workers' interests. Thus, in many instances, "right-to-work" victories have been won in states that have restricted political participation on the part of the working people. In the mid-1950s, many Southern states adopted "right-to-work" laws when the majority of working people were unorganized blacks who at that time had no political leverage.

ANTI-UNION PROPAGANDA

The truth behind "right-to-work" laws is camouflaged behind management propaganda. Anti-union propagandists argue that an individual's rights are infringed upon if he or she is required to join a union.

The fact of the matter is that a union comes about in the first place only when a majority of workers have sought it. And, by law, the union must fully and equally represent every worker, including those who may have opposed it.

Other employers argue that union security denies the individual his inherent right to earn a living. This is simply untrue. The right to earn a living can be denied for many reasons. If anything, unions advance the right to earn a living by helping to create a strong economy and, in turn, more jobs.

Still other anti-unionists argue that union security creates union monopoly in which consumers and union members suffer. This is also a myth. Under a union shop, the union has no control over who is hired for a job. On the contrary, the employer does all of the hiring and bases his decision not on whether or not the applicant is a union member, but on whether or not he has the proper qualifications for the job. Why is the non-union employer not considered a monopolist of labor when he is the one who sets the rate of pay, working conditions, and other terms of employment?

Finally, the popular myth that "right-to-work" states are not welfare states was disproven recently by the Library of Congress. Reports indicate that in "right-to-work" state South Carolina, 12% of the population receives food stamps valued at an average of $31.70 per month, as compared to New York, a non-"right-to-work" state, where only 9% of the populus receives food stamps valued at an average of $26 per month.

Economic comparisons between open shops, or "right-to-work" states, and free collective bargaining states indicate a large discrepancy between the wages paid to workers in the two types of states. In 1979, for example, the US average personal per capita income was $8,773. In collective bargaining state Alaska, the average was $11,219. But in "right-to-work" state Mississippi, it was a low $6,178. In Arkansas it was $6,933, and in Alabama it was $6,962. These were the three lowest per capita income figures for 1979. Altogether, out of the 20 "right-to-work" states, 16 were below this national average.

The only "right-to-work" state that has been consistently above the national average per capita income, since its law was passed in 1951, is Nevada, and we believe that to be the influence of Las Vegas. All of the 19 other states have fallen below the national average most of the time. Thirteen of them have never been above the average.

The case for "right-to-work" laws is non-existent. They do *not* convey new rights or safeguard existing rights. They do *not* create jobs or protect existing jobs. They do *not* restore unemployed workers to a payroll. They do *not* improve or protect a state's economic health.

What they do is impede a state's economic growth causing one area of the country to have an edge over another. "Right-to-work" states advertise cheap labor, and lure industrial plants to relocate. They abridge basic contract rights by prohibiting unions and management from mutually agreeing to union security provisions in labor-management contracts. They foster discord and division among workers in a community by encouraging some to free-load on their fellows by benefiting from union-won gains without shouldering their just share of the costs.

And, this being the case, what North American worker would consider "right-to-work" a privilege to a job, as the term so logically should mean? For its true intent to be understood, "right-to-work" should really be called "right-to-work-for-less" or "right-to-freeload." These are the only "rights" it has to offer to hard-working North American unionists.

Workers' Average Incomes In 'Right-to-Work' States Compared

Rank	State	Per Capita Personal Income
1	Alaska	$11,219
2	D.C.	10,570
3	***Nevada**	**10,521**
4	Connecticut	10,129
5	California	10,047
6	***Wyoming**	**9,922**
7	Illinois	9,799
8	New Jersey	9,747
9	Washington	9,565
10	Michigan	9,403
11	Maryland	9,331
12	Delaware	9,327
13	***Kansas**	**9,233**
14	Hawaii	9,223
15	Colorado	9,122
16	New York	9,104
17	Oregon	8,938
18	Massachusetts	8,893
19	Minnesota	8,865
20	***Texas**	**8,788**
21	***Iowa**	**8,772**
22	Ohio	8,715
23	***Nebraska**	**8,684**
24	***Virginia**	**8,587**
25	Indiana	8,570
26	Pennsylvania	8,558
27	***Florida**	**8,546**
28	Rhode Island	8,510
29	Oklahoma	8,509
30	Wisconsin	8,484
31	***Arizona**	**8,423**
32	New Hampshire	8,351
33	Missouri	8,251
34	***North Dakota**	**8,231**
35	Montana	7,684
36	***Georgia**	**7,630**
37	***Louisiana**	**7,583**
38	Idaho	7,571
39	New Mexico	7,560
40	***South Dakota**	**7,455**
41	Kentucky	7,390
42	***North Carolina**	**7,385**
43	West Virginia	7,372
44	***Tennessee**	**7,343**
45	Vermont	7,329
46	***Utah**	**7,197**
47	***South Carolina**	**7,057**
48	Maine	7,039
49	***Alabama**	**6,962**
50	***Arkansas**	**6,933**
51	***Mississippi**	**6,178**
U.S. AVERAGE		8,773

*Right-to-Work States, 1979 shown in **boldface.**

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, News Release BEA 80-55, September 7, 1980.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

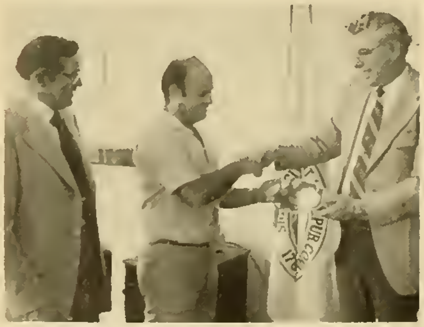
Israelis Visit Connecticut Local

On September 23, 1980, Business Manager David Saldibar and Apprentice Coordinator Salvatore Monarca, both of Local 24, Cheshire, Conn., represented the First District and General Executive Board Member Joseph Lia at a meeting with a delegation from Israel.

The delegation came to New Haven to review the apprenticeship and ventures programs in the Local 24 area. The group made some jobsite visits, met for lunch, and then convened in the mayor's office to exchange gifts.

The Israeli visitors described their work with the Israeli labor federation, Histadrut, which represents most Israeli workers.

The Israel Delegation met with Local 24 officers in the Mayor's office. From left are: Linda Ross, US Department of Labor; Mrs. Rafi Gelbart; Local 24 Business Manager David Saldibar, in back; Ruth Gilat, senior vocational counselor, Israel Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs; Rafi Gelbart; and Zvi Ben Chaim, apprentice director, Amal School System training instructor.



The First District presented a gift to the Israel Delegation. From left are: Salvatore Monarca, Local 24 apprentice coordinator; Rafi Gelbart, director, Youth and Apprentice Division, Israel Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs; and David Saldibar, Local 24 business manager.

Copper Firms Agree To Contracts

A multi-union coalition bargaining with the copper industry has reached agreement on all issues, and the industry has gone back to work. The Brotherhood was part of the coalition.

Brotherhood members are employed at copper plants in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Montana. Most of them are maintenance carpenters.

The agreements, which generally follow the lead contract with the Kennecott Corp. reached earlier, are with Phelps Dodge Corp., U.S. Metals, Duvall, Amax, Inspiration Consolidated, Cities Service, and White Pine Mining Co. Employees have returned to work at various locations.

About 39,000 workers in 14 states are covered by the agreements.

Kennecott, which employs about 9,000 agreed to raise wages by 60 cents an hour over a three-year period. The unions bargaining with the company also retained the cost-of-living escalator clause in the old contract, and defeated the company's attempts to take away a number of previously won benefits.

The pattern settlement also provided for incremental increases between job classifications, an increase in shift premiums, improved hospital, surgical, and health care coverage, higher pension benefits, and revised supplemental unemployment benefits.

The Steelworkers represent about 80% of the unionized workers in the copper industry, and USWA Sec.-Treas. Frank S. McKee chairs the National Nonferrous Coordinated Bargaining Committee that has been negotiating with the companies.

Negotiations with the industry opened in Phoenix, Ariz., and in Albuquerque, N.M., in early May. The unions struck most major firms on July 1, when bargaining reached an impasse. The unions have engaged in coordinated bargaining with the industry since 1967.

Previous negotiations with the companies achieved common expiration dates on contracts, which was helpful in current negotiations.

STILL A TIMELY THOUGHT

A good union man is not necessarily one who always insists upon the union taking care of his own particular grievances. The best kind of a union man is one who always considers the welfare of the entire membership, regardless of his own momentary troubles. Such a man is wise, too, because he recognizes that his own welfare is best safeguarded by working for the interests of the whole.

—Grand Rapids Observer, January, 1912

In San Antonio, Texas . . .

Union Carpenters Build Better
Carpenters Local 945

In Jefferson City, Missouri . . .

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
Coca-Cola

In Denver, Colorado . . .

Members Parade For Labor Day

Several local unions and a district council participated in Labor Day celebrations across the country, this year. Local 945, Jefferson City, Mo., entered a float in the shape of a hammer, shown above, in a parade sponsored by the Central Labor Council. Maurice Shulte, president of the Council and a member of Local 945, and Son Rodney, also of Local 945, took a day to make the hammer, using a chain saw and eleven tanks of gas to cut it out. Many trades participated in the parade to celebrate the third year of defeat of the right-to-work (for less) law in the State of Missouri.

The Denver District Council celebrated Labor Day by sponsoring a booth at the Colorado Heritage Center in downtown Denver on August 31, 1980. District Council members passed out free soda, balloons, pencils, and rulers as crowds of people were entertained by Union bands playing in the square.

Finally, members of Local 14 marched down the streets of San Antonio, Tex., exhibiting a float specially made for their Labor Day parade.

J. P. Stevens workers at Roanoke Rapids, N.C., stand and cheer in a local high school gymnasium after voting to approve their union's first collective bargaining contract.

'Sticking With The Union' Pays Off at J. P. Stevens

Workers' determination to "stick with the union" through nearly two decades of employer repression of their basic rights has produced a landmark agreement between the Clothing & Textile Workers and J. P. Stevens & Co. that both sides hope will lay the foundation for "a harmonious and productive relationship" for years to come.

The agreement, signed in New York City by union and company leaders October 19, was capped hours later by overwhelming approval of 30-month collective bargaining contracts at 10 Stevens plants in North and South Carolina and in Alabama.

ACTWU said in a statement that the settlement "marks what we look forward to as a turning point in our 17-year struggle with a company that has long been the symbol of militant resistance to workplace rights, human dignity, and the improved standard of living which flows from union contracts."

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, who took part in the signing ceremony, called the accord "a major victory for all the working people of America."

As part of the contract settlements, some 3,000 workers at Steven's seven-plant complex in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., and another 500 employees at the giant textile firm's facilities in High Point, N.C., West Boylston, Ala., and Allendale, S.C. will receive an immediate 19.3% retroactive increase in hourly and incentive rates. The company granted the raises last year to workers at its nonunion plants but withheld them from its unionized employees. ACTWU estimates that bargaining unit members will receive back pay checks averaging $1,300.

The company also agreed to make up back payments due to union pension funds. It further agreed to offer the same economic package to workers at any of its 70 other plants who in the next 18 months organize a union that is certified by the National Labor Relations Board. Most of Stevens's plants are in the South.

The settlement also spells out seniority rules, health and safety and checkoff policies, and other procedures to protect workers' rights and security, and provides for arbitration of unresolved grievances.

In return, the union will end its worldwide consumer boycott of Stevens products and call off its "corporate campaign" begun four years ago to isolate the notoriously anti-union firm from the rest of the American business community.

ACTWU also agreed to drop certain court-ordered organizing remedies involving special access to company property during the period that the new contract is open to newly certified units and to treat the billion-dollar corporation no differently in all other respects than any other organizing target in the textile industry. The boycott and the corporate campaign were largely credited for achieving the new national agreement.

"The settlement represents the successful conclusion of the most protracted labor dispute in history," ACTWU President Murray H. Finley said at a news conference following the signing of the pact.

The contract also calls for regular "reopeners" for the negotiation of wage and benefit improvements but, since the workers at the 10 plants involved have now achieved wage parity with nonunion employees at other Stevens locations, "it will probably be several months before we begin bargaining again on additional wage and fringe benefit increases," Hoyman noted.

While the union agreed that it will not single out Stevens as its primary organizational target, it said that it "is determined to use the momentum that this settlement produces to accelerate and broaden our southern organizing program so that the benefits of trade unionism may be shared by all southern textile and apparel workers, no matter who their employer may be."

ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said the union expects that several other

Continued on Page 38

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IT WASN'T EASY

It seems the wife of this guy brought a bunch of pot plants and hanging baskets into the house to keep them from freezing. A little green snake had hidden in one of those plants and it got carried inside.

When the snake warmed up it came slithering out and went under the sofa. Fellow's wife saw it and screamed. The guy happened to be taking a bath and ran naked to see what the matter was.

Wife said a snake was under the sofa. Husband got down on the floor to look for the snake. His dog came up and cold-nosed him from the rear. He thought it was the snake and fainted.

Wife thought he had had a heart attack and called an ambulance. Ambulance men rushed in, loaded the man on a stretcher, and started carrying him out of the house.

The snake came crawling out from under the sofa and the ambulance men saw it. They dropped the stretcher and broke the fellow's leg.

It all adds up to some route to take to get in the hospital.

—Carla Faye

SEA OF MATRIMONY

A young professor at a women's college was asked to teach a sex education class. He fibbed to his wife, telling her he was going to teach sailing. She didn't think he knew anything about sailing. He told her he had been reading up on it. She stopped by his college just as class was letting out one day. One of the students told her, "Oh, your husband is just wonderful in this class." "I don't see how he could be," she muttered. "He only tried it twice. The first time he got sick, and the second time he lost his hat."

—Thomas F. Halferty
Local 1296
National City, Calif.

UNION DUES BRING DIVIDENDS

REPORT CARD DAY

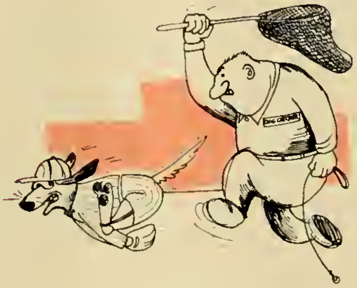
One day a little boy came home from school.

Mother: John, come here. John came.

Mother: Sit down and tell me your grades.

John: I can't. I just told Dad my grades.

—Rich Voss
Grandview, Wash.



SLIDE, ROVER!

TOM: You have a baseball dog?

RON: Yep, he wears a muzzle, catches flies, chases fouls, and beats it for home when he sees the catcher coming.

* * *

THIS MONTH'S LIMERICK

There was a young man who could
ski,
Until he slid into a big oak tree.
When asked what to do,
He said, "That's up to you.
I'm all broken up, can't you see?"

—Paul Dubreucq
Local 3127, Pearl River, N.Y.

SPECIAL TALENTS

A young carpenter came up to the foreman on a job site, looking for a job on the crew.

The foreman asked the "green" journeyman if he was able to spin his hammer and catch it.

The carpenter, not wanting his inexperience to show, said, "Sure, I can," and demonstrated.

The foreman asked if he could spin the hammer two times around and catch it. He did.

The foreman said, "very good, now can you spin it three times around?"

Feeling very confident the carpenter executed a perfect triple hammer spin.

The foreman said, "I don't need you, I have enough men standing around doing that now."

—Andy Jaracz, II
Local 95
Detroit, MI

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

MARITAL STATE

The woman was getting married to her fourth husband. The first one was a banker, the second a magician, the third a minister, and the fourth an undertaker. A man asked her why she had married so many men. She explained: "One for the money, two for the show, three to get ready, and four to go!

—Lyssa Vincent
Pilot Butte, Saskatchewon

SUPPORT VOC AND CHOP

GLAD YOU ASKED

FORTUNE TELLER: It'll be $10 for two questions.

MAN: Isn't that a bit steep?

FORTUNE TELLER: It is. Now, what is your second question?

BE IN GOOD STANDING

DOUBLE INDEMNITY

WIFE: This tombstone says "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man."

HUSBAND: Wonder why they buried two men in a single grave?

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TOUGH VAN FEATURES. Chevy Van has a unitized body and Massive Girder Beam front suspension. Plus new anti-corrosion treatments, new interior and new optional Electronic Spark Control 5.0 Liter V8 (not avail. in Calif.).

See the 1981 Chevy Van at your Chevy dealer's now. Ask about leasing, too. Times like these, why just drive a van when you can be operating a space shuttle?

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AN IMPORTANT STEP AHEAD

WE CONGRATULATE

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

WINNERS OF A LEAGUE PENNANT

The Brotherhood congratulates members of Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa., who were the winners of the Philadelphia Building Trades Softball League this year. The proud team shown in the accompanying photograph, finished its season with an outstanding record of 17 wins and 1 loss.

CANCER CRUSADER

The Brotherhood takes its hat off to Jim Wigner of Local 792, Rockford, Ill., for leading a one-man crusade against cancer.

Several years ago, between construction jobs, Wigner had a complete physical examination and was told that a persistent pain in his abdomen was cancer. Over the ensuing 14 months, he underwent two operations and 12 months of chemotherapy. By the end of that time he was declared "clear." He had only lost four months of work.

Considering himself one of the "lucky ones," Wigner prepared an article for Local 792's newsletter recounting his experience with cancer. In the article he warned people not to ignore early symptoms because of fear of a diagnosis. He stressed that early detection could lead to successful treatment or remission of cancer.

As a result of Wigner's article, seven local members have had physical exams. Although none have discovered cancer, many have been relieved from fear and suffering. Non-members have also responded to the article, and, in one case, cancer was discovered early enough to be operable. And in Wigner's words, "If even one person is saved by reading my article it is worth it."

MAN OF THE YEAR

Fred T. Hansen, Jr., of Local 260, Berkshire County and Vicinity, Mass., and coordinator/organizer for the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters, was presented this year with the Labor Man of the Year Award, sponsored annually by the Berkshire County Central Labor Council.

Hansen received the award at an annual Labor Day breakfast. From left in the accompanying photograph are: Representative Silvio Conti, member of Congress from the First District; Fred Hansen, receiving the award; and Charles Revord, Local 260 business representative.

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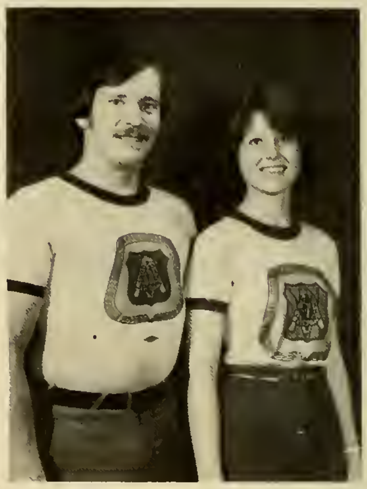

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  (White ordered in quantities of 5 or more ....$4.00 each)
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These prices cover the cost of handling and shipping.

You May Want To Add Your Local Union Number, Too:

If your local would like to display its number on the T-shirts it orders, this can be done for a one-time extra charge of $10.00 for necessary art work. There must be a minimum of 3 dozen shirts ordered at the same time for such an order to be filled. The manufacturer will keep the stencil on file for future orders.

These are the sizes:

Small — 34-36
Medium — 38-40
Large — 42-44
Extra Large — 46-48

Send order and remittance—cash, check, or money order—to: General Secretary John Rogers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Blind Craftsman Adept with Power Tools

For most people, carpentry is a trade that requires a keen eye and a steady hand. But James R. Carr, retired business agent of Local 303, Portsmouth, Va., tells us of one craftsman who creates handiworks only by the feel and touch of his hands.

Cecil Ray of Flag Pond, Tenn., is a blind, deaf mute. But his handicaps have not prevented him from creating many wooden crafts. One of his most amazing creations is a 12-foot airplane, weighing 75 pounds, with two wheels in front and one in back, and large enough for a child to ride in.

Among his other creations are a miniature old-fashioned covered wagon, birdhouses and feeders, coffee grinders, and flower boxes. He mostly works from orders that come in to him, including caning chairs and doing minor alterations for neighbors and friends.

Ray uses all modern electric tools for his wood working. He manipulates them by feel. He can saw lumber into exact lengths by using a plywood board that fits over the lumber and guides and protects his hands. He also uses a drill press and a wood lathe.

Ray was not blind at birth. He was an adult before his eyesight started to deteriorate. His vivid memory of the past helps him to construct lifelike reproductions. In addition, while he still had some vision, he was able to learn Braille. He now reads Braille books, magazines, and newspapers and has read the entire Bible in Braille. He types on both a Braille and a regular typewriter.

Cecil Ray is not the only handicapped person in his family. His brother Elzie is also a blind, deaf mute, and he, too, has a workshop where he makes crafts. And, amazingly enough, both men's wives are deaf mutes.

CANADIAN SCOUTERS?

Since the establishment of the George Meany award in recognition of US union members who play active roles in the Boy Scout movement, we have called attention to many Brotherhood members in the United States who have received this award. We know that there are many Canadian members who are active in Scouting in Canada. Jim Richardson of Local 38, St. Catharines, Ontario, who is a Venturer advisor in his area, has reminded us of this fact. We would like to hear from you. Send us pictures and information about your activities with various youth groups. Address: Editor, The Carpenter, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

As in all submissions to *The Carpenter* please identify all persons in pictures by full names and titles, if any.

Cecil Ray demonstrates how, without sight, he can saw lumber into desired lengths by using a template that fits over the lumber and protects his hand from the power saw blade. The picture at right shows Ray with some of his craft creations.
—Photos by Herchel Ornduff of the Johnson City Press-Chronicle.

TO NATIONAL MUSEUM

Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department and a member of the United Brotherhood since the affiliation of the Lathers, last year, has been elected vice president and member of the board of directors of the National Museum of the Building Arts in Washington, D. C.

The Brotherhood and other Building Trades Unions participate in exhibitions and demonstrations at the museum.

Short Memories

When it comes to remembering what we have heard, the average person will forget practically all of it within a single week, says Walter Dill Scott, retired president of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Scott puts it this way: "After one day, the average person forgets 25% of what he or she heard the day before. After two days, 50%, after four days 85% and after seven days 97%."

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Eau Claire, Wis.

Service To The Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received pins for years of service in the union.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

On June 27, 1980, Local 1074 held a banquet at the Holiday Inn in Eau Claire to honor its members with 25 or more years of service to the Brotherhood. There were 138 honorees. Third District Board Member Pete Ochocki was a guest speaker at the banquet, and International Representative and Local 1074 member Walter Barnett distributed the pins.

Guests and honorees are shown in the accompanying photograph.

Front row, left to right: Clayton Wulff, International Representative Walter Barnett, Third District Board Member Anthony "Pete" Ochocki, Harmon Christner, Peter King, Rudy Thompson, LaVerne Richards, Chester Olson, Otis Williams, Charles Benish, Ernest Granger, Clovin DeMoe, Orville Christianson, Lawrence Stevens, Valerian Luczynski, Business Representative Robert Hulback.

Second row, left to right: Emil Klopotek, Michael Lawrence, Don Cox, Arnold Buss, Louis Larson, Vern Skoug, Morris Oleson, Reginald McKay, Junior Skoug, Ingvald Froystad, Charles Berger, Frank Missfeldt, David Pietenpol, Walter Kunert.

Third row, left to right: Eugene Schneider, Irvin Arient, Lawrence Zirngible, John Gryzb, John Gerber, Calvin Krantz, Raymond Friederich, Henry Kaeding, Harold Streveler, Lyman Gullickson, John Warner, Clifford Christenson, Michael Niedzwicki.

Fourth row, left to right: Harold Fetter, Lawrence Haase, Harold Mork, Vern Hunt, William Ludwig, Robert Schultz, Jack Warns, Fred Rineck, Willard Johnson, Joseph Krall, Louis Rineck, Jerry Janke, Herman Henkel, Martin Sundstrom.

VALLEJO, CALIF.

Local 180 held its annual pin award dinner on July 3, 1980, and the following members received awards:

Picture No. 1—front row, left to right: James E. Bickford, Dick Aguilera, Chester A. Burgess, Ernest E. Clark, Hans E. Madsen, and Sam Southern.

Back row, left to right: Charles Wood, Anthony Geronimo, Jr., Richard H. Ballard, Alfred Casagranda, Louis V. Mashburn, Irvin Lewis, Leroy H. Dell, G. A. Riggs, Gordon G. Buck, Gordon R. Lindsey, Kenneth C. Holland, and Robert R. Young.

Picture No. 2—front row, left to right: Leon Teat, Milton E. Fell, Verrel B. Gibber, Marshall O. Johnson, and Jack D. Van Meter.

Back row, left to right: John P. Mashburn, Jerry E. Jones, Robert L. Pyne, Harry W. Chalmers, Joseph L. Wood, and Robert L. Anderson.

Vallejo, Calif.
Picture No. 1

Vallejo, Calif.
Picture No. 2

CHICAGO, ILL.

On July 9, 1980, Local 181 held a special call meeting in honor of its 50-year members. Local 181 presently has 59 members with 50 or more years of service. Pictured in the accompanying photograph is Albert E. Kreipke, left, who was awarded a 70-year pin. At right is President Kenneth Borg.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.

Local 272 recently held a banquet in honor of its long-term member Jacob Kiestra. 94-year-old Kiestra, center in the photograph, was presented a 70-year pin by his son-in-law, left, a retired business agent of Local 272. Kiestra's daughter, Maureen, right, also attended the ceremony.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Pictures No. 1, left, and 4, right.

OTTUMWA, IA.

On September 6, 1980, Local 767 held an awards banquet for its senior members. Pins were awarded to eight 25-year members, twelve 30-year members, twelve 35-year members, six 40-year members, one 45-year member, one 50-year member, and one 55-year member.

Picture No. 1 shows, from left: John Beall, L. R. Smith, Delbert Manary, Gerald Jones, Robert Lynch, C. E. Lock, and Toney Jackson.

Picture No. 2 shows, from left: Rix Kinion, Richard Jerpbak, Harold Danels, John Selman, and Kliffard Kelly.

Picture No. 3 shows, from left: Carl Sparks, William Ogden, Business Representative Norman Wemer, Harold Turk, Warden Harold Arandus, Frank Kauzlarich, and Theodore Fricke.

Picture No. 4 shows, from left: Carl Evans and John Cossolotto.

The following members also received service pins: E. R. Morrow, Don Wells, Walter Zeigler, Lester McVey, Walter Selix, Walter Wilt, Floyd Buchanan, Kenneth Downard, John Bertelle, Walter Weatherstone, Robert Beem, Lester Schafer, Kenneth Holley, Leonard Allgood, and Leroy Hubbard.

●

Attend your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Picture No. 2

Ottumwa, Ia.—Picture No. 3

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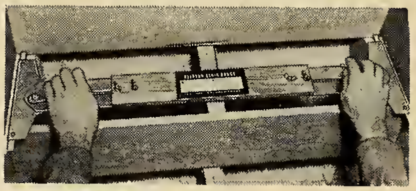

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Norman Clifton, member, Local 1622, Hayward, Calif.
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Please give street address for prompt delivery.

CONSUMER CLIPBOARD

Killer Hazard In Your Heater?

If you want to save money and maybe your life this coming winter, start thinking now about safety measures in home heating.

For example, an oil furnace that's properly tuned-up may burn up to about 10% less fuel—and money. Why? The more completely fuel is burned, the more heat and the less carbon monoxide it's apt to produce.

Experts warn, however, that fuel-burning heating devices which are unvented or are dirty and poorly adjusted ". . . can produce deadly quantities of carbon monoxide." Just one tragic example: a family of three killed by carbon monoxide (CO) gas from an unvented space heater left on overnight.

Gas ovens, too, can cook up indoor air pollution hazards, under poor ventilation conditions. A study by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory researchers showed that this could result in raised levels not only of carbon monoxide, but other pollutants as well.

Even fuel-burning equipment properly vented to the outside could malfunction unexpectedly. So some experts feel that if such equipment or fuel burning heating systems are in use, an adequate exchange between indoor and fresh outdoor air is prudent extra insurance. In some homes studied the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory researchers found indoor carbon monoxide levels which would have flunked existing or proposed outdoor air quality standards.

Keep your home adequately ventilated with some fresh air circulating at all times. Use a fuel-burning space heater or heating stove *only* if it is properly vented to the outside. "Old-fashioned or second-hand heaters and stoves may be cracked, improperly adjusted, or improperly vented. . . ."

It's wise to have your heating system, fireplaces, flues, furnaces and *all* heating and fuel-burning equipment professionally inspected *before* the start of the heating season. Have any necessary repairs made promptly by qualified service personnel. Use only the type of fuel for which your equipment is designed.

Especially vulnerable to carbon monoxide's harmful effects are the very young, the elderly, the pregnant, and those with anemia, asthma, or heart, circulatory or respiratory problems. Generally speaking, risks from the colorless, tasteless, odorless gas may go up with concentration in the air, length of exposure, heat, altitude, physical activity or a high blood alcohol level. At high enough concentrations, carbon monoxide can kill in minutes.

Know the warning signs of possible carbon monoxide poisoning and what emergency measures to take. Act promptly. Your own or someone else's life could depend on it.

Don't let this "silent killer" be the death of you!

Provided as a public service by the American Physical Fitness Research Institute (APFRI) 824 Moraga Drive, West Los Angeles, Calif. 90049.

RECALLS

Under laws administered by CPSC, an estimated 117 million potentially hazardous products have been called back from the marketplace and consumers since 1973 (when CPSC was created). Most of these were voluntarily recalled by manufacturers who established programs to repair or replace the products, or to refund the purchase price. A recent action included the following:

Indoor Gym Houses

Approximately 40,000 "Indoor Gym Houses" may pose a strangulation hazard to young children.

The products are being recalled by their manufacturer, Creative Playthings, a division of CBS, Inc., of New York, N.Y.

The gym houses consist of a hollow masonite-and-wood box 30 inches tall which supports a two-step wooden ladder on one side and a short slide on the opposite side. The top of the box or "platform" serves as a bridge between the ladder and the slide and includes wooden railings on two sides.

The product is intended for children ages 18 months through 3 years. It includes a space between the upper rung of the ladder and the platform, small enough for children to trap their heads and potentially strangle or asphyxiate.

CPSC is informed of two incidents involving this toy in which young children entrapped their heads in the space as they sat facing the platform on the bottom rung of the ladder. In one incident an 18-month-old girl strangled; in the other, a 16-month-old boy trapped his head and suffered irreversible brain damage.

The gym houses being recalled were manufactured from 1962 through 1979 and were sold nationwide in toy stores and other retail outlets for approximately $29 to $50.

Consumers can exchange the product for a new unit free-of-charge, by mailing the old unit to Creative Playthings, 3500 Industrial Road, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17105. Or, consumers can request a free ladder replacement kit by writing to Creative Playthings, P.O. Box 306, Route 147, Herndon, Pennsylvania, 17830.

The firm has redesigned all gym houses manufactured since January, 1980, with an expanded distance between the platform and the upper rung of the ladder, greatly reducing the likelihood of head entrapment.

Stereo Turntables

Approximately 5,600 stereo turntables may pose a shock hazard to consumers.

The turntables are being recalled by their manufacturer, Philips High Fidelity Laboratories, Ltd., of Knoxville, Tennessee, a subsidiary of the Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co., also of Knoxville.

The recall includes Philips models 22AF685/44B and 22AF685/94B. The model numbers are printed on a label on the bottom of the turntable base.

Continued on Page 38

Literacy Volunteers Meet Many Challenges

"Twenty-three million people in the United States are functionally illiterate. That is to say, they do not read at a level adequate for simple, everyday needs in our modern society."

These are the words of Della Van Vleck, a member of the board of directors of a national organization entitled, Literacy Volunteers of America, LVA, and public relations chairman for Literacy Volunteers of Suffolk, N.Y., Inc., LVS.

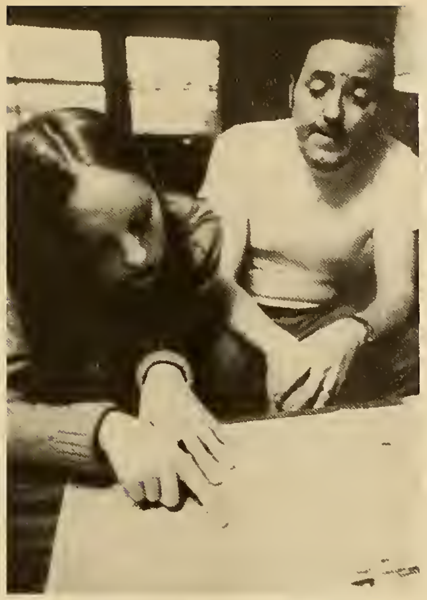
Della Van Vleck, the wife of a retired Brotherhood member and the mother of a fourth generation member, works directly with Literacy Volunteers of Suffolk, Inc., an affiliate established in 1978. Many Suffolk public libraries, community centers, and churches have supported LVS and have offered space for tutorial sessions.

LVA is a non-profit corporation, which was founded in 1962 in Syracuse, N.Y. Its purpose is to teach adults in the US and Canada to read and write. Its method is to train volunteers to tutor adult students on a one-to-one basis in reading and conversational English. Currently 20,000 tutors and students are involved in this program.

LVA tutors must successfully complete a concentrated tutor training workshop—either an 18-hour adult-basic-reading workshop or an 18-hour English-as-a-second-language workshop—to qualify for the program. Tapes, slides, live demonstrations, and practice teaching assignments are all part of the instruction. A trained tutor then works with a student for two hours a week for at least one year.

LVA has 104 member and associate organizations in 20 states. An affiliate member may either be a group of volunteers organized for the purpose of carrying out the Literacy Volunteers program or an agency which uses LVA methods and materials to conduct its own tutorial program.

LVA also has working relationships with adult education centers, libraries, secondary schools, migrant centers, and correctional institutes. Between 25 and 50% of all inmates in correctional facilities, including county jails and state and Federal penitentiaries, read below the fifth grade level; many don't read at all. These are the types of challenges that must be met by LVA volunteers.


One of the basic needs of an illiterate person is to find employment. Learning to read the classified ads in the local newspaper is an incentive.

A good one-to-one relationship between the LVA volunteer and the adult student is essential, if the functionally illiterate person is to succeed.

Reading and writing are essential skills in today's world. Just to drive a car, shop at a grocery store, pay a bill, or deposit a check requires this knowledge. And as significant world events, which could directly affect our way of life, continue to occur on a day-to-day basis, the ability to read becomes an even greater and immediate need. Literacy Volunteers of America and its staff of dedicated people are doing their best to see that the problem of illiteracy is beaten once and for all.

Persons wanting to participate in LVA's work are urged to write: Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc., Midtown Plaza, 6th Floor, 700 East Water Street, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

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7, Minneapolis, Mn.—Harold L. Cramer, Peder L. Nora, Verner E. Ostrom, Eugene D. Stone.
8, Philadelphia, Pa.—Jack O'Neal.
12, Syracuse, N.Y.—Robert E. Moore, William "Jesse" Mulvena.
13, Chicago, Ill.—Paul J. Collins, Mrs. Eric E. Erikson.
14, San Antonio, Tx.—Juan V. Garcia, Mrs. Calixto Lerma.
15, Hackensack, N.J.—Harry W. Melber, Mrs. Carmen Miuccio.
18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada—Michael Lutsch.
19, Detroit, Mich.—Gustav Korrok.
20, N.Y., N.Y.—Oscar Meinelschmidt.
22, San Francisco, Ca.—Alfred J. Dollosso, Lawrence A. Herndon, Paul W. Robertson, Mrs. Gordon Thyren.
24, Central Conn.—Lawrence DeSanto.
26, E. Detroit, Mi.—Paul J. Huneau.
27, Toronto, Ont., Canada—Secondo Bortolin, Mrs. Gengo Fugita, Sulevi Simpanen, Frank H. Small.
32, Springfield, Ma.—David R. Moore.
33, Boston, Ma.—Albert W. Kennison, Mrs. Patrick J. McMahon.
35, San Rafael, Ca.—George L. Clark, Odleiv F. Engen, Walter D. Lowe.
36, Oakland, Ca.—Lafayette M. Hearn.
41, Woburn, Ma.—Thomas A. Blair, Harvey J. Gosselin, Bruno E. Lother.
42, San Francisco, Ca.—Joseph S. Cirimelli, H. Bertil Nilsson.
44, Champaign, Il.—Lyman L. Balding, John F. Gaschler.
46, Sault Ste. Marie, Mi.—William J. Fortin, Robert Hyslop.
47, St. Louis, Mo.—John K. Brooks, Marvin W. Gravemann, Edwin C. Noll.
49, Lowell, Ma.—Roland Dufault, Mrs. Edward Lepine, Fred O. Ouellette.
50, Knoxville, Tn.—Robert L. Ervin, Arden S. Galloway, Joseph A. Hughes, John M. Johnson, Clarence V. Kunkel.
51, Boston, Ma.—Charles G. S. Winberg.
53, White Plains, N.Y.—George E. Havel.
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58, Chicago, Ill.—Carl "Ivar" Bengston, Arthur L. Engwall, Magnus Godvik, Arnold J. Wigren.
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3161, Maywood, Ca.—Chester G. Juarez, Richard Leos.
3181, Louisville, Ms.—William L. Gaston.
9065, San Francisco, Ca.—Don L. Bradley.

J. P. STEVENS

Continued from Page 27

Stevens plants where the union's status is being contested in the courts may come under the new agreement's collective bargaining provisions. These include plants at Wallace, N.C.; New Milford, Conn.; Milledgeville, Ga.; and Tifton, Ga.

The union said that it fully expects Stevens to continue to resist collective bargaining, "but we believe that the settlement agreement does provide a rational basis for thinking that Stevens's future resistance to union growth will be within the framework of the hope expressed in the signed agreement that we may construct a foundation for a 'harmonious and productive relationship.'

"We are hopeful that J. P. Stevens and its local managements will gain an improved understanding that a repressive attitude toward workers' rights is neither necessary nor desirable for a modern American corporation, in the South or in any part of the nation."

The drive to organize Stevens began in 1963 when a predecessor union of ACTWU, the Textile Workers Union of America, set its sights on bringing economic justice to the textile chain's low-paid, mostly female workforce. The historic campaign ran into a stone wall from the company, which insisted that it would never sign a union contract and went out of its way to obstruct union organizers. Last year's Academy Award-winning film, "Norma Rae," depicted the organizing battle that took place in Roanoke Rapids, where the union finally won its first representation victory at a Stevens site.

Over the years, Stevens was found guilty of numerous, blatant violations of the National Labor Relations Act. The transgressions included wiretapping of a motel room used by union organizers, illegal firings of individuals who took up the union cause, and other forms of intimidation. The NLRB's findings were repeatedly upheld by federal courts, including the Supreme Court, but the company continued to flout the law and the court rulings.

The breakthrough came six years ago, with the TWUA's election victory at Roanoke Rapids.

CONSUMER RECALLS

Continued from Page 34

The turntables were improperly wired. In the event of a short circuit, consumers could receive a severe electrical shock by touching any metal part on the unit.

Consumers should contact the place of purchase or the Philips Consumers Affairs Department to arrange for repairs at no charge. The company's toll-free number is 800-251-9104; in Tennessee, call 615-521-4460 and ask for Consumer Affairs.

Hotline Numbers: Toll-free CPSC hotline. 800-638-8326. Maryland only, 800-492-8363. Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, 800-638-8333. A teletype for the deaf is available from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST. National (including Alaska and Hawaii) 800-638-8270. Maryland residents only 800-492-8104.

DOOR-EDGE PROFILE

The E. A. Nord Company, Everett, Wash., has developed a new edge profile for all of its 1¾″ exterior doors. The new profile eliminates a common problem for prehangers and carpenters without adding any cost to the door.

In the past, prehangers and carpenters have sometimes had difficulty in sizing and beveling Fir and Hemlock doors. The result has been damaged stiles from machine cutting head chatter and grain tear out.

To eliminate this type of damage, Nord factory prefits all exterior doors to net book width and height and machines all stiles with a special edge profile. (A patent is pending on the edge profile.) Since both stiles are machined the same, any door can be hung to operate left or right handed and to swing either in or out. While beveling is not necessary, if doors are required undersized, it is still possible to bevel them.

Nord has also recently developed a complete, energy-efficient entry door system. Any of Nord's stock 1¾″ doors with the edge profile can be used in the system. In fact, the edge profile provides an excellent fit with the weatherstripping and frame for improved energy performance. The contour of the profile simplifies dapping for hinges as well.

Another important innovation available in all Nord exterior doors is the Weatherbond® panel. This special three-ply panel is warranted never to split through. In fact, if a Weatherbond panel should ever split through, Nord will provide a replacement door and pay up to $150.00 for finishing and installation.

For additional information, contact: Carol Trotto, E. A. Nord Company, P.O. Box 1187, Everett, WA 98206.

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CHAIN SAW SHARPENER

A new "Chainsaver" chain saw sharpening tool kit, Model 1246, by Dremel, a Division of Emerson Electric Co., will put a sharp edge on most size chains quickly and accurately. The combination of the high speed 25,000 RPM motor and quality aluminum oxide grinding wheels puts a sharp edge on every cutting blade tooth on the chain.

The Model 1246 kit accommodates any make of chain saw. The kit contains a chain sharpener attachment, three (5/32", 3/16" and 7/32") color coded precision grinding wheels, 2 spacers, plus gauge to enable to set sharpening guide position for each type chain. Only 7¼″ long by 1⅞″ in diameter, the Model 1246 sharpening tool is designed to fit the hand comfortably and has a sturdy shatter-proof beige colored, nylon housing. It weighs 15 ounces and operates on standard 115V, 60Hz, A.C. using a grounded 3-wire type cord. Price is $39.95.

For further information contact: Dremel, Division of Emerson Electric Company, 4915 Twenty-First Street, Racine, Wisconsin 53406. Phone: (414) 637-8831.

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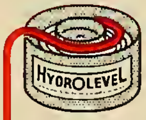

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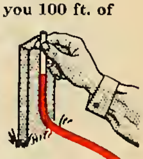


IN CONCLUSION

SKILLS BUILT NORTH AMERICA; SKILLS KEEP NORTH AMERICA FREE

Today we face the test of re-industrialization in our primary industries. We are increasingly vulnerable to foreign competition.

The fully-trained, highly-skilled journeyman is the very heart and soul of our United Brotherhood and the Building Trades. It is our strength. It is the master pattern by which we have maintained our crafts through two centuries of industrial and social development in the United States and Canada.

I sincerely believe that our union has a major responsibility to preserve and perpetuate the system under which we and our counterparts in management produce—generation after generation—the highly-skilled workers who have made our two nations world leaders.

The preservation and perpetuation of our trade is one of the major reasons that the United Brotherhood was founded, and it is one of the most important roles that we will continue to play through the second century of our union. The basic skills that are taught today are as old as civilization itself. The methods and tools may change, but the craft remains largely the same. This is because there is no foreseeable machinery to replace human efforts needed to create the customized building and construction products from the many diverse materials that will continue to be required.

We live in an age of rapid technological change. Often, this has resulted in the demise of traditional crafts; they become subjugated to the industrial process. The craft disappears, and the workers become mere cogs in the industrial machine.

We can, today, see this threat to our crafts coming from the open shop movement. Their idea of limited apprentice training results in a worker who can handle only a very narrow facet of the trade. Such a worker, in most cases, cannot command a wage comparable to that of a full-skill union journeyman. He faces a greater chance of unemployment, since his limited skills allow him to do only a part of a job. If his specific skill is not needed, then he cannot work, and his value to the building and construction community ceases. Likewise, his value to his dependents and the community is diminished. This creates social problems.

The Labor Department recognizes the deficiencies in this sort of training and, therefore, refuses to certify such programs.

We must fight the concept of limited training. If it should ever become the standard, then the crafts which we represent would cease to exist. This is perhaps the greatest challenge that we face as we embark on the 1980's. This threat strikes at the very heart of our Brotherhood. We are a trade union, and we will always be a trade union. We will never accept less than qualified journeymen as carpenters, millwrights and cabinetmakers.

This nation was built by qualified craftsmen. Because SKILLS *built* America . . . SKILLS *nourished* America . . . SKILLS *defended* America . . . SKILLS *advanced* America . . . and . . . SKILLS SHALL KEEP AMERICA FREE!! In this way we also help guarantee freedom of enterprise and the right of our fair employers to a fair profit under the capitalistic system we mutually support.

Today we face a new test. There is much talk these days by business, government and labor leaders about the need to RE-INDUSTRIALIZE our economy. Our heavy industrial base has been slowly eroded by neglect. Our primary industries are now vulnerable to foreign competition.

Just as the craftsmen built this nation, so, too, will the craftsmen re-build it. The skills which we represent—those of the carpenter, the millwright and the cabinetmaker—are skills that this nation must turn to now, but in a more urgent manner. The need is GREAT. And the need is NOW.

By every available measure, the union craftsman is the most productive in the world. The evidence of this is provided by neutral professionals in American Institutions of higher learning. It is provided by the work of our state and provincial apprenticeship champions, described in this issue of *The Carpenter*.

There are many reasons for this. The most important one is the insistence upon teaching the whole range of skills that the journeyman will need to do any job he may be asked to do. Productivity has become something of a problem in this country—at least if you take the media at face value. I think it is no coincidence that this slump in productivity growth has paralleled the growth of the anti-union movement.

If we are to solve our economic problems, we must work together under the broad banner of labor, management and government cooperation. It is estimated that the proposed "re-industrialization" will cost in excess of $1 trillion. In addition, we must double our housing stock by the year 2000. The Mortgage Bankers Association estimated that builders will start an average of 1,870,000 new homes each year during the 1980's, but an annual average of 506,000 more home starts will be needed to meet the projected demand. Elsewhere, the National Transportation Policy Study Commission has projected that $900 billion will be needed through the year 2000 to build and maintain highways.

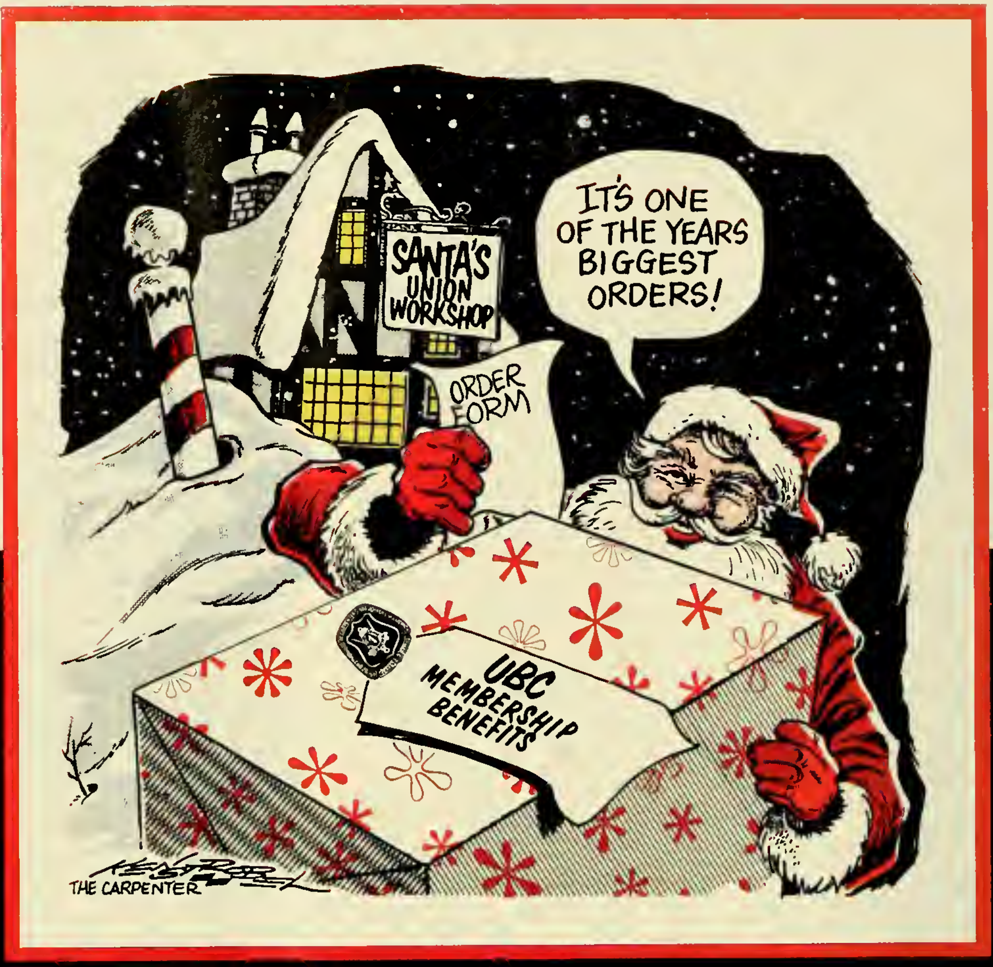
During the decade of the 1980's, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that about 900,000 *new* jobs will be created for construction craft workers. In addition, about 1.5 million vacancies will occur when workers leave the construction industry due to retirement, transfer to other industries and so on. In terms of our trade jurisdictions, this means we need to fill over 60,000 new jobs alone each year up to 1990.

There is a test, a challenge, here for our apprentice program. If America is to realize the lofty goals being proposed, the construction industry is going to need over one million more skilled craftsmen during the next decade. It is a challenge that only the Building Trades unions can meet. And we shall do our part.

William Konyha

WILLIAM KONYHA
General President

America's National Christmas Tree on the Ellipse near the White House in Washington, D.C. The Washington Monument looms in the distance. The lights were extinguished last year by President Carter "until the Iranian hostages are returned."—Photo by Mignon Davis



The Blessings of the Holiday Season to you and yours . . .

In hundreds of thousands of homes across North America, this month, Brotherhood members and their families will celebrate the most joyous season of the year. The General Officers and the General Executive Board Members extend you every good wish for a happy holiday season and a peaceful and productive 1981.

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